

HANDBOOK OF

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

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BY

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PREFACE

TO

The Seventh Edition (Revised and Enlarged)

The Seventh Edition of this Hand-book attempts to enhance the standard of popularity manifested by the selling out of two editions in a year.

Keeping, as ever, in view the conditions obtaining in various Competitive Examinations in India, the book has been subjected to a thorough revision. It incorporates several changes, adds much new matter, eradicates several errors, mainly typographical. Notable additions are: *Distribution of Mankind, Fauna and Flora, the Human Body, Composition of Food, Who Wrote (Quotations), Provincial Autonomy and Deadlock, The Indian National Congress, Identification of places and buildings and Provincial Ministries.*

It is confidently hoped that as such, the book will fully satisfy the needs of competition candidates. But some readers are wont to seek in it information about events occurring even after the date of publication. Surely they come to the wrong source! For such knowledge reference may advantageously be made to the monthly issues of Careers Journal and the Handbook of Present Day knowledge.

Several noteworthy improvements are the direct outcome of sympathetic criticism and valuable suggestions from Messrs S. P. Nanda B. A. (Hons.), Cantab, and H. D. Dhir, M. A., who successfully competed in the I. A. & A. S., etc. Examination (1935), and I here record my indebtedness to both of them—more so to the latter for additional assistance in going through the Mss. and proofs.

LAHORE. K. L. GHEI.

PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION

'General Knowledge' occupies an important position in the obligatory subjects for all Public Service Examinations in this country. My close contact with some of these examinations has led me to realize the embarrassment felt by most candidates, owing to the vastness of the subject, which provides ample scope for surprizes in the examination hall, and the lack of a work containing handy and accurate information. Most of the existing books are unfortunately hasty compilations which by their inaccurate and surperfluous matter, do more harm than good.

But the Fifth Edition of this popular Handbook attempts to solve this difficulty by presenting **handy, comprehensive** and **accurate** information methodically, to suit examination conditions. The questions set on General Knowledge at various examinations during the past decade, were thoroughly studied and have been incorporated in the work. This has necessitated thorough revision and recasting—rejection of superfluous and addition of useful matter. Thus the present edition, though having the old name, is an entirely new and uptodate publication. A few typographical errors have still escaped notice. but they do not lessen the intrinsic worth of the book and it is hoped that it will be found considerably helpful by the candidates.

Several standard Reference Books, like the Pear's Cyclopædia and the Indian Year Book, have had to be consulted for authentic information and I here record my indebtedness to them. My thanks are also due to Mr. H. D. Dhir, M.A., for several valuable suggestions and for reading through the proofs and to the management of Career's, Lahore, for kind co-operation.

Lahore.

K. L. GHEI.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

This Handbook of General Knowledge claims to be, what the authors confidently expect students will really find it is, the best compendium of information, of its kind, available in the market. Within the limits of a single volume has been incorporated matter of everyday interest, topical subjects, the meaning of medical and scientific terms, phrases and idioms, social, political and economic questions, geography, astronomy, and a comprehensive Who's Who.

"General Knowledge" is one of the most important subjects at the P. S. C. examinations and nearly every examining body lays great emphasis on it. Ordinarily it would occupy a great deal of a candidate's time to undertake the research involved in obtaining all the information brought together in such handy form in this little volume. Apart from the loss of time, the cost of buying the numerous books, that would be required, would be almost prohibitive. Much of the information included is of a kind that is not readily available; certainly not in concise and simple language, as it will be found here.

The Authors have been interested in Education and Vocational Guidance for many years and their experience of the requirements of candidates, for the examinations for which this book is specially adapted, is unique. Their experience sets the hallmark of usefulness on the book.

The information that has been included is both accurate and simply expressed and such errors as may have crept in are typographical. These will not, however, detract from it the intrinsic worth of the book, and teachers and students, alike, will find it a most valuable aid.

Over 60 books have been consulted in the compilation of this book; but of all these Pear's Cyclopædia, a very handy and useful encyclopædia, has been of very great help to the authors especially in the compilation of "Important Terms" Section.

Mohan Cottage
Moheni Road, Lahore.

M. C. MOHAN
A. M. MATTHEWS

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PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CURRENT TERMS

CURRENT TERMS

I. GENERAL NOMENCLATURE

Acoustics. Science of sound.

Aeronautics. Science and practice of navigation in the air.

Alchemy. Art of chemistry characterised by the search for Philosopher's stone or Elixir of Life.

Allopathy. Treatment of diseases by producing effects exactly opposite to those produced by the disease itself. Opposite of Homœopathy.

Anatomy. Study of the structure of man or other animals.

Anthropology. Science which reveals man's place in nature and describes the mental and physical peculiarities of mankind.

Archæology. Science of ancient remains.

Architecture. Art of building.

Astrology. Science establishing connection between stars' changing course and human life.

Astronomy. Deals with celestial bodies.

Astrophysics. Science of physical properties of stars.

Bacteriology. Study of bacteria or microbes.

Bibliography. Art of writing about books. Usually reference to available literature.

Biochemistry. Science dealing with the structure of constituents of living matter.

Biography. Book relating to the life of individuals.

Biology. Science of life and the living.

Biometry. Science of measuring living organisms.

Book-keeping. Recording in books the financial transactions of a business concern.

Botany. Science of plant life.

Ceramics. Study of the potters' art

Chemistry. Science of the composition and formation of substances.

Chieromancy. Science of palmistry.

Chronology.. Science of computing periods of time by orderly divisions and of assigning to events their proper relative dates.

Conchology. Science of shells.

Cryptography. Art of secret writing.

Diplomatics. Critical study of historical and other documents.

Ecology. Studies relation of plants and animals to their environments.

Economics. Study of production and distribution of wealth.

Elocution. Art of speaking effectively in public.

Embryology. Study of the devolopment of animal from egg to the mature stage.

Entomology. Science of insects.

Epidemiology. Science of epidemics.

Epigraphy. Study of inscription on stones, metals and wood, etc.

Ethics. Science of morals and duty.

Ethnography. Studies description and classification of human races and people according to geographical distribution.

Ethnology. Study of characteristics and distribution of races of mankind.

Etymology. Deals with origin and meaning of words.

Eugenics. Science of breeding. Perpetuation of healthy physical and mental attributes in the human race.

Forestry. Science of cultivating trees for timber.

Geneology. Science of family descent.

Genetics. Science treating of heredity and descent.

Geodesy. Science of the measurement of globe.

Geography. Study of the description of the earth, as 'home of man,' 'of man's place in nature' and his work.

Geology. Science of the study of earth's crust.

Graphology. Character-reading from hand-writing.

Gunnery. Art of shooting with heavy guns.

Gynæcology. Deals with ailments of women.

Homœopathy. System of curing diseases, due to Hahnemann, by giving drugs in minute quantities to produce in the patient's system symptoms similar to those the same drugs produce in healthy persons.

Horticulture. Art of gardening.

Hydrography. Science of water measurement as applied to sea, rivers, lakes, currents, etc.

Hydropathy. Treatment of disease by water.

Hydrostatics. Science of pressure and equilibrium of fluids.

Hygiene. Science of health in general.

Ichthyology. Study of fishes.

Jurisprudence Science of law.

Logic. Science of reasoning.

Metallurgy. Science of extracting metals from their ores.

Metaphysics. Study concerned with the nature of being.

Meteorology. Science of atmospheric phenomena included in the term weather.

Mineralogy. Science of minerals.

Mycology. Science of mushrooms and fungi.

Mythology. Deals with sacred stories or myths.

Necromancy. Divination of communication with the dead.

Numismatics. Science of coins and medals.

Obstretics. Deals with child-birth and delivery.

Odontography. Science of teeth.

Ornithology. Science of birds.

Orthography. Art of correct spelling.

Optics. Investigates nature of light.

Palæography. Study of ancient hand-writing.

Palmistry. Art of hand-reading.

Pedagogy. Science of education.

Pathology. Study of essential nature of disease.

Philology. Study of words.

Philately.. Art of stamp collecting.

Philosophy. Attitude towards knowledge.

Phonetics. Study of articulate sounds.

Phrenology. Science of skull and brain.

Physics. Science concerned with the fundamental laws of universe.

Physiology. Deals with functions of living organisms.

Physiognomy. Science of character-reading from the face.

Political Economy. Science of production and distribution of wealth.

Psycho-analysis. Method of investigating the processes of the mind and the fundamental motives of conduct.

Psychology. Science which analyses the phenomena of human mind.

Psycho-therapy. Treatment of mental disorder by influencing the mind.

Radiology. Science dealing with radiant energy.

Radium-therapy. Healing by means of radio-active substances.

Refrigeration. Art of preserving food by the application of cold.

Sociology. Scientific study of human life in organised community.

Statistics. Science of aggregates and figure interpretation.

Stenography. Art of shorthand writing.

Telepathy Communication between two minds apart from the ordinary sense channels.

Terminology. Science of proper use of terms.

Texidermy. Art of skinning, preserving, stuffing and mounting animals.

Theology. Science of religion.

Theosophy. Religious system "Divine Wisdom", founded by Madam Blavatsky.

Typography. Art of printing.

Veterinary Science. Science of treating the diseases of domestic animals.

Zoology. Science of animals.

II. TERMS OF DIPLOMACY AND POLITICS

Alabama Question. Dispute between Britain and U.S.A., over the ship Alabama in 1862, for which Britain agreed to pay £ 3,230,000 as damages.

Attache. Junior official in the diplomatic service.

The Anschluss. The union of small European powers.

Ambassador. Representative of one great power in the capital of another.

Balfour Declaration. British Government's declaration of 1917 to make Palestine into a "national home" for the Jews.

Ballot. System of secret voting, wherein the voter makes a cross against the candidate he desires on voting paper.

Bolshevism. Views and government of the Russian party, Bolsheviki.

Balance of power. Theory of international politics prevalent in Europe since 1450. Means that no one state shall be allowed to become powerful enough to threaten the others. Manifested in the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria and Italy) against Entente between Britain, France and Russia.

By-election. Choosing of a representative on the death or resignation of one formerly elected.

Cabinet. Body of ministers who control the Government of Great Britain. Collective resposibility.

Casting vote. The deciding vote of the chairman in the case of a draw.

Chiltern Hundreds. A sinecure, which an M. P., willing to resign from the House of Commons has to accept. "Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds."

Civil list. Annual payment made to the King and the Royal family.

Civil War. War between parties in the same country.

Coalition. Ministry of members of two or more parties.

Closure. Closing of debate before all intending speakers have been heard. Introduced by Gladstone.

Commission. The entrusting of an office to some one A Royal commission is a body appointed to enquire into a particular subject.

Commons, House of. British, Canadian Lower House of Legislature. British House of Commons is elected by ballot voting, universal suffrage over 21, for 5 years. Membership 615. Quorum 40. Members receive £ 360 p. a.

Commonwealth. Country with a democratic form of Government.

Confederation. Union of states retaining a large amount of independence, *e. g.*, North German Confederation.

Constituency. Body of electors who form an electoral district to return one or more members.

Constituent Assembly. An assembly to draw up a constitution for a country.

Communism. Organisation of society on a basis of common ownership of the means of production and the goods produced, *e. g.*, Russian Soviet.

Convention. An assembly of representative persons delegated to discuss or decide certain important questions. Also an international agreement.

Coup d'etat. Sudden change of government forcibly effected.

Covenant. Mutual compact, as the League Covenant.

Dardanelles Campaign. British and French to force the D. Straits in 1914 and again in 1915. Placed under an International Commission by the Treaty of Laussane, formerly under Turkey. Turkey permitted to re-militarize July 20, 1936.

Disarmament. International movement for restriction of armaments.

Democracy. The Government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Dictator. A statesman who obtains power without constitutional means.

Diehard. One who resists to the last.

Disenfranchisement. Depriving a person of the right to vote.

"*Dora*"—*or Defence of the Realm Act.* On August 8, 1914, a form of martial law was established in Britain under the Defence of Realm Act for the protection of national life.

Dispatch. Official communication of a diplomatic nature.

Election. Choosing of representatives.

Extradition. Surrender of fugitive prisoners by one state to another.

Extra-territoriality. The status of a person who, even in foreign territory, is immune from jurisdiction of local law and courts. Enjoyed by sovereigns and diplomats.

Fascism. Political and social movement initiated by Benito Mussolini in Italy to combat Communism, which later adopted military organisation (Blackshirt) After the great march on Rome in October 1922, a Fascist Government was established which has retained power since then. Motto: "No discussion, only obedience."

Federalism. Form of Government in which several states form a union but retain a certain amount of independence in internal affairs, *e. g.*, in U. S. A., Canada, Australia etc.

Fenianism. Irish revolutionary movement with an object of overthrowing British Government in Ireland and establishing a republic. Later merged in Clan-nagail and Fiana Fail.

Fourteen Points. Conditions laid down by President Wilson which formed the basis of Peace Treaty of 1918.

Franchise. Right to vote.

Free city. A city independent of any save the highest authority, *e. g.*, Danzig.

Freeman. One who possesses freedom of a city or borough entitling him to participate in Government.

Geneva Convention. An international convention regarding the treatment of the wounded in war and the amelioration of the evils of warfare.

Golden Bull. A charter of exceptional importance.

Hansard. Official reports of the proceedings of Parliament.

High Commissioner. Representative of other countries in positions of importance. All Empire units have their representatives in London.

Home Rule. Irish movement for self-government.

Imperialism. Belief of expansion and development of an empire.

Imperial Conference. Meeting of the representatives of various self-governing constituents of the British Empire. One was recently held after the Coronation in May 1937.

International, The. The Socialist organisation. Applied to series of Congresses composed of socialists of most countries. First International 1866-72. Second International 1882, and Third or Moscow International aimed at world revolution.

Kellog Pact. A pact for ensuring world peace proposed by Kellog, the Secy. of State (U. S. A.) in 1928.

Laussane Conference. (July 1932). Held at Laussane (Switzerland) to settle the question of reparations.

League of Nations The international organisation to promote co-operation and peace between nations. Its constitution (the Covenant) was embodied in the Treaty of Versailles, with which it came into force (Jan. 10, 1920).

Legation. Used for the minister to a foreign country and his staff. Also for the building in which they reside.

Limited Monarchy. Monarchy with constitutional restrictions.

Little Entente. An alliance between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, signed in 1920, renewed in 1929. Aims at prevention of Hapsburgs to the Hungarian throne.

Lobbying. Practice of calling upon members of a legislature in the lobby (*i. e.*, the passage to the House) to secure their support for a measure.

Locarno Pact. (Oct. 1925). Signed by Gr. Britain. France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Poland and

Czechoslovakia guaranteeing the existing frontiers of France and undertaking to preserve the peace of Europe.

Lords, House of. British Upper Chamber. Members are Peers, Archbishops, and some Bishops. It is the supreme Court of Appeal for all Courts in England and N. Ireland and exercises a suspensive veto of 2 years over the Bills passed by Commons.

Lord Chancellor. Highest judicial functionary in Great Britain, a Cabinet Minister and President of the House of Lords, where his seat is known as the *Woolsack.*

Lord President. Presides over the meetings of British Privy Council.

Mandate. A definite course enjoined upon a representative by his electors.

Mandates, International. Territories conquered from the Germans and Turks, and entrusted, after the Great War, to one or another of the Allied Powers as mandatory of the League of Nations.

Monroe Doctrine. (1823). Formulated by President Monroe of U. S. A., declaring that no European Power would be allowed to interfere with the concerns of the Americans.

Nazi. National socialist organisation in Germany, led by Adolf Hitler.

Order-in-Council. Order issued by the British Sovereign on the advice of the Privy Council.

Parliament Act of 1911. Restricts the power of the House of Lords. Money Bills can be delayed by the Lords for at the most a month, while on ordinary Bills they exercise a suspensive veto of 2 years.

Plebiscite. A popular vote on clearly defined political or national issue involving the answer yes or no.

Plural voting. In which an elector has more than one vote in the same election, as in United Kingdom.

Poll-tax. Capitation tax levied on every head.

Prerogative. Exclusive right or privilege belonging to some one in virtue of status, *e. g.*, Royal Prerogative.

Primrose League. British Conservative organisation.

Privy Council. In Great Britain, the King's advisers.

Privy purse. Money granted (£110,000 a year) to the King and Queen for their personal expenditure.

Proportional Representation. A methed of electing voters which aims at reproducing in the elected body the opinion of the electorate in their true proportion.

Prorogation. Interruption of a sitting of Legislature.

Provincial Autonomy. Full responsibility of a provincial legislature for internal government.

Protocol. Original draft of a treaty.

Quorum. The minimum number to form a meeting, at which business can be transacted.

Referendum. The reference of laws passed by the legislature, or legislative proposals to the electors for acceptance or rejection. Obtains in U. S. A., Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Irish Free State.

Reparations. Term for compensation of the damage done to property by the German Army in War, and agreed to at Versailles.

Republic. Form of State opposed to Monarchy. It may be federal (*e. g.*, Germany) or centralized (*e. g.*, Austria, etc.)

Returning officer. Officer responsible for an election.

Sanction. Penalty for the violation of international agreement.

Sinn Fein. Irish nationalist movement. (Irish for 'Ourselves alone.') Led by Eamon de Valera since 1917. Its attempts led to the inauguration of Free State in 1921.

Soviet. Method of republican government, which gives vote to the workers. Obtains in Russia.

Speaker. President of the British House of Commons.

Standing order. A resolution for the guidance and order of proceedings of a House.

States-General. Body representing the three estates of the French kingdom : clergy, nobility and commons.

Vatican. State of Europe ruled by the Pope.

Veto. Power of checking proposed legislation.

Weightage (in representation). Giving higher representation to a community than what its population strictly demands.

Whip. An official whose duty is to see that the members of his party vote as they should.

Woolsack. Seat of the Lord Chancellor, when presiding over the sittings of the House of Lords. Large square cushion of wool covered with red cloth.

III. LEGAL TERMS.

Accessory. A person who has incurred criminal responsibility in the commission of an offence.

Affidavit. A statement put into writing, and then sworn to and signed by a witness.

Arbitration. The decision of a matter in dispute by an uninterested party, called the arbitrator.

The Court of International Arbitration was set up at the Hague in 1899.

Arson. Setting fire to buildings.

Assessor. Person called in a court to assist in technical matters.

Attorney. One who acts for another in legal matters under a deed called 'the power of attorney.'

Bailiff. An official to serve writs, carry out distraints, make arrests, collect fines etc.

Blue Laws. In U. S. A., laws which interfere with personal freedom, habits, tastes etc.

By-law. Rules and regulations made by other than a legislative body, under authority from the Legislature.

Capitulation. Drawing up of condition for surrendering a fortress or an army etc.

Close time. Period in which it is unlawful to kill certain birds.

Code. Systematic and complete body of laws.

Codicil. Supplementary addition, esp. modifying or revoking a will.

Decree nisi. Decree valid unless cause is shown for rescinding it within appointed time, when it is "made absolute".

Deed. A writing under seal. Deed between two or more parties is called an *Indenture.*

Defendant. A person resisting a charge brought against him. Also respondent.

Disclaimer A renunciation or denial.

Habeas corpus. A writ for getting the body of person under restraint or imprisonment into court for full inquiry into the legality of the restraint.

Hague Tribunal. International Court of Justice established at the Hague in 1899.

Indemnity. An undertaking to make good any possible loss or damage.

Indenture. Agreement between two persons.

Indictment. A written statement showing the crime for which the prisoner is charged.

Injunction. Court order prohibiting a defendant from doing which he is to defend.

Inns of Court. Four English legal societies which have the exclusive privilege of calling people to bar. Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple, Middle Temple and Gray's Inn.

Inquest. Judicial inquiry, by a Coroner and Jury to ascertain the cause of sudden, violent or unnatural death.

Intestacy. Dying without leaving a will.

Judicial Committee. Committee of Privy Council, the final Court of Appeal for all parts of the British Empire excepting Great Britain.

Jury. Persons sworn to return true verdict in accordance with the evidence before them.

Lease. Letting of land etc., for a certain period.

Legacy. A gift of personal property by will.

Lese Majeste. Treason.

Letters Patent. Letters under the Great Seal of England, granting some privilege.

Libel. Defamation by written words etc.

Martial Law. Suspension of administration by normal civil laws and their replacement by military authority.

Morganatic marriage. Marriage of a man of high rank with a woman of lower rank. The issues have no claim to the titles and property of the father.

Mortgage. The creation in property of an interest which ceases when a certain sum of money has been paid.

Naturalisation. Process by which an alien becomes a subject.

Non-cognizable. An offence for which a culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Official Receiver. Public official who manages affairs of bankrupts.

Perjury. Making a false statement on oath.

Plaintiff. One who seeks to establish his rights in a law court.

Probate. Official proof of the legality of a will.

Pronote. A written promise to pay a stated amount to a specified person or to bearer at a specified date or on demand.

Proxy. Person who acts for another and the authority by which he acts.

Receiver. Person who looks after the property of one unable to meet his liabilities himself.

Right of Way. Right of the public to use private land as path.

Sedition. Incitement against established Government.

Territorial waters. Belts of sea surrounding coasts to which jurisdiction of a state extends.

Tort. A wrongful act, other than breach of contract.

Volstead Act. Prohibited the sale of liquor in 1919 in U. S. A.

Warrant. A document authorizing arrest or search etc.

Ward. A child under guardianship.

IV. WAR TERMS.

Aeroplane. Virtually a power-driven kite, capable of lateral and longitudinal control.
Parts.—Fuselage (or body), Ailerons (or movable flap). Powerful Multi-cylinder petrol engine etc.

Aircraft carrier. Warship fitted for carrying sea-planes. British A.C.'s are Glorious, Courageous, Ark Royal etc.

Air Pocket. Aerial disturbance due to vaccum in air.

Airship. Aircraft depending for support on buoyancy given by gas contained within its envelop.

Armaments. Naval, military and air forces collectively.

Arsenal. Establishment for the manufacture, repair, receipt, storage and issue of arms, ammunition and other stores.

Battalion. A unit of infantry.

Battery. Administrative unit of horse and field artillery.

Billeting. Quartering of troops on the inhabitants of a country.

Blockade. In war, the closing of enemy coasts by preventing ship from leaving or reaching it.

Calibre. The bore of a gun.

Canteens. Liquor bars.

Cavalry. Mounted troops.

Chevron. V-shaped mark, worn by sailors, soldiers and airmen to indicate rank.

Commissariat. In army, arranges for food supplies.

Conscription. Method of raising armed force by lot from all able-bodied males, allowing for substitution.

Court Martial. Military tribunal for the trial of officers and soldiers for breaches of the Army Act, and of civilians for offences against the Defence of Realm Act.

Cruiser. Warship designed for speed.

Depot. Store for the supplies of food, medical stores, and ammunition

Depth charge. Form of sub-marine.

Destroyer. Abbreviation for Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

Dirigible. An aerial vessel capable of being steered.

Draft. A body of soldiers sent on a joint action.

Enlistment. Voluntary contract to render military service as a private soldier.

Flagship. A warship which has an admiral on board.

Flotilla. A group of submarines or destroyers under one command.

Fusillade. Continuous discharge of fire-arms.

Glider. Heavier than air vessel, with no motor, being designed to descend gradually from a height to the ground.

Grand Fleet. Great Britain's main naval force in the Great War, about 400 ships. Commanded by Earl Jellicoe and later by Earl Beattie.

Guerilla. Irregular warfare.

Hindenburg Line. Defensive position made by the Germans in 1916-17.

Infantry. Foot soldiers.

Knapsack. A bag containing necessary articles which a soldier carries strapped to his back.

Machine Gun. Firearm which discharges rifle bullets or small shells with great rapidity.

Martial of the Air. Highest rank in the R. A. F.

Martinet. Strict (esp. military or naval) disciplinarian.

Mine. Explosive engine used in warfare.

Miliciana. Militia woman.

Mobilisation. Process by which an armed force passes to a war footing in preparation for war.

Naafi. Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, known to the service as Naafi. Conduct the Canteen and Institute Service for His Majesty's Forces.

Navy. The collection of men and ships that form the force of a country on sea.

Ordnance. General designation of all guns.

Parachute. Umbrella-like apparatus for descending.

Q. Boat. In the Great War a ship used to trap submarines.

Regiment. Body of soldiers.

Revolver. Pistol with a revolving chamber capable of firing a number of shots without reloading.

Seaplane. Aeroplane fitted with floats to enable it to rise from and alight on sea.

Shell. Hollow projectile discharged from guns etc.

Squadron. Cavalry unit.

Submarine. Vessel which is capable of operating below the surface of the sea when required.

Tank. Tractor-propelled armoured car, able to traverse open country and natural obstacles.

Tattoo. A military display given at night. Tattoos at Aldershot and Woolwich annually.

Torpedo. Cigar-shaped vessel carrying a charge of high explosives and used as a weapon by air-craft and all naval war-craft.

Trench. An excavation to prevent enemy's fire reaching the troops.

U. Boat. German submarine in Great War.

Victoria Cross. Highest (British) decoration for valour.

Vimy Ridge. Battlefield of Great War in France notable for Canadian heroism in 1916. A memorial erected in 1936.

Volunteers. Those who offer to serve the state in military capacity.

V. BUSINESS TERMS.

Accomodation Bill. A Bill of exchange accepted without any consideration.

Advice. Notification of a business transaction.

All Rights Reserved. A printed intimation in a literary work, notifying that the owner of the copyright has legally protected his rights against infringement.

Annuity. A fixed sum of money paid yearly or in certain portions at fixed periods of the year.

Assets. Whole of the funds, money, goods and other property which may be liable for debts.

'*At sight.*' On bills denotes that they are payable on demand without allowing days of grace.

Balance of Trade. Difference between the aggregate value of the imports and exports of country.

Balance sheet. Document showing the financial position of a company etc., wherein on the debit side are its debts and liabilities and on the credit side all its assets.

Bank Bill. A Bill of Exchange drawn by a bank payable to bearer on demand.

Bank note. Promissory notes issued by a bank payable to the bearer on demand.

Bank rate. Rate of discount allowed from time to time by the Central Bank of a country. It regulates the rate of interest charged by the bankers, which is usually one per cent above the Bank rate.

Begar. Forced, generally unpaid for, labour.

Berne Convention (1887). For copyright.

Bill of Exchange. An unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at a fixed determinable future time a certain sum to the order of a specified person or his bearer.

Bill of Lading. An acknowledgement of shipments of goods with terms for their transport.

Bimetallism. Name used for a monetary system in which two metals, usually gold and silver, are employed as currency standards.

Bonus. An occasional or gratuitous addition to wages, salaries and dividends.

Bullion. Gold and silver as articles of merchandise, not as coin.

Carat. Degree of purity of gold. Pure gold is 24 carats.

Cartel. A big industrial combine or the list of prices agreed to by the firms constituting it.

Cash on Delivery. (C. O. D.), System by which goods are supplied at a distance by agents, payment being made on delivery.

Cheque. Document duly drawn and signed by which money is conveyed from one person to another through the medium of a bank.

Collectivism. National ownership of land and other means of production, as in Soviet Russia.

Consols. Consolidated annuities—For certain public debts in England.

Consul. Official who looks after the trading interests of his country in foreign towns.

Convoy. Escort or protecting force for shipping.

Copyright Exclusive right of an author, artist, composer, or his representative, to produce or reproduce his works in any material form.

Customs. Duty on goods imported.

Debenture. Form of mortgage by which joint-stock companies raise money. Debenture holders have a prior right.

Deflation. Reduction in the amount of paper-money in circulation.

Demurrage. Amount payable to ship-owner or a Railway for failure to load or unload goods within time allowed.

Discount. Any amount allowed off a bill.

Dividend. A percentage of company's profits set apart for distribution among shareholders.

Draft. An order to a person to pay a certain sum to a certain person.

Dumping. Exporting goods to a country to be sold at prices lower than prevailing for home consumption, with a view to undercut the producers in the importing country.

Equated time. Time when several debts due at different times may be paid together.

Earnest money. 'Faith deposit.'

Exchange. Transformation of currency of one country into that of another.

Exchange Bank. A bank concerned only with monetrry transactions with foreign countries.

Excise. Tax levied on goods produced within a country.

Floating debt. Debt, part of which is repayable on demand or at stated time.

Freeboard. Distance from the main or upper deck to the load water-line of a vessel.

Freeport. A port at which no duties are levied, provided goods are brought to be transferred into other ships, *e. g.*, Hamburg.

Freight. Charges for carrying goods.

"*Future*". Goods not yet on the market.

Gilt-edged securities. Stocks on which interest is absolutely safe

Ginning. Separation of cotton fibres from cotton seeds.

Gold standard. 'On the gold standard' means that gold is the basis of currency, and that if need be the country will export gold in payment of debts abroad. Gold standard is the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy in the gold coin

Goodwill. Connection or reputation attached to a business, regarded as an asset.

Guild Socialism. Aims at organisation of the economic life of a community on functional basis.

Hall-mark. Mark used by assay offices for mar standard of gold and silver.

Index Numbers. Numbers compiled as an index prices.

Inflation. Increase in the amount of paper money. Ra prices.

Inventory. A list of goods or other property.

The Industrial Revolution. Changes in the relat between capitalists and labour brought about mechanical inventions in the late 18th and ea 19th centuries.

Joint Stock Company. A company which accumula capital by subscription of shareholders. The sha are transferable.

Labour day. May 1, when workers hold demonst tions.

Laissez Faire. A mental attitude devoid of disturbi worry, exhibiting itself physically in a departme of exceedingly easy complacency.

Legal tender. Form of money which can be used as legal quittance for a debt.

Limited Company. A company in which the liability the shareholders is strictly limited to the amount shares for which they have subscribed, or agreed be responsible.

Llyod's Register. A register containing particulars of a vesse.s afloat of over 100 tons.

Local option, System by which inhabitants of a distri may prohibit sale of liquor in it.

Lock-out. The closing of a workshop or factory by a employer to the employees or labourers.

National Debt. Money owing by a state.

Negotiable instrument. Documents, the transference which conveys the legal right of property.

Par. The price equal to the nominal value. *Above Pa* is the price above the nominal value and *Below Pa* the one below the nominal value.

Par of Exchange. When money of the same standard and weight yields similar money in another country, the exchange is said to be at par.

Patent. Exclusive right or privilege. In India it is obtained be apylying to the Patents Office, Calcutta.

Pawn Broker. Person licensed to lend money on the security of articles deposited with him.

Premium. Something above the nominal or fixed price. Also used for periodical payment to insurance company in respect of the policy insured.

Proletariat. Collectively for the wage-earning class of a community.

Promissory note. Unconditional promise to pay a certain sum on demand within a fixed period.

Protection. The policy of fostering home manufactures and produce by imposing taxes (protective duty) on imports.

Quota. Quantities of essential commodities for which export and import licences are issued respectively by the countries concerned.

Rates. Money raised by a local authority.

Rationalisation. Improved methods of manufacturing.

Rebate. Deduction from sum to be paid.

Royal Exchange. London Building of Bankers and merchants.

Royalty. Payment made in return for some privilege.

Rupee Ratio. Ratio of a rupee to a Sterling for purposes of exchange.

Safe-guarding Protection of industry against foreign competition.

Sinking Fund. Fund created by regularly setting aside sums to provide for a repayment by instalments of a definite liability, *e.g.*, a National Debt.

Stabilization. Basing a nation's currency on a recognized standard or value.

Standard gold. 22 carats gold and 2 carats copper.

Stock Exchange. Building in which stocks, shares and negotiable securities are bought and sold.

Strike. Stoppage of work by workmen to enforce their demands.

Subsidy. Grant-in-aid.

Syndicalism. Labour movement of the 20th century. Aims at control of workers over industry.

Takvi. Loan given by Government to farmers for agricultural purposes.

Token money. Any redeemable coin circulated at a higher value than that of the metal it contains.

Trade mark. A distinguishing mark on goods to indicate the manufacturer, proprietor etc.

Trade Unions. Associations of workers formed for the purpose of mutual help, and improvement of their condition.

Treasury Bill. Bill of exchange issued by the Treasury in return for money borrowed.

Truck. Payment of wages in goods instead of in money.

Underwriter. Originally, one who dealt with marine insurance. Nowadays, all risks.

Unlimited Company. An association, the members of which are personally liable for the liabilities of the company.

Watered Capital. Capital raised through issue of new shares without corresponding increase in assets

Watermark. A distinguishing mark stamped in the substance of paper.

Winding up. Closing up a company etc.

Workmen's compensation. Compensation paid to workmen or their dependents in cases of injuries during employment.

VI. TERMS OF EVERYDAY USE.

Accolade. Conferment of knighthood by gently striking on the shoulder with a naked sword.

A. D. C. (Pronounced "a de-kong") usually a military rank given to officers serving on the personal staff of high personages.

Agenda. List of matters to be transacted at a meeting.

Agony Column. Portion of newspapers devoted to advertisement of secret or personal nature.

Albinos. Beings lacking the natural pigment of the skin.

Alias. Otherwise—other than a lawful name.

Alma Mater. One's University.

Amalgamated Press. The largest publishing enterprise in the world.

Almanac. A year book containing valuable data.

Amateur. One who indulges in sport as a pastime – not for monetary gain.

Anachronism. Allotting an event to a wrong date.

Anagram. Words or sentences formed by changing the order of letters.

Anarchy. "No government."

Angling. Catching fish with rod, line and bait.

Anti-semitism. Oposition to the Jewish race.

Archives. A collection of official papers and documents. Also for the building where kept.

Amphitheatre. Roman building for public entertainment. Colosseum of Rome.

Armistice. Agreement between two belligerents to suspend hostilities.

Aviary. Place where birds are kept in captivity.

Barrage. (*i*) Volume of artillery fire directed on an area.
(*ii*) Bar made in a river to increase the depth of water, *e.g.*, the Sukkur Barrage.

Bastinado. Punishment by means of blows on soles of the feet.

Beacon. Post placed on shoals or rocks to warn mariners.

Belvedere. A summer house in a garden.

Bibliography. Grouping together of works on some particular subject, place or period.

Blackmail Crime of demanding money with menaces.

Blue books. Acts, reports or orders of Parliament usually enclosed in blue covers.

Bohemianism. Unconventional way of living adopted by artists and literary men.

Book-makers. Professional betting men who offer to lay odds on races.

Boot-legger. Person who sells intoxicating liquor in a country where its sale is prohibited.

Borstal system. Reclamation of juvenile adult offenders —youths from 16 to 21 years of age. First introduced at Borstal, near Chatham (England).

Bourgeois. (Pron: boorzhwah) used in a disparaging sense for middle class people.

Boycotting. Social and commercial isolation of an individual or an incitement thereto.

Braille system. System of printing which enables the blind to read by means of touch. Invented by Louis Braille (1809-52).

Broad arrow. Mark on all government possessions.

Brochure. Small treatise or pamphlet.

Cabaret. A small inn or a wine shop.

Cadet. A youngman in training for officer-ship in the army or navy.

Comouflage. Artificial means, employed to deceive the enemy's observation.

Caricature. A drawing of a person made grotesque and ludicrous by means of pronounced exaggeration of features etc. The likeness, is however, preserved.

Carnegie Trust. Andrew Carnegie, a Scottish phillanthropist founded an endowment for international peace.

Cartoon. A sketch of a topical interest.

Carnival. A great festival—wild revelry.

Cascade. Small series of waterfalls.

Casino. Public building in a pleasure resort. Noted casinos are : Monte Carlo, Nice, Ostend, Boulogne.

Catacomb. Subterranean place of sepulchre, in Egypt, Syria, Malta and Italy.

Catafalque. A bier.

Cataract. Gigantic waterfall.

Cat call. Shrill whistle expressing disapproval.

Catgut. String of great strength prepared from intestines of animals for musical instruments, rackets etc.

Causeway. Path raised above ground level across marshy or low-lying ground.

Cenotaph. Monument to persons whose remains are irrevocable or buried elsewhere, *e. g.* The Cenotaph at White Hall (London) to the Fallen in the Great War.

Centenary. One hundredth anniversary of an event, *e. g.*, the Melbourne centenary.

Chari vari. Hissing and groaning directed against some unpopular person.

Chauvinism. Excessive patriotism. French equivalent of jingoism

Cheka. Russian secret police.

Cipher. Secret method of communication by the use of letters or figure combinations.

Civil list. Annual expenses of the sovereign together with annuities to his family.

Codex. Manuscript of a scripture.

Codicil. Supplement to a will.

Collusion. Secret understanding between two or more parties to prejudice another's rights.

Commutation. The payment of a large sum of money to cancel a periodical charge of any kind, *e g.*, a pension. Also used to describe reduction in a criminal sentence.

Confucianism. Chinese ancient system of worshipping the ancestors.

Contemporary. One living at the same time.

Contraband. Goods, materials which international law forbids neutrals to supply to belligerents in times of war.

Convener. One who calls together a meeting.

Cortege. Train of attendants. Procession.

Cosmetics. Substances used for beautifying the skin.

Creche. Institution where working mothers leave their children.

Culvert. Subterranean pipes for the conducting of water underground.

Curator. Officer-in-charge of a Musuem or an art gallery.

Curfew. Custom of ringing bell every evening as a signal to put out fire, introduced in England by William the Conqueror.

Dalton system. Educational system started by Miss Helen Parkhurst in America.

Dam. Structure of earth or masonry built across valleys to impound rivers and create storage reservoirs, *e.g.*, Lloyd's Dam (Bombay).

Dirt track. Course for motor cycle races.

Divining rod. Fork twig used by dowsers in searching water.

Docks. Enclosed water spaces where ships can rest when being loaded.

Dog watch. Time between 6 and 8 p. m.

Dum Dum Bullets. Bullets made at Dum Dum (Bengal, India) has a soft nose which causes it to flatten when entering the body thereby making an ugly wound.

Effigy. Likeness or impression of a person, especially on a coin or a medal.

El. Dorado. "The gilded one." Spanish. Legendary region supposed to abound in gold.

Embargo. Govt. order prohibiting ships from leaving ports.

Empire day. British Imperial celebration held annually on May 24, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday.

Epoch. An important point of time.

Eponym. Person after whom anything is named.

Era. A period of time.

Epitaph. An inscription on a tomb.

Esperanto. International language invented by Dr. Zamenhof (of Warsaw). Controlled by an international academy at Paris.

Eureka. "I have found it!" Archimedes. Denotes triumphant discovery.

Fabian Society. An English socialist organisation founded in 1884 by G. B. Shaw, Sidney Webb, and J. Ramsay MacDonald with a view to bring about socialism by gradual, peaceful and piecemeal measures.

Facsimile. An exact copy of a document.

Fathom. Linear nautical measure=6 ft.

Fauna. For animal life of a given geographical region.

First Aid. Assistance given in case of emergency before medical aid is available. Principles propagated by St. John Ambulance Association, Red Cross Societies, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Flora. For plant life of a given geographical region.

Flotsam The portion of a wreck which floats of its own action.

Foolscap. Common name for a sheet of paper 17" × 13½".

Fourth Estate. Used for the Press.

Franking. Free use of postal service.

Free board. The distance between the upper or main deck and the load-water (or Plimsoll) line.

Furlough. Home holiday leave given to British officers serving abroad.

Genealogy. Pedigree or family tree.

Gestapo. German secret police.

Girl Guids. The counterpart of Boy Scouts, for girls. Started by Miss Agnes Baden-Powell (sister of Lord Baden-Powell) in 1910. Girls under 11 or called *Brownies.*

Gloss Explanatory remarks.

Goodwill. Advantages other than the material assets, buildings, furniture etc., which go with the business or a profession.

Goths. Teutonic people of Scandinavia.

Guillotine. Instrument of decapitation of criminals used in France. Also used to indicate the procedure by which the discussion of a measure in the Parliament is cut short.

Gusher. An oil well.

Hangar. Shed for housing aircraft.

Hara Kiri. Japanese practice of killing oneself as an honourable atonement for wrongs done.

Hartal. Indian word for cessation of usual activities as a protest.

Hebdomadel Council. Body that governs the University of Oxford.

Hieroglyph. Pictorial characters employed in ancient Egyptian records.

Holograph. Document written entirely by one who signs it.

Hosiery. Knitted goods.

Hush money. Bribe to secure silence.

Hypnotism. Artificially induced state resembling sleep in certain respects.

Ich Dien. "I serve"—Motto on the arms of the Prince of Wales

Insignia. Marks or badges of office or honour.

Investiture. The ceremony of conferring titles, honours, office etc.

Ironmongers. Dealers in hardware.

Jamboree. Merry gathering of tribes. International rallies of Boy Scouts.

Jestam. The act of throwing cargo or fittings overboard to lighten a ship in distress—or the cargo thus over-thrown.

Jockey. One who rides in a horse-race.

Jingoism. Provocative patriotism.

Jujitsu. Japanese art of self defence.

Kaiser-i-Hind Medal Medal awarded for public service in the Indian Empire to either sex.

Kindergarten. System of educating young children introduced by G. W. Frochel, based upon exercise of creative faculties.

Koh-i-noor. Famous Indian diamond, now in the British crown. Presented to Queen Victoria in 1849.

Kremlin. Russian word for a citadel.

Ku-klux klan. A society in America opposed to coloured influence. Stands for Americanism.

Labyrinth. A confusing net-work of paths and passages. A maze.

Lac. Name given to an insect, a dye or a resinous material.

Lacquer. A kind of varnish.

Lava. Molten rock discharged from volcanoes.

Leaderette. Short editorial paragraph in the same style as the leading article.

Leaven. Substance that causes fermentation.

Leeward. Opposite to one from which the wind blows.

Log-book. A book in which record of events is kept.

Levee. A state reception attended by gentlemen.

Life-boat. A boat for saving life from ship-wreck.

Life-buoy. Float for the support of persons in water.

Livery. Uniform worn by a man-servant of a person of position.

Llyod's. A corporation of Marine under-writers in London.

London Gazette. Bi-weekly official organ of the British Governm-nt.

Manuscript. Text written for publication.

Menagerie. Collection of wild animals for study.

Mendelism. Laws of heredity based on the discoveries of Mendel (18-2-84).

Mausoleum. A tomb or cenotoph of unusual size and importance.

Mayor. Chief officer of municipality.

Metric system. Connected decimal system of weights and measures based upon the metre.

Metropolitan. Chief Bishop of a country or Province.

Mint. Government office where money is coined.

Minutes. Summary of the proceedings of the meeting of a body.

Mirage. Optical illusion—on deserts lakes become visible, on seas inverted ships.

Mistletoe. Ever-green plant—a feature of Christmas decorations.

Moat. Large trench round a fortified place for defensive purpose.

Montessri method. Method of teaching young children developed by Madam Montessri, in Rome.

Moratorium. A suspension of business engagement like the discharging of debts etc.

Mother of pearl. Inner coating of shells.

Mulatto. Off spring of a white and a black.

Mummy. Dead body embalmed with preservative substances.

National Anthem. Musical composition with words officially adopted for ceremonial use, *e.g.*, God Save the King—(Britain) and La Marseillaise (France).

Nobel Prizes. Annual prizes from a fund established by Dr. Alfred Nobel's will. He set aside a sum of £1,700,000 the interest on which was to be devoted to awarding five prizes annually to men and women eminent in (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, (3) Medicine, (4) Literature of an idealistic tendency and (5) the cause of Peace.

Each prize is valued at £7,500. The Nobel Foundation is administered by a board of 5 members, with a president appointed by the King of Sweden.

Organ. Largest and most powerful of all musical instruments.

Pagoda. Buddhist sacred building.

Pantomime. Art of acting without words by gestures and facial expressions only.

Passport. Licence to travel.

Patent. Exclusive right or privilege.

Permanent way. Permanent track in which a railway runs.

Picketing. Persuading men to abstain from certain work.

Pigsticking. Wild boar hunting.

Plimsoll line. Maximum load line on a ship.

Poll. Taking of votes.

Polling booths. Places where votes are recorded.

Polytechnic. An institute which affords practical training in arts and sciences.

Poppy-day. Name given to Armistice day, because artificial poppies are sold for the benefit of ex-servicemen.

'*Pop shop.*' A pawn-broker's shop.

Prohibition. Movement for the prohibition of the manufacture and the sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

Propaganda. Things to be propagated.

Public School. System of schooling in the United Kingdom run on prefectorial or monitorial lines.

Quarantine. Period during which ships, goods or persons coming from countries where infectious diseases prevail are interdicted from communication with the shore.

Quarrying. Excavation of stone from an open pit.

Queen. A woman ruler. A Queen regnant rules in her own rights. A Queen consort is the wife of the ruler. A Queen dowager is the wife of a deceased king.

Quire. 24 sheets of paper.

Rationing. Assignment of a fixed quantity of food per head, in the case of national shortage.

Reds. Popularly applied to Bolshevists.

Red Cross. International organisation formed for the relief of the sick and wounded in war. The founder was Henri Dunant—a Swiss.

Regalia. Emblems belonging to the soverign as such.

Regent. One who rules temporarily for a king.

Regicide. A murder of the king.

Renaissance. Revival of classical learning.

Road hog. A reckless motorist.

Rotary clubs. Movement amongst businessmen which takes its motto "Service, not self." Originated with Paul Harris—a Chicago Lawyer.

Rule, Britania. British national song.

Robot. Figure of man or woman that can walk and talk.

'*Round Table Conference.*' Implies the idea of equality of the persons participating.

Rural. Concerned with villages.

Safety First. Public movement for preventing street and industrial accidents.

Salvage. Term for the saving of any property from loss or destruction, usually employed in connection with wrecks or earthquakes.

Sepulchre. Place of burial.

Signet. Personal seal of the sovereign.

Shibboleth. Test word, behaviour or principle of a party or nationality.

Shintoism. State religion of Japan.

Silhouette. A shadow portrait in profile.

Sky-scrapers. Very lofty buildings.

Smuggling. Offence of defrauding revenue by evading the customs duty, or by importing, or exporting prohibited goods, and also the illicit distillation of liquor.

Solar cycle. A chronological period of 28 years.

Spa. Place having mineral spring, the waters of which are suitable for various complaints.

Speedway. Dirt track—For motor cycle racing.

Stop Press. Space reserved in newspapers for latest news.

Subsidy. Annual grant by Government in aid of something.

Summer time. Period during which the official time in England is advanced one hour ahead of Greenwich time.

Swastika. Nazi's national flag in Germany.

Tatooing. Producing durable designs under the human skin with pigments.

"*Third degree.*" Denotes the use of violence and maltreatment to extort confession of crime.

Toc H. British social organisation, for benefit of soldiers.

Totalizer. Machine for betting on horse races and other sports.

Tri-colour. Blue, white and red national flag of France.

Trimmer. A person of moderate views, esp. in politics.

Tripos. Cambridge University name for Honours Degree in certain subjects.

Underworld. Antipodes. Infernal regions. Lowest social stratum.

Under-writer. Originally those who insured ships and cargos, but now those who take all risks.

Union Jack. British national flag. Union of banners of *St. George* (white with red-cross) for England, of *St. Andrew* (blue with a white diagonal cross) for Scotland, and of *St. Patrick* (white with red diagonal cross) for Ireland.

Urban. Population of both towns and cities.

Vendetta. Blood feud.

Ventriloquism. Art of making human voice appear to come from a distance or another than the true source.

Vickers. British Engineering firm. Gives its name to certain machine guns and aeroplanes.

Wahabi. Mohammedan sect—followers of Wahabi of Arabia.

Windsor. Family name of the Royal House of Great Britain.

Yellow Press. America's ultra sensational Press.

Y. M. C. A. International organization for promoting the advancement of youngmen. Founded in 1844 by Sir George Williams.

Zend Advesta. Parsi religious books.

Zionism. Jewish nationalist movement (1897) "to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by public law."

VII. ABBREVIATIONS

A. C. A.	Associate of Charted Accountants.
A. C. I. S.	Associate of Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
A. D.	*Anno Domini*—in the year of Our Lord.
a. d.	After date.
A. F. C.	Air Force Cross.
A. I. R.	All-India Radio.
A. I. R. O.	Aımy India Reserve of Officers.
A. M.	*Ante Meridiem*—before noon.
A. M. S.	Army Medical Service.
A. M. I. C. E.	Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A. M. I. E. E.	Associate Member of Institute of Electrical Engineers.
A. R. A.	Associate of Royal Academy.
A. R. C. S.	Associate of the Royal College of Science.
B. B. C.	British Broadcasting Corporation.
B. C. L.	Bachelor of Civil Law.
b. e.	Bill of exchange.
B. L.	Bachelor of Law.
b. l.	Bill of lading.
b. p.	Bill of parcels ; bills payable.
b. s.	Bill of sale.
B. V.	*Bena Vale*—Farewell.
b. & s.	Brandy and soda water.
B. A.	Bachelor of Arts.
B. Com.	Bachelor of Commerce.
c. & b.	Caught and bowled.
C. B.	Companion of the Bath.
C. C.	Cricket Club.
cc.	Chapters.
cf.	Compare.
c. f. & i.	Cost freight and insurance.
c. & f.	Cost, and freight.
C. I. E.	Companion of the Order of the British Empire.
C. J.	Chief Justice.
C. M. A.	Controller of Military Accounts.
c. o. d.	Cash on delivery.

c. p.	Candle-power.
C. S. I.	Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
C. V. O.	Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
c. w. o.	Cash with order.
cum. div.	With dividend.
C. B. E.	Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
C. H.	Companion of Honour.
C. I.	Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
D. C. L.	Doctor of Civil Law.
D. D.	Doctor of Divinity.
D. F.	Dean of the Faculty.
d. h.	That is.
D. L. O.	Dead-letter Office.
D. L. T.	Daily Letter Telegram.
d. s. p.	*decessit sine prole*—died without issue.
d. v. p.	*decessit vita patris*—died in his father's lifetime.
D. V.	God willing.
D. S. O.	Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
D. A. Q. M.G.	Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.
E. E.	Error excepted.
e. g.	*exempli gratia*—for example.
E. I.	East India.
e. o. d.	Every other day.
E. & O. E.	Errors and omissions excepted.
8 vo.	Eight leaves to a sheet.
Ex. div.	Exclusive of dividend.
F. G. S.	Fellow of the Geological Society.
F. M.	Field-Marshal.
f. o. b.	Free on board.
f. o. r.	Free on rail.
F. R. A. S.	Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.
F. R. G. S.	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. C. P.	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. L.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

F. B. A.	Fellow of the British Academy.
F. C. P.	Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
F. C. S.	Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F. I. A.	Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F. I. C.	Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.
F. L. S.	Fellow of the Linnean Society.
F. R. Hort. S.	Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F. R. I. B. A.	Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F. S. A.	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F. S. I. A.	Fellow of the Society of Incorporated Accountants.
F. S. I.	Fellow of Surveyor's Institution.
G. D. A.	Government Diploma in Accountancy.
G. B. E.	Knight of Dame Grand Cross Order of the British Empire
G. C. H.	Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover
G. C. L. H.	Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
G. C. M. G.	Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
G. M. I. E.	Grand Master of the Order of the Indian Empire
G. M. K. P.	Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
G. B.	Great Britain.
G. C. B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
G. C. I. E.	Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
g. c. m.	Greatest common measure.
G. C. S. I.	Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G. C. V. O.	Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
G. M. T.	Greenwich Mean Time.
G. M. S. I.	Grand Master of the Star of India.
G. R. I.	Grand Royal Insignia.
H. C.	House of Commons.
H. E. H.	His Exalted Highness.
H. H.	His Highness, His Holiness
h. e.	*hic est*—that is.
H. I. H.	His or Her Imperial Highness.
h. p.	Horse-power.

I. A. O. C.	Indian Army Ordnance Corps.
I. A. R. O.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
I. A. S. C.	Indian Army Service Corps.
I. C. S.	Indian Civil Service.
i. e.	*id est*—that is.
I. F. S.	Indian Forest Service.
i. h. p.	Indicated horse power.
I. L. P.	Independent Labour Party.
I. M. A.	Indian Military Academy.
I. M. S.	Indian Medical Service.
I. O. M.	Indian Order of Merit.
I. O. U.	I owe you.
I. P. S.	Indian Police Service.
i. q.	*Idem quod*—the same as.
I. S. E.	Indian Service of Engineers.
I. S. O.	Imperial Service Order.
I. S. R.	Indian State Railways.
I. V. S.	Indian Veterinary Service.
I. S. O.	Imperial Service Order.
I. A.	Indian Army.
J. P.	Justice of the Peace.
K. B.	Knight of the Bath ; King's Bench, Khan Bahadur.
K. S.	Khan Sahib.
K. C. B.	Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. I. E.	Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
K. C. S. I.	Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
K. C. V. O.	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
K. G.	Knight of the Garter.
K. G. C.	Knight of the Grand Cross.
Kil.	Kilometre.
Kilo.	Kilogramme.
K. S. I.	Knight of the Star of India.
K. R. C.	Knight of the Red Cross.
Kt.	Knight.
K. C. H.	Knight Commander of the Guelphs of Hanover.
K. C. M. G.	Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

K. T.	Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
lb.	*Livra*—a pound.
l. c.	lower case ; small letter.
lat.	Latitude.
Lat.	Latin.
lit.	Literature ; literary.
long.	Longitude.
L. S.	*Locus sigilli*, place for the seal.
Ltd.	Limited.
L. C.	Lord Chancellor.
L. D. S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
l. h.	left hand.
L. R. C. P.	Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S.	Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
l. s.	left side.
L. S. D.	Pounds, shillings, pence.
LL. M.	Master of Laws.
M. B.	Bechelor of Medicine.
M. B. B. S.	Bechelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
M. B. E.	Member of the British Empire Order.
M. C. C.	Marylebone Cricket Club.
M. C	Military Cross ; Muncipal Commissioner ; Master of Ceremonies.
M. A.	Master of Arts.
M. B. Ch. B.	Bachelor of Medicine ; Bechelor of Surgery.
Math.	Mathematics ; mathematical.
M. E.	Mining Engineer.
Mem.	Memorandum.
M. Lit.	Master of Literature.
Mme.	Madame.
M. S.	Master of Surgery.
M. Sc.	Master of Science.
M. Sc. Tech.	Master of Science Technology.
Mt.	Mountain.
M. D.	Doctor of Medicine.
M. E. C.	Member of the Executive Council.
M. E. S.	Military Engineering Service.
M. O. H.	Medical Officer of Health.

M. P.	Member of Parliament
m. p. h.	Miles per hour.
M. R. A. S.	Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M. R. C. P.	Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M. L. A.	Member of Legislative Assembly.
M. L. C	Member of Legislative Council.
M. I. Min. E.	Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
M.I. Mech. E.	Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.
M. I. J.	Member of the Institute of Journalists.
M. P. S.	Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M. R. C. V. S.	Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M. R. C. S.	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. T.	Mechanical Transport.
Ms.	Manuscript.
m. s. l.	Mean sea-level.
M. V. O.	Member of the Royal Victorian Order.
N. B.	*Nota bene*—Note well.
n. d.	No date.
nem. con.	No one contradicting.
n. o. p.	Not otherwise provided.
n. s.	Not specified.
n. u.	Name unknown.
N. E.	North-east.
Nem. diss.	*Nemine dissentiente* (no person dissagreeing ; unanimous).
N. N. E.	North north-east.
N. N. W.	North-north-west.
N. P.	Notary Public.
N. & Q.	Notes and Queries.
N. C. O.	Non Commissioned Officer.
Net or nett.	*Netto* (free from all deductions).
O. H. M. S.	On His Majesty's Service.
O. K.	All correct.
oz.	Ounce.
o. p.	Out of print.
Oxon.	Of Oxford.
o. s.	Old style.
ob.	died.

O. B. E.	Officer of the British Empire Order.
%.	per cent ; or in the hundred.
Obs.	Obsolete.
O. T.	Old Testament.
P. C.	Privy Councillor ; Police Constable ; Perpetual Curate.
Pl.	Place ; Plural.
Pp.	pages.
Prof.	Professor.
Pro. tem.	*Pro-tempore* (for the time being).
Prov.	Provost.
Prox.	*Proximo* (next).
p. c.	Post card, *per centum* (by the hundred).
Ph. B.	Bachelor of Philosophy.
P. M. G.	Post-master General.
Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
Per Pro.	Per procuration.
P. M.	*Post Meridiem*—Afternoon.
P. S.	Postscript.
p. n.	Promissory note.
Prox.	Proximate.
p. o. d.	Pay on delivery.
pp.	Pages.
p. r. n.	*pro re-nata*—For special business arising.
Pres.	President.
P. S.	*Post-scriptum*—Postscript ; written after.
P. & O.	Peninsular and Oriental Company.
P. T. O.	Please turn over.
P. W. D.	Public Works Department.
Q. B.	Queen's Bench.
q. e. d.	*quod erat demonstrandum*—which was to be demonstrated.
q. e. f.	Which was to be done.
Q. M. G.	Quartermaster General.
Qto.	Quarto (folded in four).
R. E.	Royal Engineer.
Rect.	Rector.
Rt. Hon.	Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev.	Right Reverend (of a Bishop).
R. A.	Royal Artillery, Royal Academy, Registered Accountant.

R. C.	Roman Catholic ; Red Cross.
R. A. S.	Royal Asiatic Society.
Rev.	Reverend.
Rec.	Record.
r. h.	Right hand.
R. N.	Royal Navy.
R. H.	Royal Highness.
R. H. A.	Royal Horse Artillery.
R. B.	Rai Bahadur or Rao Bahadur.
R. S. V. P.	*Repondez si'l vous plait*—Reply, if you please.
R. C. V. S.	Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
R. A. S. C.	Royal Army Service Corps.
R. I. B. A.	Royal Institute of British Architects.
R. A. M. C.	Royal Army Medical Corps.
Ro.	On the right hand page.
R. A. F.	Royal Air Force.
R. F. A.	Royal Field Artillery.
R. I. P.	May he (or she) rest in peace.
R. I.	Members of the Royal Institute of Painters.
s. *a*.	*secundum artem*—according to art ; *sine anno*—without date.
R. S.	Rai Sahib or Rao Sahib.
Serjt.	Serjeant.
S.	South ; Saints.
Sculpt.	Sculptor.
S. E.	South-east.
Sq.	Square.
S. S	Steamships ; Saints.
Supt.	Superintendent.
S. W.	South-west.
Sec.	Secretary.
S. S.	Sardar Sahib.
S. B.	Sardar Bahadur.
St.	Street. Saint.
s. l. p.	*sine legitima prole*—Without lawful issue.
s. m. p.	*sine mascula prole*—Without male issue.
s. s.	Steamship ; Screw steamer.
S. O. S.	A distress signal.
S. P. C. A.	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Stet.	Let it remain.
T. O.	Telegraph Office ; Turn over.
tr.	transpose.
T. T. L.	To take leave.
U. L.	Untouched List.
Ult.	Ultimo.
u. s. w.	*und so weiter*—And so forth.
u. s.	As above.
Univ.	University.
ux.	*uxor*—wife.
V. C.	Victoria Cross ; Vice Chancellor. Vice Chairman.
v. d.	Various dates.
vs.	Versus
v.g.	*verbi gratia*—For example.
Vo.	Left hand page.
V. P. P.	Value Payable Post.
V. R.	Victoria Regina : Queen Victoria.
v. y.	Various years.
vol.	Volume.
w. a. f.	With all faults.
W. B.	Way-bill.
W. C.	Water-closet.
w. f.	Wrong fount.
W. O.	Warrant Officer.
W. P.	Weather permitting.
W.	West.
Y. M. C. A.	Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. W. C. A.	Young Women's Christian Association.
viz.	*Vide licet* (namely).
Vet.	Veterinary.
yds.	Yards.
Xmas.	Christmas.

HISTORY

HISTORY

I. IMPORTANT DATES

(*Dates with asterisk mark are more important*).

B. C.	*327	Alexander invaded India.
	55	Julius Ceasar landed in Britain.
	4	Actual date of the birth of Christ.
A. D.	30	Crucifixion of Christ.
	570	Mohammed born.
	711	Arrival of Mohammadans in India.
	1001	First Mohammadan Invasion of India.
	1066	Battle of Hastings. Normans invaded England.
	*1206	Slave Dynasty founded in India.
	*1215	Magna Charta signed.
	1280	Invention of Gunpowder by Roger Bacon.
	1302	Mariner's Compass invented by an Italian, Flavo Gioja.
	1314	Battle of Bannockburn.
	1344	Gold coin first began to be used as money.
	1348-9	The Black Death.
	1381	Navigation Act, which assisted the English carrying trade.
	1407	Merchant Adventurers Trading Company formed which superseded the Hanseatic League.
	1440	Invention of Printing by Gutenburg.
	1469	Guru Nanak born. (*Vikram Somwat 1526*)

1476 Printing introduced in England by Caxton.
1487 Bartholomew rounded the Cape of Good Hope.
*1492 Discovery of America by Colombus.
1494 Columbus discovered Jamaica.
*1498 Vasco de Gama discovered the sea-route to India.
*1500 Brazil was discovered. The Portuguese established the first European factory in India at Calicut.
1513 Discovery of the Pacific by Balboa.
1517 European Reformation started by Martin Luther in Germany.
1521 Magellan discovered the Phillippines.
*1526 Foundation of the Moghul Empire in India by Babar.
1532 Beginning of the Reformation in England.
1533 Pizzarro completed conquest of Peru.
Spitzbergen and part of lower California discovered.
Euclid's elements first printed.
1560 The Reformation established in Scotland.
*1564 Shakespeare born.
1566 Needles introduced.
1577 Drake made the first voyage round the world. Pocket watches first introduced.
1581 Levant Company formed.
1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempted the first settlement in Newfoundland.
1584 Virginia discovered and colonised.
*1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada and beginning of English sea-power.
1590 Paper Mills first erected.
1599 Dutch traders arrived in India.
*1600 English East India Company formed.
1602 Dutch East India Company established.

*1603 England and Scotland united.
1604 Silk manufacture introduced. French merchants arrived in India.
*1605 Gunpowder Plot.
1606 Virginia, first successful British Colony.
1607 Galileo constructed the first telescope
1615 Thomas Roe visited India.
1616 Death of Shakespeare.
1620 Pilgrim Fathers landed in America.
1622 The English obtained the rights to trade at Surat. The first weekly paper published in England.
1640 Barometer invented by Torricelli.
*1642 New Zealand and Tasmania dicovered.
*1649 Charles I beheaded.
1651 Navigation Act.
1660 Calcutta founded by Job Charnock.
*1662 Portugal gave Bombay to Charles II as part of the dowry of his wife Catharine.
1664 The French East India Company formed.
*1665 The Great Plague of London.
1666 The Great Fire of London.
*1689 Discovery of the Law of Gravitation by Sir Issac Newton.
*1694 Foundation of the Bank of England.
*1707 Union of England and Scotland.
1721 First Mercury thermometer constructed by Fahrenheit.
1733 Hall constructed the first achromatic telescope.
Arsenic and cobalt discovered.
Caoutchous brought to England.
*1739 Invasion of Nadir Shah.
1748 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
*1756 The Black Hole incident of Calcutta.

*1757 The Battle of Plassey, from which da the British territorial power in Indi

1761 Bridgewater Canal opened.

*1763 Treaty of Paris.

1773 The Regulating Act.

*1774 Warren Hastings made the first Gov nor-General of India and Fort Willia in Bengal.

*1776 The Declaration of Independence U. S. A.

1785 Cartwright invented a power-loom fo weaving.

1782 The Independence of America granted.

*1783 Treaty of Versailles.

*1789 French Revolution. Washington electec first President of the United States of America.

*1798 The Battle of the Nile. The English defeated the French.

*1800 Union of Britain and Ireland.

1802 First Factory Act passed in England.

*1805 The Battle of Trafalgar.

1812 America declared war on England,

*1815 The Battle of Waterloo and defeat of Napoleon. Treaty of Paris and end of fourth and last struggle with France. Macadam and Telford revolutionised road-making and bridge-building

1819 The Atlantic crossed by the S. S. *Savannah* from New York to London.

1821 Death of Napoleon Bonaparte.

*1823 Stockton and Darlington Railway opened in England.

1831 The system of *Suttee* abolished in India.

*1832 First Reform Bill passed.

*1833 First Reform Parliament opened.

*Act for Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies passed (Aug. 28).

*1837 The Electric Telegraph invented by Wheatstone and Cooke.

Queen Victoria ascended the throne.

1838 Coronation of Queen Victoria.

*1840 Penny postage introduced for first time in England. Responsible Government was granted to Canada.

1845 Sir John Franklin started his Arctic expedition.

*1851 Gold discovered in Australia.

First Great International Exhibition held in London.

*1853 Opening of first Railway in India.

1856 Persia declared war against India.

Bessemer's patent for making steel.

*1857 Mutiny broke out in India. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Universities were established. End of East India Company.

*1858 Crown assumed Government of India.

*1859 Responsible Governments granted to Queensland and New Zealand.

*1860 The Indian Penal Code passed into Law.

Gladstone completed the Free Trade system in England.

1861 The Indian Councils Act passed. The first edition of "*Criminal Procedure Code*" appeared.

Gold was discovered in New Zealand.

*1865 Abolition of slavery in America.

*1869 Suez Canal opened.

1875 Aligarh University was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

*1876 Alexander Bell invented a practical telephone.

Queen Victoria became Empress of India.

1877 Edison invented Phonograph.
*1885 The Indian National Congress organi
*1887 Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebrated.
*1896 Marconi invented Wireless Telegraph
*1897 Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.
*1899 Outbreak of the Boer War.
1901 Queen Victoria died (January 22).
*1903 Russo-Japanese War.
The Coronation Durbar at Delhi. (January
1905 Partition of Bengal.
*1906 Grant of Responsible Government t South Africa.
*1907 New Zealand made a Dominion of th Empire.
*1909 The North Pole discovered by Commander Peary.
*1910 King Edward died (May 6).
Union of South Africa.
King George V. ascended throne.
*1911 The Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary (June 22).
Delhi announced at the Durbar by King George V. to be henceforth the Capital of India.
*1912 Republic was established in China. A bomb was thrown on Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, in Delhi (December 23).
*1914 Panama Canal opened to traffic
Great Britain declared war against Germany (August 4). Great Britain declared war against Turkey.
*1917 The Chamber of Indian Princes was formed.
Russian Revolution.

*1918 The Kaiser abdicated and escaped to Holland (November 9); Armistice was signed by the Germans and firing was stopped on all fronts (November 11).

*1919 Treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles (June 28).

The Government of India Act was passed.

*1920 The first meeting of the League of Nations was held in Paris (Jan. 16).

*1921 The Washington Conference was opened by President Hardinge (Nov. 12).

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited India. Indian Reforms Scheme came into force.

*1922 The Five-power Naval Treaty was signed at Washington.

King Constantine of Greece abdicated.

Lausanne Conference opened (Nov. 20).

1923 Turkish Republic was proclaimed and Kemal Pasha appointed first President (Oct. 29).

1924 Lenin died (Jan. 22). King George II of Greece deposed and a Republic declared (Mar. 25).

1927 The Council House opened at New Delhi (Jan. 18).

Government of India adopted 18 pence ratio.

*1928 Kellogg Pact was signed.

*1929 King Amanuallah of Afghanistan abdicated (Jan. 14); Nadir Khan elected King of Afghanistan (Oct. 1).

*The Statutory (usually referred to as the "Simon") Commission left India in April.

Indian Congress declared complete independence as its aim.

The Hague Conference settled the question of Reparations, and arranged for the evacuation of the Rhineland.

1930 The R-101 disaster in France on its flight to India (Oct. 5).

The Indian Round Table Conference opened in London (Nov. 12). Imperial Conference opened in London. Simon Commission Report published.

Naval Treaty signed by the Great Powers in London.

Gandhi arrested under Regulation 25 of 1827. About 40,000 persons went to jail.

1931 Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed.

Gandhi attended the Second Session of the Indian Round Table Conference in London.

*New Delhi inaugurated. (Mar. 26).

King Alfonso XIII of Spain informally abdicated the Spanish throne (April 14).

The summit of Mount Kamet was achieved by Mr. F. Smythe's party (June 29).

Lord Willingdon succeeded Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India.

Spain became Republic.

The Indian Census was taken.

*Gold Standard suspended by Great Britain. (Sept).

One year moratorium granted on war debts by President Hoover of U. S. A.

Burma Round Table Conference met in London.

*1932 Lloyd Barrage opened at Sukkur.

Civil Disobedience Movement launched in India.

N. W. F. P. created Governor's Province and the first Frontier Legislative Council met.

*Communal Award issued by the Premier.

*Poona Pact signed between caste Hindus and untouchables which the Government accepted.

Ottawa Pact ratified in India.

Assassination of M. Doumer, President of France (May 6).

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald opened Lausanne Reparation Conference (June 16).

Turkey was admitted as a member of the League of Nations (July 20).

Third Indian Round Table Conference began (Nov. 15).

1933 *White Paper or Proposals for Indian Constitutional Reforms published.

Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms met in London.

Governor of Bombay inaugurated the Radio Telephone Service between India and England.

Civil Disobedience Movement suspended by the Congress.

Earthquake in Japan (3,000 persons killed).

Japan withdrew from the League of Nations (July 24).

Mount Everest conquered by air.

The World Economic Conference met in London (June 12).

Germany withdrew from Disarmament Conference (Oct. 14).

King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan murdered (Nov. 8).

Sino-Japanese agreement reached over Manchurian question.

1934 Indo-Japanese Agreement (Jan. 5). Earthquake in Bihar and Nepal (January 15).

Inauguration of Royal Indian Navy (Oct. 2).

London-Melbourne Air Race (Oct.)

Report of the Joint Select Committee on Reforms published (Nov. 22).

1935 Silver Jubilee of the King Emperor George V (May 6).

Quetta Earthquake (May 31).

Passage of the Government of India Act.

Italo-Abyssinian War started (Oct. 3).

Restoration of monarchy in Greece.

1936 Nagpur High Court inaugurated (Jan. 9).

Death of King George V (Jan. 21) and proclamation of Edward VIII.

Aeronautical Training Centre of India opened (Feb. 14).

Three Power Naval Treaty between Britain, France and U. S. A. (March).

German occupation of Rhineland (March).

Provinces of Sind and Orissa inaugurated (April 1).

Lord Linlithgow became Viceroy of India (April 18).

Conquest of Abyssinia by Italy (May 5).

Montreux Conference—Re-militarization of Dardanelles by Turkey (June-July).

XI Olympiad opened at Berlin (Aug. 1).

Anglo-Egyptian Treaty—British occupation of Egypt ends (Aug. 26).

Nanda Devi in Himalayas (25,660 feet) conquered by British-American expedition (Aug. 29).

Civil War in Spain.
Riots in Palestine.
England-Johannesburg Air Race (Sep).
Roosevelt re-elected President of U. S. A. (Nov.).
Abdication of King Edward VIII (Dec. 10) on the constitutional issue of marriage. The Duke of York proclaimed George VI (Dec. 14).

1937 Trouble on the North-Western Frontier of India.
Inauguration of Provincial autonomy on April 1, 1937.
Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth (May 12).
Civil War in Spain continued.

II. HINDU DYNASTIES IN INDIA WITH IMPORTANT RULERS

The Kuru Empire	**Before 600 B. C.**
Maurya Dynasty	**(B. C. 320-184.)**
(*i*) Chandra Gupta	320-297.
(*ii*) Bindusara	297-274.
(*iii*) Asoka	274-232.
Gupta Dynasty	**(300-600 A. D.)**
(*i*) Chandra Gupta I	320-326
(*ii*) Samudra Gupta	326-375
(*iii*) Chandra Gupta II	375-413
(*iv*) Kumar Gupta	413-455
(*v*) Skandagupta	455-486
....	
Harsha Vardhana	607-648 A. D.
Rajputs	**(1000-1200 A. D.)**
Maharatta Dynasty	**(1664-1748 A. D.)**
(*i*) Sivaji I	1664-80
(*ii*) Sambhaji	1680-89

(*iii*)	Sivaji II or Sahu	1689
(*iv*)	Raja Ram	1689-1700
(*v*)	Sivaji III	1700-1708
(*vi*)	Raja Sahu (Restored)	1708-1748

Peshawa Dynasty **(1708-1818)**

(*i*)	Balaji Vishwanath	1714-20
(*ii*)	Balaji Rao I	1720-40
(*iii*)	Balaji Baji Rao	1740-61
(*iv*)	Madho Rao	1761-71
(*v*)	Narayan Rao	1771-74
(*vi*)	Madho Rao Narayan	1774-95
(*vii*)	Baji Rao II	1795-1818

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III. IMPORTANT MOHAMMEDAN RULERS IN INDIA WITH DATES.

1. Ghazni ... **(996—1116)**

Mahmud of Ghazni ... 997—1030

2. Ghori ... **(1186—1220)**

Mohammad Ghori ... 1187—1206

3. Slave ... **(1206—90)**

Kutubdin ... 1206—10
Alatmash ... 1210—36
Razia Begum ... 1236—40
Balban ... 1266—86

4. Khilji ... **(1290—1320)**

Jalaluddin ... 1290—96
Alauddin ... 1296—1306

5. Tughlaq ... **(1320—1414)**

Muhammad Tuglaq ... 1325—51
Feroz Tuglaq ... 1351—88

6. Saiyed ... **(1414—1451)**

Khizr Khan ... 1414—21

7. Lodi ... **(1451—1526)**

Ibrahim Lodi ... 1517—26

8. Moghul ... (1526—1761)

Babar	...	1526—30
Humayun	...	1530—40
		1555—56
Akbar	...	1556—1605
Jahangir	...	1605—1628
Shahjahan	...	1628—1658
Aurangzeb	...	1658—1707
Bahadur Shah	...	1707—1712
Jabandar Shah	...	1712—1713
Mohammad Shah	...	1719—1748
Ahmad Shah	...	1748—1754
Alamgir II	...	1751—1761

IV. GOVERNOR-GENERALS OF INDIA

Warren Hastings	...	1774—85
Lord Cornwallis	...	1785—93
Sir John Shore	..	1793—98
Marquis of Wellesly	...	1798—1805
Lord Cornwallis	...	1805—07
Lord Minto	...	1807—13
Marquis of Hastings	..	1814—23
Lord Amherst	...	1823—28
Lord Bentinck	...	1828—35
Sir Charles Metcalfe	...	1835—36
Lord Auckland	...	1836—42
Lord Ellenborough	...	1842—44
Lord Hardinge	...	1844—48
Lord Dalhousie	...	1848—56
Lord Canning	...	1856—58

V. VICEROYS OF INDIA

Lord Canning	...	1858—62
Lord Elgin	...	1852—64
Sir John Lawrence	...	1864—69
Lord Mayo	...	1869—72
Lord Northbroke	...	1872—76
Lord Lytton	...	1876—80
Lord Ripon	...	1880—84
Lord Dufferin	...	1884—88

Lord Lansdowne	...	1888—94
Lord Elgin	...	1894—99
Lord Curzon	...	1899—1905
Lord Minto	...	1905—10
Lord Hardinge	...	1910—16
Lord Chelmsford	...	1916—21
Lord Reading	...	1921—26
Lord Irwin	...	1926—31
Lord Willingdon	...	1931—36
Lord Linlithgow	...	1936—

VI. BR. ACQUISITIONS IN INDIA WITH DATES

No.	*Acquisitions.*		*Dates.*
1.	Madras	...	1639
2.	Bombay	...	1668
3.	Calcutta	...	1696
4.	Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong	...	1760
5.	Bengal, Behar and Orissa	...	1765
6.	Benares	...	1775
7.	Circars	...	1778
8	Salsette and Bassein	...	1782
9.	Malabar, Baramahal and Dindigal	...	1792
10.	Coimbatore and Canara	...	1799
11.	Carnatic	...	1801
12.	N. W. Provinces	...	1803
13.	Bundelkhand	...	1803
14.	Delhi	...	1803
15.	Orissa	...	1803
16.	Kumaun	...	1816
17.	Poona	...	1818
18.	Khandesh	...	1818
19.	Ajmer	...	1822
20.	Bijapur and Ahmadnagar	...	1822
21.	Assam and Tenasserim	...	1826
22.	Coorg	...	1833
23.	Sind	...	1843
24.	Satara	...	1848
25.	The Punjab	...	1849
26.	Pegu (Lower Burma)	...	1852

27.	Nagpur ...	1853
28.	Jhansi ...	1853
29.	Oudh ...	1856
30.	Berar ...	1853
31.	Upper Burma ...	1886
32.	Tanjore ...	1855

VII. SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR INDIA

	Assumed charge
Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby) ...	1858
Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (Viscount Halifax) ...	1859
Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon) ...	1866
Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (Earl of Iddesleigh) ...	1867
Duke of Argyll ...	1868
Marquess of Salisbury ...	1874
Viscount Cranbrook ...	1878
Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devonshire) ...	1880
Earl of Kimberly ...	1882
Lord Randolph Churchill ...	1885
Earl of Kimberley ...	1886
Viscount Cross ...	1886
Earl of Kimberley ...	1892
H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) ...	1894
Lord George F. Hamilton ...	1895
St. John Brodrick (Viscount Mildeton) ...	1903
John Morley (Viscount Morley) ...	1905
The Earl of Crewe (Marquess) ...	1911
Austen Chamberlain ...	1915
E. S. Montagu ...	1917
Viscount Peel ...	1922
Lord Oliver ...	1924
Lord Birkenhead ...	1924
Viscount Peel ...	1928
W. Wedgwood Benn ...	1929
Sir Samuel Hoare ...	1931
Marquis of Zetland ...	1935

VIII. VICEROYS OF INDIA WHO HAVE BEEN IN BRITISH CABINET

1. Rt. Hon. Viscount Chelmsford, First Lord of the Admiralty.

2. Rt. Hon. The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, Foreign Secretary and Lord President of Council.

3. Rt. Hon. The Marquess of Reading, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

4. Rt. Hon. Lord Halifax (formerly Lord Irwin), President of the Board of Education, Secretary for War ; Lord President of Council.

IX. NAMES OF EX-KINGS.

Country.	Ex-Ruler.	Year of Abdication.
Germany.—	William II.	1918
Greece.—	George (*Restored 1935*)	1924
Bulgaria.—	Ferdinand	1918
Mecca.—	Hussen	1925
Egypt.—	Abbas Helmi	1917
Afghanistan.—	Amanullah Khan	1929
Spain.—	Alfonso XIII	1931
China.—	Hsuan T'ung	1912
Hungary.—	Kari	1920
Turkey.—	Sultan Mohammad VI	1922
Siam.—	Prajhadhipoke	1934
Great Britain.—	Edward VIII	1936

X. SOME ASSASSINATIONS

Julius Caesar. 44 B. C. By Brutus.

Albert I., Emperor of Germany. (1308) By his nephew.

Edward V., King of England. (1413) By order of his uncle Gloucester.

Gustavus III., King of Sweden. (1792) By Ankarstorm.

Abraham Lincoln, President of U. S. A. (1865) By Booth.

Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey. (1876.)

Nasr-ud-Deen, Shah of Persia (1896.)

Cumbert I, King of Italy. (1900.) By Bresci.

King of Greece. (1913.) By an anarchist.

Czar Nicholas of Russia. (1916).

President Doumer of France. (1932).

Emir Feisal, King of Iraq. (1933).

King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan. (1933).

Dr. Dollfus of Austria. (1934).

King Alexander of Yugoslavia. (1934).

Huey Long of U. S. A. (1935).

K. Takahashi of Japan. (1936).

Viscount Saito of Japan. (1936).

XI. IMPORTANT WARS

WAR.	COMBATANTS.
	ANGLO-
First— (1746-8)	French and English in Carnatic.
Second— (1751-54)	French helped by Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang against English supporting Nasir Jang and Mohd. Ali for claims to the Nizamat and Nawabship respectively.
Third— (1756-63)	Repurcussions of Seven Years' War.
	MYSORE
First— (1763 69)	Haider Ali *vs.* English in South.
Second (1780-84)	Haider Ali *vs.* English.
Third— (1790-92)	English, Nizam, Maharattas *vs.* Tipu.
Fourth— (1799-1800)	"

IN INDIAN HISTORY

Battles, Sieges, etc.	Result or Treaty
FRENCH WARS.	
French capture Madras.	*Treaty of Aixe-la-Chapelle* (1748) providing for restoration.
Siege of Arcot by Clive (1746).	*Godeheu's Treaty* (1754).
Battle of Plassey (1757) Clive defeated Saraj-ud-Daulah. *Battle of Wandewash* (1760) Lally (Fr.) defeated by Eyre Coote (Eng.) Pondicherry captured (1761).	*Treaty of Paris* (1763). End of French Power in India.
WARS.	
Supremacy of Haider Ali.	*Treaty of Madras* (1769).
Battle of Porto Novo (1781). Eyre Coote defeated Haider.	*Treaty of Mangalore* (1784) mutual restorations.
Cornwallis himself in command defeated Tipu.	*Treaty of Seringapatam* (1792). Mysore partitioned
Mysore conquered.	Mysore Kingdom conquered.

WAR.	COMBATANTS.
	MAHARATTA
First— (1775-82)	Maharattas (later a coalition of Indian Powers), *vs.* East India Company.
Second Series— (1803-1805)	Various Maharatta chiefs against E. I. Co.
Last (1817-19)	Maharatta chiefs *vs.* E. I. Co.
	SIKH
First (1845-46)	Khalsa Army *vs.* E. I. Co.'s forces under Sir Hugh Gough.
Second (1848-49)	Mulraj (Multan chief) *vs.* E. I. Co.

BATLLES, SEIGES ETC.	RESULT OR TREATY
WARS	
Various expeditions under Goddard, Popham, Bailie.	*Treaty of Salbai* (1782).
Battle of Assaye. Arthur Wellesley defeated Scindia.	
Battle of Aragaon. Berar Raja defeated.	Separate treaties of Deogaon, Surji, Arjangaon.
Battle of Delhi under Lake, Scindia's forces defeated.	
Battle of Laswari. Scindia's forces again defeated.	
Battle of Deeg (1804). Holkar defeated.	
Battle of Kirkee. Peshwa's forces repulsed.	
Battles of Sitabaldi and Nagpur Bhonsla routed.	Maharatta confederacy broken.
Battle of Mahid Pur. Holkar defeated.	
Battle of Ashti. Peshwa completely vanquished.	
WARS	
Battle of *Mudki.* Advantage to Sikhs.	
Battle of *Feroze Shah.* (Bloodiest in Anglo-Indian History). Advantage to British.	Treaties of Lahore (1846).
Battle of *Aliwal* : British victorious.	
Battle of *Sobraon* : British victory.	
Battle of *Chilianwala* : British losses. Gough recalled.	Punjab annexed.
Battle of *Gujrat* : Gough victorious.	

WAR.	COMBATANTS.
	AFGHAN
First (1838-43).	Afghans *vs.* English.
Second (1878-80).	Afghan Amirs (Sher Ali and Yakub Khan) *vs.* English.
Third (1919).	Amanullah *vs.* English.
	ISOLATED
Tarian (1191-92).	Mohd. Ghori *vs.* Prithvi Raj and others.
Panipat I (1526).	Babar *vs.* Ibrahim Lodhi.
Panipat II (1556).	Akbar *vs.* Vizier Hemu.
Talikota (1565).	Rama Raya *vs.* Mohammedan forces.
Haldighat (1576).	Rana Pratap *vs.* Akbar.
Panipat III (1761).	Ahmad Shah *vs.* Maharatta coalition.
Buxar (1764).	English *vs.* Shah Alam, Jaffar and Nawab of Oudh.

BATTLES, SEIGES, ETC.	RESULT OR TREATY
WARS	
Series of disasters for British.	
Murder of Burns and Macnaughten.	
Dr. Brydon (only survivor).	
Also Battles of *Miani and Dubo* and annexation of Sind.	
Admirable military operations by British.	Cavagnari's *Treaty of Gandamak*
Hard fighting.	Independence of Afghanistan recognized.
BATTLES	
In the first, Ghori defeated, in the Second, Prithvi Raj captured.	
Babar victorious.	Foundation of Moghal Empire.
Akbar helped by Bairum Khan killed Adil Shah's Vizier, Hemu.	
Rama Raya of Vijaynagar defeated by a coalition of Mohammedan forces and end of the Hindu Empire.	
Rana Pratap defeated by Akbar.	
Ahmad Shah Durani crushed the Maharatta horde.	
English under Hector Munro defeated Shah Alam, Jaffar and Nawab of Oudh.	

XII. IMPORTANT WARS & BATTLES IN WORLD HISTORY.

BATTLES	DATE	PARTICULARS	RESULT.
Thermopylae	480 B. C.	Athens taken by Xerxes.	
Hastings	1066 A. D.	The Normans under William defeated the English King Harold. Norman Conquest.	William the Conqueror assumes kingship.
Siege of Acre	1189 A. D.	Crusaders capture Acre.	
Bannockburn	1314 A. D.	Scottish army under Bruce repulsed the English under Edward.	Scottish independence won.
" HUNDRED YEARS' WAR "—Begun 1338 A. D.			
Crecy	1346 A. D.	Edward III defeated the French.	
Agin Court	1415 A. D.	Henry V defeated the French.	Conquest of France.
Bosworth Field	1485 A. D.	Henry of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII of England) defeated and slew Richard.	End of War of the Roses.
Flodden Field	1513 A. D.	Scottish army under James IV defeated with losses.	
Solway Moss	1542 A. D.	Henry VIII inflicted a defeat on the Scots.	
Spanish Armada	1588 A. D.	Spanish Armada under the Duke of Medina Sidonia defeated by the English fleet under Lord Howard of Effingham.	End of Spanish Fear.

BATTLES.	DATE.	PARTICULARS	RESULT.
THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR (1642—1652 A. D.)			
Edge Hill	Oct. 1642	King against Parliament (army under Essex). Was drawn.	
Marston Moor	July 1644	Parliamentary forces under Halifax, Cromwell helped by Leslie's Scots inflicted a great defeat on Rupert (King's Nephew).	
Naseby	June 1645	Fairfax and Cromwell defeated the Royalist decisively.	
Dunbar	Sept. 1650	Cromwell defeated the Scots who invaded England as supporters of Charles II.	Republic in England
Bothwell Bridge.	1679 A. D.	Duke of Monmouth slaughtered the Scottish Covenanters.	
Sedgemoor.	1685 A. D.	James II's army captured Monmouth and his helpers.	' Bloody Assizes.'
Killiercrankie.	1689 A. D.	William's army defeated the Scottish Jacobites.	' Massacre of Glenco' (1692).

BATTLES.	DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RESULT.
WAR OF AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION (1740—48 A. D.)			
Fontenoy.	1745	British and Dutch defeated by the French in a bloody battle. Ended by the *Peace of Aix La Chapelle* (1748) which provided for mutual restorations and gave rise to the rivalry of Austria and Prussia for the leadership of Germany.	
Falkirk.	Jan. 1746	Scottish rebels under Charles victorious.	
Culloden.	April 1746	Duke of Cumberland inflicted a crushing defeat on the rebels.	End of Jacobite Risings.

BATTLES.	DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RESULT.
'KING WILLIAM'S WAR' AGAINST FRANCE (1689—97 A. D.)			
		Ended by *Treaty of Ryswick* (1697) which provided for mutual restorations.	
WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION (1702—13 A. D.)			
Blenheim.	Aug. 1704	Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough) inflicted a shattering blow on French and Bavarian army under Marshal Tollard.	
Ramillies	May 1706	Marlborough won the most dazzling of his victories over the French.	
Almanza.	1707	Allies defeated by the French.	Ended by the *Treaty of Utrecht* (1713) which recognized British naval and commercial superiority.
Malplaquet.	1709	Marlborough won a fierce battle against the French though with losses.	

BATTLES.	DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RESULT.
SEVEN YEARS' WAR (1756—63 A. D.)			
Plassey.	1757	Clive defeated Siraj-ud-daulah in India.	
Minden.	Aug. 1759	Dazzling British victory over French in Hanover.	
Quebec.	1759	Wolfe achieved complete victory over Montcalm (Fr) French Empire in Canada sealed.	*Peace of Paris* (1763) between France, Spain, Portugal and Great Britain.
Quiberon Bay.	1759	Hawke (Br.) defeated French.	British power at the pinnacle of glory.

BATTLES.	DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RESULT.
WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (1775—83 A. D.)			
Lexington.	April 1775	General Gage (Br.) defeated Americans.	
Bunker's Hill and Long Island.	June 1775 Aug. 1775	Americans defeated.	
Brandy wine.	Oct. 1777	General Howe defeated Washington (American).	
Saratoga.	Oct. 1779	Burgoyne (Br.) Surrenders. This results in the other Powers intervening openly and henceforward Britania Contra Mundum.	The independence of the American States achieved.
Cape St. Vincent.	Jan. 1780	Rodney (Br.) defeats Spanish fleet.	France, Spain and Holland received some of their lost areas.
Yorktown.	Oct. 1781	Cornwallis (Br.) surrenders. End of the war.	

Battles.	Date.	Particulars.	Result.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WARS & THE PENNINSULAR WAR (1793–1815 A. D.)

Battles.	Date.	Particulars.	Result.
Cape St. Vincent.	Feb. 1797	Spanish Fleet defeated by Jervis (Br.)	
Camperdown.	Oct. 1797	Admiral Duncan (Br.) cut the Dutch fleet in two.	
Nile.	Aug. 1798	French fleet defeated by Nelson.	
Aboukir.	July 1799	Napolean defeated Turks.	
Hohenlinden.	Dec. 1800	Napolean's army defeated Austrians.	
Copenhagen.	1801	Nelson's victory over Danish Fleet.	

TREATY OF AMIENS (1802) and Cessation of Hostilities.

Battles.	Date.	Particulars.	Result.
Trafalgar.	Dec. 1805	Nelson defeats Villeneuve (Fr.) in the most decisive naval battle in History.	
Austerlitz.	Dec. 1805	Napolean wins a dazzling victory over Austrians and Russians.	Napolean Supreme on land.
Jena.	Oct. 1806	Prussian army routed by Napolean.	
Vimeiro.	1808	Arthur Wellesley (Later Duke of Wellington) broke the French army under Junot.	
Corunna.	1809	Moore (Br.) defeated Soult (Fr.) though himself killed.	
Leipsic.	Oct. 1813	Wellington (Br.) defeated Napolean.	
Waterloo	18th June, 1815	Willington (Br.) and Blucher (Prussian) won the crowning victory against Napolean.	*Settlement of Vienna* (1815).

Battles.	Date.	Particulars.	Result.
Navarino.	1827	A joint French, Russian, and British fleet under Br. Admiral Codrington destroyed Egyptian fleet.	Greece became Independent.

CRIMEAN (1855-56 A. D.)

Battles.	Date.	Particulars.	Result.
Alma.	Sep. 1854	Combined French and British Force defeated the Russian Army.	
Balklava.	Oct. 1854	Russian attack on British base repelled. Misdirected 'Charge of the Light Brigade.'	
Sebastapool.		Captured in 1855 after a long siege. Florence Nightingale organised nursing.	Treaty of Paris 1856
Magdala.	1869	Napier (Br.) defeated K. Theodore of Abyssinia.	
Tel-el-Kabir.	1882	British army under Sir G. Wolseley defeated Arabi Pasha and occupied Cairo.	
Adowa.	1896	Italians defeated by Abyssinians.	

BATTLES.	DATE.	PARTICULARS.	RESULT.
Omdurman.	1897	Kitchner (Br.) shatters the Sudanese host and subdues Sudan.	Beginning of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
THE BOER WAR (1899—1902 A. D.)			
Kimberley, Lady Smith, and Mafe—King.	1899	Besieged by the Boers. Br. army under Roberts and Kitchner defeated Botha. Peace of Vereening (1902).	Transvaal annexed to Br. Empire.
RUSSE-JAPANESE WAR (1904-05 A. D.)			
Yalu River.	May 1904	Great Japanese victory.	
Port Arthur.	Aug. 1904	Russian fleet defeated.	Peace of Portsmouth (U. S. A.)
Sea of Japan	May 1905	Tago (Jap.) defeated and captured Admiral Rhozdostvensky.	

XIII. THE GREAT WAR (1914—1918)

Immediate cause. Murder of Archduke F. Ferdinand of Austria at *Serajevo* (in Bosnia) and precipitate action of Austria. Britain declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914.

Combatants and Generals. Allies included *Great Britain* (Sir John French C-in-C, Admiral Jellicoe, Haig, Allenby, Maude, Beatty), *France* (Joffre, Nivelle, Foch), *Roumania, Japan, Russia*, later *Italy* and *U.S.A.*

Central Powers included *Germany* (Hindenburg, Ludendorf, Von Kluck), *Austria Hungry, Bulgaria and Turkey.*

Neutrals. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden.

War Areas. E. France, Poland, Transylvania, the Balkans and N. Italy. Also Mesopotamia, Syria, E. Africa. Naval—North Sea, chiefly.

Important Engagements.

Retreat of Mons. (Sept. 1914). British and French army beat retreat.

Battle of Marne. (Sept. 1914). German march on Paris checked.

Battle of Tannenberg. (Aug. 1914). Hindenburg defeats Russians.

Battle of Ypres I. (Oct.-Nov. 1914). German advance checked.

Battle of Ypres II. (April 1915). Poison gas dislodges British army from holding a part of Ypres Salient.

Dardanelles Campaign. (Dec. 1915). British campaign fails on the Dardanelles Straits.

Battle of Jutland. (May 1916). German fleet inflicts losses on the Grand Fleet under Jellicoe.

Battle of Somme. (July 1916). Haig breaks through outer German line—Germans retire to the impenetrable 'Hindenburg Line.'

Surrender of Kut. (April 1916). British army to Turkey.

Battles of St. Quentin, Lys and *Chateau Thierry,* (1918) Germany's desperate efforts to break through British and French lines.

Amiens Advance. (Aug. 8, 1918). Hindenburg Line broken.

The Armistice. Nov. 11, 1918.

Peace Treaties.

(*i*) Treaty of *Brest-Litovsk* (1917) whereby Russia abjectly surrendered to Germany.

(*ii*) Treaty of *Versailles* (1919) which was imposed upon Germany and contained provisions which may be broadly summarised as :—

(*a*) Drastic disarmament by Germany and other enemy powers.

(*b*) Germany and others in a less degree were to pay reparations for the losses caused.

(*c*) Territorial changes, which gave rise to new states of Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Czechoslovakia. Roumania, Yugoslavia.

(*d*) Establishment of the **League of Nations** to prevent future war under the Covenant which was a necessary adjunct to the peace treaties.

(*e*) 'Mandates' from the League.

(*iii*) Treaty of *St. Germain* (1919) with Austria.

(*iv*) Treaty of *Neuilly* (1920) with Bulgaria.

(*v*) Treaty of *Grand Trianon* (1920) with Hungary.

(*vi*) Treaty of *Sevres* (1920) with Turkey.

Great War Figures and Facts.

(*a*) Total killed to Nov. 11, 1918...About 7½ millions.

(*b*) Cash cost to April 30, 1919 $186,000,000,000

(*c*) Nations involved = 27.

(*d*) New methods. Trench warfare, Torpedoes, Submarines, Tanks, Poison gases, War Propaganda, Aeroplanes.

XIV. NOTE-WORTHY HISTORICAL TERMS AND EVENTS.

Aid. In feudal times payment made by land-owners to the King.

Armada, Spanish. Naval expedition fitted out by Philip II of Spain against England in 1588. The Armada was destroyed. Generals—Medina Sidonia (Spanish), and Lord Howard of Effingham (English).

'Big Five'. U. S. A., United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Japan who signed the Treaty of Versailles.

'Bloody Assizes'. The series of atrocious trial by Judge Jeffreys when prisoners of Monmouth's Rebellion were brought to book.

Crimean War. Struggle against Russia by Britain, France, Sardinia and Turkey, (1854—56). Ended with the fall of Sebastapool. Florence Nightingale organized field hospitals.

Crusades. Name given to expeditions undertaken by Christian Europe between (1100 and 1300 A. D.) for recovering Jerusalem from the Saracens.

Directory. Committee of 5 men who governed France from 1795 to 1799.

Doctrine of Lapse. Introduced by Lord Dalhousie in India, whereby the Paramount Power refused the right of a childless native Ruler to adopt an heir. The sovereignty on his death lapsed to the Paramount Power.

Domesday Book. The record of the survey of land in England undertaken during William the Conqueror's reign.

Feudalism or Feudal System. Existed in England to the end of 15th century. It was a military and political organization, based on land tenure, the land being divided into feuds or fiefs, held on the condition that certain military duties were performed. The King was the supreme lord.

Fire of London. (1666). The big fire which involved 13,200 houses and 400 streets.

French Revolution. (1789-95). Name given to the period of political upheaval in France. The period 1793-94 comprised the *Reign of Terror.*

Glencoe, Massacre of. The massacre in 1692 of the Scottish Highland clan Macdonalds.

Gordon Riots. Rising in London in June 1780 by Protestants under Lord George Gordon.

Guerillas. In 1812 Spain swarmed with armed men, moving about separately or in small bands. These were called guerillas and they troubled the French invaders a great deal.

Gun Powder Plot. (1605). A Catholic plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament on November 5, 1605, on which day King James I had to open it. Guy Fawkes and other conspirators were executed.

Habeas Corpous Act, (1679). The name given to a writ ordering the body of a person under restraint or imprisonment to be brought into court for full inquiry into the legality of restraint. The Act was passed in Charles II's reign.

Hindenburg line. Name given to the defensive position made by Germans in 1916-17.

Holy Alliance (1815). Alliance of Russia, Austria and Prussia formed after Nepolean's abdication binding themselves to be guided by the Christian principles and upholding the Divine Right of Kings.

Hundred Year's War (1338—1453). Struggle between England and France, which began with the claim

of Edward III to the throne of France. English were expelled in 1453.

Jameson's Raid. Futile raid on Johensberg in 1896 by Britishers under Dr. Jameson.

Magna Charta. The Charter of liberties sealed by King John at *Runnymede* on the 15th June 1215.

Peace or Kellog Pact. Signed in Paris on Aug. 27, 1928.

Permanent Settlement. The Permanent assessment of revenue in Bengal completed by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.

Petition of Right (1628). The Second Charter of English liberties acceded to by Charles II.

Pitt's India Bill, (1784). Provided for the establishment of a Board of control in England to manage Indian affairs of the East India Company.

Presbyterians. Organization of Christian Church ruled by Presbyters which opposed the existence of Bishops and Prayer Book.

Puritans. Sixteenth century advanced clergy who wished to purify the church from superstitions.

Reformation. Religious revolution of 16th century which stirred England and Europe. Started by Martin Luther in 1517.

Regulating Act (1774). An act for unifying the administration of scattered territories of the East India Company in India. Also appointed a Supreme Court of Judicature.

Round-heads. Supporters of Parliament in the Civil War.

Shinwaris. Rebels against Ex-king Ammanullah.

Subsidiary Alliance. System introduced by Lord Wellesley, by which native rulers agreed to maintain a British Contingent in their territories and to subordinate their relations with other European Powers to the British.

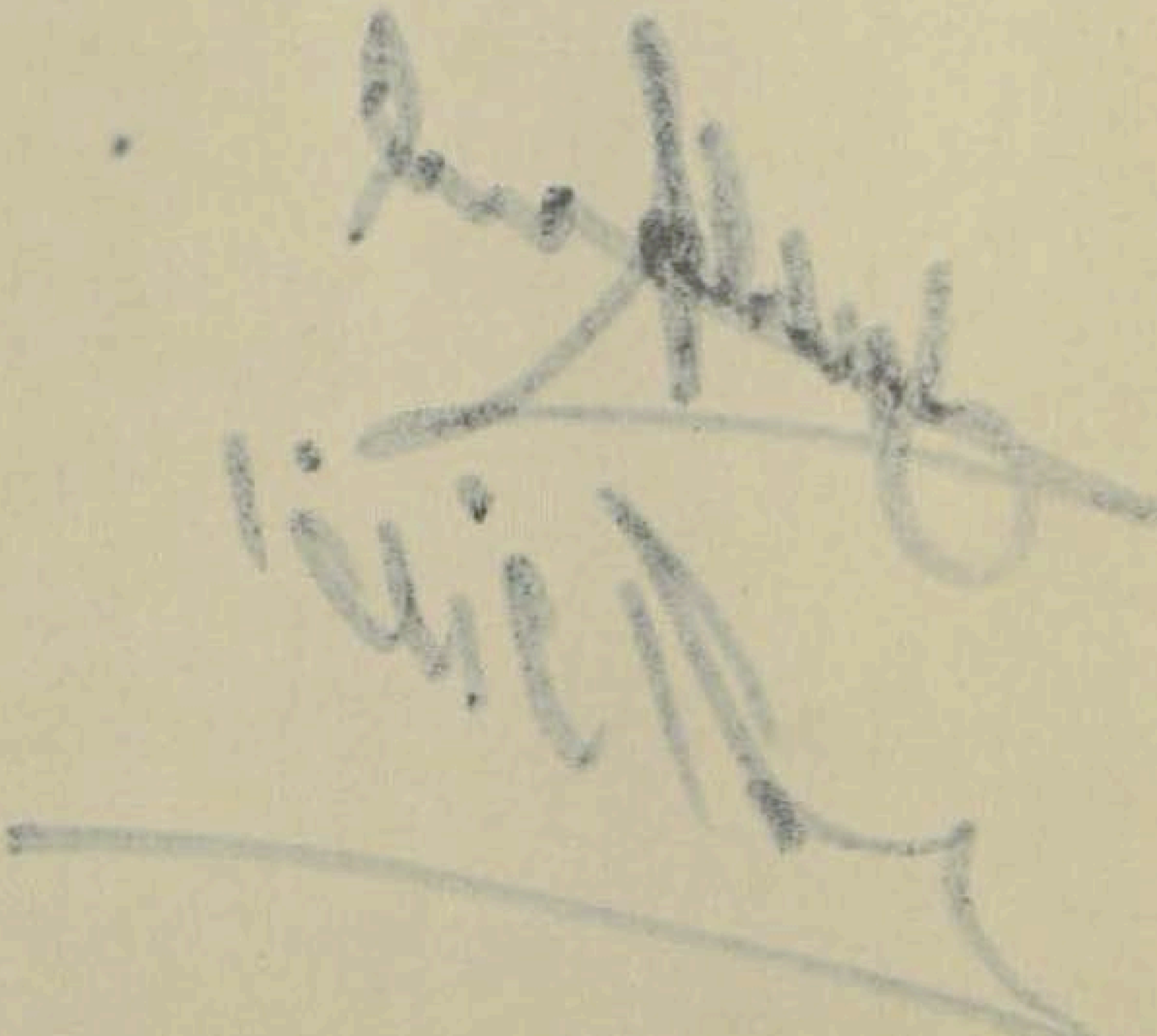
Vikings. Scandinavian Sea-plunderers in 8th to 10th centuries.

Wars of the Roses. Civil wars between the House of Lancaster (the Red Rose) and the House of York (the White Rose) for the possession of the English Crown.

Whigs and Tories. Two violent parties, originated in the reign of Charles II. Whigs were opposed to Stuarts and regarded the king as the first official of the land. The Tories upheld the Divine Right. After the Reform Bill of 1832, the names were superseded by Liberal and Conservative.

Yeomen of the Guard. Body of foot-guards established in the reign of Henry VIII for the protection of the Royal person.

GEOGRAPHY



GEOGRAPHY

I. IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

Antipodes. Places which are at the ends of a diameter of the earth are known as Antipodes.

Apogee. The point in the moon's orbit where distance from the earth is maximum.

Aphelion. Positions when distance between the sun and the Earth is maximum, on 22nd June.

Artesian Well. Perpendicular boring into strata constantly supplying water rushing to surface. Common in Australia.

Autumnal Equinox. 22nd September, when days and nights are equal.

Avalanche. Huge mass of snow rushing down the steep side of a mountain into the valley beneath.

Belts of Calms. (*i*) The surface of earth between 5°N and 5°S, in which there is usually no horizontal movement of air (Equatorial or Doldrums), (*ii*) Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn Belt of Calms : Here the air is always descending and no condensation takes place which accounts for the presence of all the deserts of the world in this area.

Contours. Imaginary lines connecting places of equal height above sea-level.

Date Line. 180° longitude on passing which ships going east repeat a day while those going west detract a day to allow for motion of the earth.

Escarpment. Is the edge of a plateau that descends abruptly to a plain.

Ferrel's Law. On account of the rotation of the earth winds become deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and left in the Southern Hemisphere. This law is called **Ferrel's Law.**

Glaciers. Consolidated masses of snow which descend very gradually down the valleys and slopes of mountains and after passing the snow-line melt and run off in streams.

Geysers. Hot springs which send out columns of water a hundred feet high or more at regular intervals.

Gulf Stream. Issues out of the Gulf of Mexico as a current of warm water, and crossing the Atlantic washes the shores of Western Europe. It is 300 miles wide near Newfoundland and it makes the climate of that island and Norway warmer.

Icebergs.. Huge masses of floating ice which cut off the ice-fields of the Polar regions and drift out to sea.

Isotherms. Imaginary lines connecting places of equal temperature, reduced to sea level.

Kuro Sivo. Is a current in the Pacific corresponding to the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic. It flows past the eastern shores of Japan, and is called the Kuro Sivo (the black stream) from its dark-blue colour. It is also called the Japanese current. It then moves towards the shores of North America. The climate of Japan and British North America is greatly modified by this current.

The Midnight Sun. The phenomenon of sun shining for 24 hours in polar regions.

Nadir. It is the highest point in the heavens which is directly below our feet.

Neap Tide. The tide shortly following moon's first and third quarters when high-water level is at lowest.

Perihelion. Positions when distance between the earth and the sun is Minimum, on 23rd December.

Rift Valley. Is a long and narrow opening with steep edges caused by the subsidence of the intervening land.

Rowing Tides. Are the brave west winds which blow from 35° to 60° N in Northern Hemisphere and 30° to 60° S in Southern Hemisphere.

Snow Line. The limit above which the snow does not melt throughcut the year. 16,000 feet above sea-level.

Solstices. When rays of sun fall perpendicularly on Tropics of Cancer or Capricorn. 21st June and 23rd December.

Spring Tide. The high tide produced when the sun and the moon attract the earth in a straight line. Follows new and full moons.

Vernal Equinox. 21st March, when day and night are equal.

Zenith. Is the highest point in the heavens which is directly above our heads.

II. WORLD'S IMPORTANT

Highest Mountains

Name	*Location.*	*Height in Feet.*
Everest	Himalayas	29,141
Godwin-Austen (K. 2)	"	28,250
Kanchenjunga	"	28,146
Illampa	Andes	25,248
*Sagama	Bolivia	21,047
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
*Mount Elias	Rockies	19,500
Kilima Njaro	E. Africa	19,326
Elbruz	Caucasus	18,464
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,785
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

**Volcanoes.* In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe; Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic; Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland; Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii; Tomboro in Sunda

Islands, East Indies; Le Souffrier and La Pelee in the West Indies, and Fujiyama in Japan.

The Fifteen Cities.

City.	*Country*	*Population.*
London	England	8,202,818
New York	U. S. A.	7,075,000
Tokio	Japan	5,312,000
Berlin	Germany	4,242,000
Moscow	U. S. S. R.	3,663,000
Chicago	U. S. A.	3,380,000
Paris	France	3,000,000
Leningrad	U. S. S. R.	2,783,600
Osaka	Japan	2,586,300
Buenos Aires	Argentine	2,200,000
Shanghai (Est.)	China	2,000,000
Philadelphia	U. S. A.	1,965,000
Vienna	Austria	1,874,680
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1,729,800
Calcutta	India	1,485,582

Largest Islands.

Name of Island	*Ocean*	*Area in Sq. Miles.*
Greenland	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit. Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit. Netherlands)	„	209,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	„	178,330
Great Britain	Atlantic	89,126
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celebes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N. Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N. Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Newfoundland (British)	„	42,750
Luzon (U. S. A.)	Pacific	41,000

Iceland (Danish)	Atlantic	40,437
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U. S. A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	"	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	"	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	"	17,800
West Spitzbergen (Norway)	Arctic	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	"	15,000
Formosa (Jopanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Society (Italian)	Medit	10,000

Important Bridges

San Francisco Bay	...	7 miles.
Tay (Scotland)	...	2 miles.
Hardinge (India)	...	5400 ft.
Victoria (Canada)	...	5,200 ft.
Brooklyn (U. S. A.)	...	

Important Falls.

(In Order of height in feet).

Sutherland (New Zealand)	...	1904
Ribbon (California)	...	1612
Kalambo (South Africa)	...	1400
Kaietur (Br. Guiana)	...	820
Victoria (Zambesi River, Africa)	...	400
Niagara (Canada)	...	167

Largest Oceans.

With Mean depth.

Pacific	$2\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Atlantic	2 m.
Indian	2 m.	Arctic	

Largest Seas.

(With depth in feet).

Behring	13,422	Mediterranean	12,276
Okhotsk	10,554	Red sea	7,254

Longest Tunnels.

Ben Nevis	15 m.	Tanna. (Japan)	$13\frac{1}{2}$m.
Smiplon, (Swiss-Italio)		...	$12\frac{1}{2}$m.
Appenines	$11\frac{1}{3}$m.	Loetschberg	$9\frac{1}{4}$m.

N. B.—Longest tunnel in India is Khojak Tunnel $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

Lakes in order of Length.

Caspian (Asia)	...	680 m.
Tanganyika (Africa)	...	420 m.
Superior (N. America)	...	412 m.
Nyasa (Africa)	...	350 m.
Michigan (N. America)	...	335 m.
Baikal (Siberia)	...	330 m.
Aral (Trans Caspia)	...	265 m.
Winnipeg (Canada)	...	260 m.
Victoria Nyanza (Africa)	...	200 m.

Longest Rivers.

Rivers.	*Out flow.*	*Length. in Miles.*
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	4,502
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000

Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Howang Ho	North Pacific	2,600
Lena	Arctic Sea	2,630
Amur	North Pacific	2,500
Parana	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
San Francisco	Altanic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Mozambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

IMPORTANT SEAPORTS

Alexandria	(Africa.)
Amsterdam	(Holland.)
Antwerp	(Belguim.)
Bombay	(India.)
Bristol	(England.)
Buenos Aires	(Argentina.)
Calcutta	(India.)
Cardiff	(Wales.)
Colombo	(Ceylon)
Genoa	(Italy.)
Glasgow	(Scotland.)
Hamburg	(Germany.)
Hongkong	(China.)
Liverpool	(England.)
London	(England.)
Manchester	(England.)
Marseilles	(France.)
Monte Video	(Uruguay.)
Montreal	(Canada.)
New Castle	(England.)
New York	(U. S. A.)
Philadelphia	(U. S. A.)
Rangoon	(Burma.)
San Francisco	(U. S. A.)
Singapore	(Strait Settlement.)
Sydney	(New South Wales.)
Wellington	(New Zealand.)

World's Important Canals.

Buckingham Canal. The most important navigation canal on the east coast of India.

Elbe. In Germany, 41 miles.

Grand Canal. (*The largest artificial waterway in the world.*) It is 700 miles long. It lies between Peking and Hang-Chan and connects the Yangtse Kiang, Howang-Ho and Peiho.

Kiel Canal. It connects the North Sea with the Baltic Sea and is an international canal. It it 61½ miles long and 40 ft. deep. It shortens the sea route between London and the Baltic ports by 240 miles.

Manchester. England, 35 miles.

Sarda Canal. The system as a whole contains some 650 miles main canal and branches, 3,600 miles of distributaries. It irrigates over 1⅓ million acres. It is 350 feet wide at the head with about 4,000 bridges constructed over it.

Panama Canal. Opened in 1915 for shipping. It is 50 miles long, 500 feet wide and the depth varies from 40 to 41 feet. It joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and is dug by the United States Government. Colon is situated on Atlantic side and Panama on Pacific side

The sea journey between New York and San Francisco has been cut short by about 9,000 miles ; between London and San Francisco by about 6,000 miles ; between New York and the ports of China, Japan and Australia by about 4,000 miles. Unlike the Suez Canal, it is not sea-level canal but ships are raised to a height of 85 feet by a system of locks.

Suez Canal. Opened in 1869 by the French Engineer Ferdinand de Lessepps. It connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea. Port Said is situated on the Meditarranean side and Suez on the Red Sea side. The Canal is 101 miles long with a minimum width of 147 ft. 2 in. The average time taken for the transit through the canal is 13 hours, 15 minutes. The canal shortens the distance between London and Bombay by

5,000 miles. It was completed in 10 years at a cost of £ 20,000,000.

World's Important Plains.

Indo-Gangetic plain of India. It lies in the south of the Himalayas stretching from the Sulaiman mountains to the Garo and Lushai Hills. It is 100 to 300 miles wide. It is a flat and alluvial plain with deep and rich soil. There is a net work of roads and railways with the best system of irrigation canals in the west. It is one of the *most thickly populated parts of the world.*

Llanos The vast plains of the Orinoco basin. In the dry season they are a desert but in the rainy season there is an abundance of grass. (S. America).

Lombardy plains. The most fertile parts of Italy watered by the river Po. They grow corn, fruits and mulberry plants over which silkworm is reared.

Pampas. The wide, treeless, grass-covered plains of the La Plata river system, which *are most extensive pasture lands in the world.* (S. America).

Selvas The vast impenetrable forests of the Amazon Valley. It is region of great heat and heavy rainfall and is the *largest forest in the world.*

Steppes. The vast treeless plains of Russia extending from the Caspian Sea eastwards. They are very hot in summer and very cold in winter, and have no rainfall.

Tundras. The swampy plains near the Poles in the extreme north of America, Asia and Europe. They remain frozen for about nine months. Fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of the people.

Besides, the important plains are *Campos* in Brazil, *Veldt* in South Africa, *Downs* in Australia, *Prairies* in North America, *Savannahs* in Northern Africa and *Parklands* in East Africa.

Important Straits.

Behring Strait separates Asia from America.
Davis Strait separates Greenland from Baffin Island.
Florida Strait separates Cuba from Florida.

Macassar Strait separates Borneo from Colaba.

Malacca Strait separates Sumatra from the Malay Peninsula.

Palk Strait separates India from Ceylon.

Strait of Bonifacio separates Corsica from Sardinia.

Strait of Bosphorous connects the sea of Marmora with the Black Sea.

Strait of Dardenelles connects the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmora.

Strait of Dover connects the North Sea with the English Channel.

Strait of Gibraltar separates Spain from Africa.

Strait of Messina separates Italy from Sicily.

Strait of Babel Mandab separates Aden from Africa.

Strait of Magellan separates Chile and Tierra del Fuego.

Sunda Strait separates Sumatra from Java.

III. "THE GREATEST."

Largest River ...	...Amazon.
Largest Island ...	...Greenland.
Largest Silver producer	...Mexico.
Largest City ...	...London.
Largest Salt-water Lake	...Caspian Sea.
Largest Fresh-water Lake	...Lake Superior.
Largest Peninsula ...	...India.
Largest Planet ...	...Jupiter.
Largest Diamond ...	...Cullinan (Pretoria).
Largest artificial water-way	...Grand Canal, China.
Largest Cotton Port ...	...New Orleans (U. S A.)
Largest Desert ...	...The Sahara (Africa).
Largest Continent	...Asia
Largest Wall ...	...The Great Wall of China (1250 m).
Largest Ocean ...	...Pacific.

Highest Peak ...	...Mt Everest.
Highest Volcano ...	...Chimborazo (S. America).
Highest Town ...	...Pasco (Peru).
Highest Statue ...	...Statue of Liberty (New York Bay).
Highest Building...	...The Empire State Building (New York).
Highest Mountain	...The Himalayas.
Longest River ...	..The Mississippi.
Longest Platform	...Manchester.
Longest Bridge ...	...Tay Bridge (Scotland).
Longest Railway Journey	...Riga to Vladivostok (6,800 m.)
Longest Mountain Chian	...The Andes
Greatest Wool-producer	...Australia.
Biggest Dam ...	...The Lloyd Dam (Bombay.)
Coldest Place ...	...Verkhoyansk.
Rainiest Place ...	...Cherrapunji (Assam).
Hottest Part ...	...Lake Tchad to Mecca and the Straits of Babel Mandeb.
Coldest Part ...	...Belt between Arctic and the North Pole in Arctic.
Smallest Continent	...Australia.
Greatest Ocean Depth	...Mindinao (between Japan and the Phillipines).
Deepest Lake ...	...Lake Baikal (C. Asia).
Finest Harbour ...	...Sydney Harbour.
Richest Lowland Plain	...China Plain.
Smallest Planet ...	...Mercury.
Most Populous Country	...India.
Least Populous Country	...Lapland.

IV. POPULAR GEOGRAPHICAL EPITHETS

Gift of the Nile ...	...Egypt.
Dark Continent ...	...Africa.
Whiteman's Grave	...Guinea Coast of Africa.
Yellow River ...	...Hwangho River.
Blue River ...	...The Yangtse Kiang.
Blue Mountains ...	...The Nilgiri Hills.

Land of the Midnight Sun	.. Hammerfest (Norway)
Playground of Europe	... Switzerland.
River in the Sea ...	.. The Gulf Stream.
Never-Never Land ...	... Praries of N. Australia.
City of Seven Hills...	... Rome.
Granite City ...	... Aberdeen.
Sorrow of China ...	.. The Hwang-ho.
Queen of the Adriatic	.. Venice.
Key of Mediterranean	... Gibraltar.
Roof of the World ...	... The Pamirs.
Britain of the South	... New Zealand.
Emerald Island ..	... Ireland.
Land of the Rising Sun	... Japan.
Great Britain of the Pacific	... Japan.
Wilderness of Bamboo and Paper ...	... Tokio.
Queen of the South...	... Sydney.
The Sick man of Europe	.. Turkey.
Human Equator of the Earth	The Himalayas.
Garden of South India	.. Tanjore.
King of Indian Forests	... Teak.
The Land of Five Rivers	... The Punjab.
The City of Ghosts and Temples ...	... Benares.
City of Magnificent Distances	Madras.
Gate of Tears ...	... The Strait of Babelmandeb.
Home of the Cotton Plant	... Berar.
The Isle of Pearls ...	.. Behrein (Persian Gulf).
Forbidden Land ...	... Tibet.
The Eternal City ...	... Rome.

V. CHANGED GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Old.	*New.*
Persia	Iran.
Manchuria	Manchukuo.
Constantinople	Istanbul.
Pekin	Peiping.
Moscow	Leningrad.
Mesopotamia	Iraq or Irak.

St. Petersberg	Petrograd.
Russia	U. S. S. R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

VI. GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS AND FIGURES.

1. The Sun is 93 million miles from the Earth.

2. The circumference of the Earth is 24,899 miles.

3. The diameter of Earth from N to S is 7,900 miles.

4. Area of Earth's surface is 197,000,000 sq. miles

5. June 22 is the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere.

6. December 22 day is the shortest day.

7. Diameter of the Earth from East to West is 7,926 miles.

8. Mean temperature of sea is about 39'5° Fahrenheit.

9. The Equator passes through the following countries:—

Malay Archipelago. Islands: Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and Moluccas.

Africa. French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Kenya.

S. *America.* Ecuador, Columbia and Brazil.

VII. WORLD PODUCERS, (In order of Production).

Produce.	*Countries*
Barley	U. S. A., Russia, Germany.
Coal	U. S. A., United Kingdom, Germany.
Cocoa	Gold coast, Brazil.
Coffee	Brazil, Columbia.
Copper	U. S. A., Chile,
Cotton	U. S. A., India, Egypt.
Diamonds	Union of S. Africa, Belgian Congo, S. W. Africa.

Produce.	*Countries.*
Flax	Russia, Poland.
Gold	Transvaal, U. S. A., Canada, Russia, Mexico, S. Rhodesia, Australia, India.
Iron	U. S. A., Germany, France, United Kingdom.
Jute	India.
Lead	U. S. A., Mexico, Australia.
Maize	U. S. A., Argentine.
Manganese	Russia, India.
Mercury	Italy, Spain.
Mica	India, U. S. A.
Oats	U. S. A., Russia, Canada.
Petroleum	U. S. A., Venezuela.
Platinum	Russia.
Radium	Belgian Congo.
Rice	China, India, Japan.
Rubber	Br. Malaya, Dutch East Indies. Wild Rubber in Brazil.
Rye	Russia, Germany.
Silk, raw	Japan, China.
Silk (Artificial)	U. S. A., Italy.
Sago	Strait Settlements and Federated Malaya States, Sarawak.
Silver	Mexico, U. S. A., Canada.
Sugar-cane	Cuba, India, Java.
Sugar, Beet	Germany, Russia, Czechoslovakia.
Sulphur	N. America (Texas).
Tea	China, India, Ceylon.
Tin	Federated Malaya States, Bolivia, Dutch East Indies.
Tobacco	U. S. A., India.
Wheat	U. S. A., Russia, Canada, India.
Wine	France, Italy, Spain, Portugal.
Wool	Australia, U. S. A.
Wood pulp	U. S. A., Canada, Sweden.
Zinc	U. S. A., Australia.

VIII. GUIDE TO COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

1. EUROPE

Country.	Capital.	Form of Government.	Head of Executive.
Albania.	Tirana.	Monarchy.	King Zogu I.
Andorra.	Andorra Laviega.	Republic.	President.
Austria.	Vienna.	Republic.	President, Her Miklas.
Belgium.	Brussels.	Constitutional Monarchy.	King Leopold III.
Bulgaria.	Sofia.	Kingdom.	King Boris III.
Czechoslovakia.	Prague.	Republic	President, Dr. Benes.
Danzig.	Danzig.	Free city under the League	High Commissioner.
Denmark.	Copenhagen.	Limited Monarchy.	King Christian X.
Estonia.	Tallinn (Revel).	Republic.	President.
Finland.	Helsinky.	Republic.	President.
France.	Paris.	Republic.	President, Lebrun.
Germany.	Berlin.	Republic.	President, Hitler.
Great Britain.	London.	Constitutional Monarchy.	King George VI.
Greece.	Athens.	Monarchy.	King George II.
Hungary.	Budapest.	Monarchy.	Regency, Admiral Horthy.
Iceland.	Rekyavik.	Limited Monarchy under	King of Denmark.
Irish Free State.	Dublin.	British Dominion.	G-G. Donal Buckley.
Ireland, Northern.	Belfast.	Under United Kingdom	of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Country.	Capital.	Form of Government.	Head of Executive.
Italy.	Rome.	Kingdom.	King Victor Emanuel III.
Latvia.	Riga.	Republic.	President.
Liechtenstein.	Vaduz.	Independent Principality	Prince.
Lithuania.	Kovna.	Republic.	President.
Luxemberg.	Luxemberg.	Grand Duchy.	Duke or Duchess.
Monaco.	Monaco.	Principality.	Prince.
Netherlands.	The Hague. Amsterdam.	Constitutional Monarchy.	Queen Welhelmina.
Norway.	Oslo.	Monarchy.	King Haakon VII.
Poland.	Warsaw.	Republic.	President, Moscicki.
Portugal.	Lisbon.	Republic.	President, Carmona.
Rumania.	Bucharest.	Monarchy.	King Carol II.
Russia.	Moscow.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)	V. M. Molotov, (Chairman of Council of Soviet Comissars).
San Marino.	San Marino.	Republic.	President.
Spain.	Madrid.	Republic.	President, Azana.
Sweden.	Stockholm.	Constitutional Monarchy.	King Gustavus V.
Switzerland.	Berne.	Confederation.	President, Rudolf Minger.
Turkey.	Angora.	Republic.	President, Kamal Ataturk.
Vatican State.	Vatican.	City State.	Pope.
Yugoslavia.	Belgrade.	Kingdom.	King Peter II.

Country.	Capital.	Form of Government.	Head of Executive.
European Islands.			
Cyprus.	Nicosia.	British	Br. Governor.
Crete.	Candia.	Greek	
Corsica.	Agaccio.	French	
Gibralter.	Gibralter.	British Colony	Br. Governor.
Malta.	Valetta.	British Colony	Br. Governor.
Sicily.	Palremo	Italian	
Sardinia.	Cogliary	Italian	

2. AMERICAS.

Country.	Capital.	Form of Government.	Head of Executive.
North America.			
Alaska	Junean	U. S. A. Territory	
Canada	Ottawa	Br. (Federal) Dominion	G.-G. Lord Tweedsmuir
Mexico	Mexico City	Republic	President, A. Rodrigues
New Foundland	St. Johns'	Br. Dominion	G.-General
United States of America	Washingon	Federal Republic	President, Roosevelt.
Central America.			
Guatemala.	Guatemala	Republic	President.
Honduras.	Tegucigalpa	"	"
Salvador	San Salvador	"	"
Nicargua	Managur	"	"
Costa Rica	San Jose	"	"
Panama	Panama	"	"

Country.	Capital.	Form of Government.	Head of Executive.
Br. Honduras	Belize	Crown Colony	Br. Governor.
South America.			
Argentina	Bueons Aires	Republic	President, A. P. Justo.
Bolivia.	Sucre and La Paz.	,,	President.
Brazil.	Rio de Janero	Federal Republic.	President, Dr. Vargers.
Chile	Santiago	,,	President, Don A. Allessandri
Colombia	Bogota	,,	President.
Ecuador	Quito	,,	,,
Paraguay	Ascunsion	,,	,,
Peru	Lima	,,	President, Luis M. S. Cerro.
Uruguay	Monte Viedo	,,	President.
Venezuela	Caracas	,,	,,
Guiana, (Br.)	George Town	Br. Colony	Br. Governor.
,, (Fr.)	Cacycune	Fr. Colony	
,, Dutch	Paremaribs	Dutch Colony	
Islands.			
Green land		Denmark and Norway	
West Indies :—			
Cuba	Havana	Republic	President.

Country.	Capital.	Form of Government.	Head of Executive.
Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	Islands of Haiti.	Presidents.
Haiti	Port-au-Prince		

Br. West Indies include. Bhamas, Barbados, Jamaica (Cap. Kingston) Leeward Islands, Trinidad, Tobago, and Windward Islands.

Tierra Del Fuego. Property of Chile and Argentina. Near S. of S. America.
Falkland Islands. Stanley. Br. Crown Colony.

3. ASIA

Country.	Capital.	Form of Government.	Head of Executive.
Afghanistan	Kabul	Monarchy	King Zahir Shah
Bhutan	Punakha	British Protectorate	Maharaja J. Wangchuk
China	Nanking	Republic	President Lin Sen
Hejaz and Nejd	Rujadh	Kingdom	King Abdul Aziz-al-Sand
India	New Delhi	Indian Empire under Great Britain	G. G. Lord Linlithgow
Iraq	Baghdad	Kingship	King Ghazi
Japan	Tokyo	Monarchy	Mikado Hirihito
Manchukuo	Changehun	Kingdom	King Kang Teh.
Persia (Iran)	Teheran	Kingdom	Shah Reza Khan Pehlvi
Palestine	Jerusalem	Mandate to Britain	High Commissioner
Siam	Bangkok	Kingdom	King Ananda Mahidoh
Tibet	Lhasa	Theocracy	Dalai Lama
Nepal	Khatmandu	Kingdom	Maharaja Bir Bikram
Annam	Hue	French Protectorate	
Ceylon	Colombo	British Isle Colony	Br. Governor Sir A. Caldecott

Country.	Capital.	Form of Government.	Head of Executive.
Rhodesia, South	Salisbury	Br. Dominion.	G. G., Sir Herbert Stanley.
Rhodesia North	Livingston	Br. Crown Colony.	Governor.
Kenya	Nairobi	Br. Protectorate.	,,
Nigeria.	Lagos.	,,	,,
Uganda.	Entebbe	,,	,,
Somaliland.	Zeila	,,	,,
Nayasaland.	Zomba	,,	,,
Zanzibar	Zanzibar	Br. Territory	,,
Siera Leone	Freetown		Br. Resident Governor
Mauritius	Port Louis	,,	
Gambia	Bathrust.	Br. Colony	,,
Tanga Nika.	Dar-es-slam.	Br. Mandates, attached to Nigeria.	
Cameroons.	Buea.		
Togoland.	Lome.		
Congo Free State	Leopold Ville.	Under Belgium.	
Morocco.	Fez.	French Possession.	Sultan
Madagascar.	Antananarivo.	,,	
Algeria.	Algiers.	,,	Governor General.
Tunisia.	Tunis.	,,	
Fr. West Africa.	(Comprising variety of territories).		
Congo French.	Brazziville.	(French Mandate).	
Cameroons Fr.	Yanude.		

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	FORM OF GOVERNMENT.	HEAD OF EXECUTIVE.
Hongkong	Victoria	British Colony	Br. Governor.
Indo-China	Hanoi	French	
Korea	Seoul	Japanese Port	
Malaya	Singapore	Br. Colony	Governor of Settlement.
Shanghai		International	
Syria	Damascus	Fr. Mandate	
Dutch East India	Batavia	Under Holland (includes Java, Borneo, Celebes)	Islands of Sumatra.
Formosa	(Island)	Jap. Colony	
The Philippines	Manila	U. S. American Island	

4. AFRICA

Union of South Africa and South-West Africa as Mandate.	Pretoria (Administrative) Cape-Town (Legislative).	Br. Dominion.	G. General, Patrick Duncan.
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	Khartum	Under Joint Br. and Egyptian.	Governor.

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	FORM OF GOVERNMENT.	HEAD OF EXECUTIVE.
Angola	St. Polo de Leonade.	Portuguese	
Mozambique.	Mozambique.	„	
Eriteria.	Asmara.	Italian.	
Italian Somaliland.	Mogadisha.	„ East Africa.	
Libya.	Bengbazi.	„ North Africa.	
Rio de Oro.	Villa Cisneres.	Spanish, W. Africa.	
Sp. Guniea	Santa Isabel.	„	
Abyssinia.	Addis Ababa.	Italian Protectorate.	Italian Governor General Marshal Graziani.
Egypt.	Cairo.	Monarchy.	King Farouq.
Liberia.	Mouriva.	Republic (Negro).	Edwin Barday.

African Islands.

Sakotra, Mauritius, Amirante. (Indian Ocean) Ascension, St. Helena. (Atlantic Ocean)	Belong to Britain.
Madeira. (Atlantic Ocean)	Belongs to Portugal.
Canary Islands. (Atlantic Ocean)	Belongs to Spain,

5. OCEANIA

Country.	Capital.	Form of Government.	Head of Executive.
Australia.	Canberra.	Commonwealth of,	G.G. Sir Hore-Ruthven.
New South Wales	Sydney.	Under Governors appointed by the Crown.	
Victoria.	Melbourne.	"	
Queensland.	Brisbane.	"	
South Australia.	Adelaide.	"	
West Australia.	Perth.	"	
Tasmania.	Hobart.	"	
North Territory.	Port Darwin.	(Under Central Govt.)	
Australian Islands.			
New Zealand.	Wellington.	Br. Dominion.	G. G. Lord Galway.
New Guinea.	Rabaul.	Mandate to Commonwealth.	
Fiji.	Suva.	Br. Crown Colony.	Governor.
Hawaii or Sandwich Isles	Honolulu	Under U. S. A.	

XI. GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

Adelaide. (Australia), one of the most attractive cities.

Aden. (British). Fortified seaport and coaling station on Arabian coast at the entrance to the Red Sea.

Adyar. (India, Madras). Hd. quarters of the Theosophical Institute and Library.

Agra. (India, U. P.) Moghul capital, famous for Taj Mahal.

Ahmedabad. (India, Bombay). Textile manufacture. Sabarmati Ashram of Mr. Gandhi.

Ahmednagar. (India, Bombay). Cotton and silk goods centre.

Akyab. (Burma). Port.

Aix-le-Bains. (France). Fashionable resort. Sulphur Baths.

Aligarh. (India, U. P.). Seat of Muslim University. Metal works

Allahabad. (India, U. P.). Hindu pilgrimage. Till lately Capital of U. P.

Amarpura. (Burma). On Irrawadi, former capital of Burmese Empire. Pagodas and ruins.

Amritsar. (Punjab, India). Holy city of Sikhs, Golden Temple, biggest bullion, textile and grain market in N. India.

Attock. (Punjab, India). Fort on the Indus. Kerosene oil wells.

Ava. (Burma). Former Capital. Pagodas and ruins.

Ajanta. (India, Hyderabad Deccan). Caves, Fresco paintings.

Amsterdam. (Holland). Commercial capital. Built on piles.

Angora. (Turkey). Capital of nationalist Turkey.

Aswan. (Egypt). Has the greatest dam across the Nile.

Athens. (Greece). City of temples.

Buenos Aires. (Argentina). Capital Largest city of S. America.

Baku. (Russia). On Caspian sea. Petroleum.

Bangalore. (India, Mysore State). Capital. Institute of Science and Dairy Institute.

Bangkok. (Siam). Capital. Venice of the East.

Bareilly. (India, U. P.). Wood-work. Bamboos.

Batavia. (D. E. Indies). In Java. Capital. Temples. (Boro Border—a wonder of the world).

Benares. (India, U. P.). Hindu holy place. Seat of Hindu University. Silk.

Berlin. (Germany) Capital. One of the greatest cities.

Berne. (Switzerland) Capital. Medieval charms.

Bethlehem. (Palestine). Birthplace of Christ.

Bhagalpur. (India, Bengal). Silk manufacture. Trade centre.

Bijapur. (India, Bombay). Capital of Mohammeden Kingdom. Ruins.

Bombay. (India, Bombay). Chief Port of India. Centre of Cotton Industry. 'Gate-way of India.'

Bolpur. (India, Bengal). Seat of Shantiniketan University.

Brindisi. (Italy). Route city. Steamers call here to carry mails and passengers to and from the Suez.

Bucharest. (Roumania), 'Little Paris'. Capital. A city of pleasure.

Brussels. (Belgium). Capital. Great music city.

Budapest. (Hungary). Capital. Splendid buildings, luxurious restaurants.

Cairo. (Egypt). Capital. Largest city of Africa. Near it are the Pyramids.

Calcutta. (India, Bengal). India's largest city. Jute and Tea trade. Industries.

Calicut. (India, Madras). Seaport. Soap Industry.

Cawnpore. (India, U. P.) Industrial town. Leather trade.

Carnarvon. (Wales). Has a fine old Norman castle built by Edward I. In it the first Prince of Wales was born.

Chaco. (Northern Argentina). Part of a large district named the Gran Chaco or Green Hell. Has been for the last few years a scene of guerilla warfare between Paraguay and Bolivia.

Chandarnagore. (Bengal). Capital of French possessions in India.

Cherrapunji. (Assam). Wettest place in the world.

Chicago. (America). Stands on Lake of Michigan. It is the *greatest grain and meat market in the world*. It is connected with every part of the country by railways and waterways and is the *greatest lake-port in the world.*

Chittagong. (Bengal). Seaport and town on the east side of Bay of Bengal, Trade centre.

Christiana. (Norway). Fine model city, narrow Norwegian fords and forest covered hills.

Cincinnati. (N. Ameria). Is an agricultural centre in North America.

Cocanada. (Madras), seaport, rice-cleaning mills, flourishing trade.

Cologne. (Germany), greatest commercial town on the Rhine. It manufactures the scent *Eau-de-Cologne.*

Colombo. (Ceylon). Capital. The cinnamon gardens.

Colorado. (Canada). Health resort.

Constantinople. (Turkey). Has Sofia Mosque which is world's wonder. Now *Istanbul.*

Copenhagen. (Denmark). Full of royal palaces, agricultural products.

Dacca. (Bengal). Important industrial city; seat of University.

Dalhousie. (Punjab), health resort, altitude 7,687 feet above sea level.

Damon. (India). Portuguese seaport and territory in Bombay Presidency, salt industry.

Darjeeling. (Bengal). Health resort, tea and quinine producing.

Delhi. (India). Seat of the Delhi University. Cotton manufacturing and other industries. Ancient capital

of Moghal Empire. New Delhi contains the Viceregal Lodge. Capital of India.

Dehra Dun. (United Provinces). Indian Military Academy. Indian Forest Institute. Public School.

Dera Ismail Khan. (N.-W. F. P.) Frontier city.

Detroit. (United States of America). Has the finest and biggest masonic temple in the world and is the "*city of motor cars*".

Dibrugarh. (Assam). Coal and tea export.

Dhanbad. (Bihar), Mining College. Coal Mines.

Dindigul. (Madras), cigar and tobacco factories.

Dublin. (Irish Free State). Capital surrounded by mountains and lakes. A great trade centre, university.

Edinburgh. (Scotland). Capital, beautiful, picturesque, historic, romantic, known as 'Modern Athens.'

Ellora. (Hyderabad). Noted for its sculptured cave temples.

Erzerum. Commands the routes from Persia, from the Black Sea and from Baghdad and is an important commercial and strategical centre.

Fez. (Morocco) which is noted for its red-caps worn by the Turks. It has the chief residence of the Sultan.

Florence. (Italy). Is noted for its beautiful buildings and art galleries. It is the birthplace of the Italian poets Dante and Amerigo Vespuci.

Gadag. (Bombay). Cotton and silk weaving.

Gallipoli. (European Turkey) on the Dardanelles. It is noted for its manfacture of morocco leather. Also noted for Dardenelles Campaigne, 1915.

Gaya. (Bengal) where Lord Buddha received light.

Genoa. (Italy). City of palaces.

Geneva. (Switzerland). Stands at the outlet of Lake Geneva. Watches and jewellery. The head-quarters of the League of Nations.

Gibraltar. The "*Key to the Mediterranean*" is a naval station and a packet station for vessels bound for India.

Goa. (India), Capital of Portuguese India.

Goalanda. (Bengal). Seaport at the junction of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra; great trade centre.

Golconda. (Hyderabad State). Fort and ruined city; famous for its diamond cutting and polishing in former days and for the mausoleum of ancient kings.

Greenwich. Is an outport to London, noted for its Observatory.

Guadalajara. (Mexico), most jovial and beautiful city.

Gujranwala. (Punjab). Known for utensils and rice.

Hardwar. (United Provinces). Holy city being on the banks of the Ganges. Great annual fair and Pilgrimage.

Harappa. (India.) In the Montgomery District of the Punjab is famous for its excavations.

Havana. (Cuba). Favorite o American sport flovers. Columbus is buried here. Known for its cigarettes.

Hollywood. (U. S. A.) The chief seat of the motion-picture industry.

Hong Kong. (China). A small island oppɔsito Canton. Belongs to the British It is *one of the largest ports in the world*, and is the centre of trade between China and Europe. It guards the British trade route to Japan and North China. It is an important naval station and strongly fortified.

Honolulu. (Pacific). The capital of the Sandwich or Hawaii Islands. Is the meeting place of sea-routes from San Francisco, Vancouver, Sydney, China and Japan. It belongs to the United States of America.

Hubli. (Bombay). Cotton and silk weaving trade.

Hyderabad. Capital of India's largest State.

Jaipur. (Rajputana State). A great commercial centre, famous for sculptures.

Jamshedpur. In Chota Nagpur is the site of Tata's Iron and Steel Works.

Jerusalem. (Palestine). The holy city. " City of Peace " of Jesus Many times besieged and captured, formerly known as Jebus.

Jodhpur. (Rajputana State). City with many fine buildings. Now important internal airport.

Johannesburg. (South Africa). Gold mines.

Kampti. (Central Provinces). Busy trade centre.

Kandy. (Ceylon). Very beautiful, historical and prosperous, many fine temples and tombs of kings, formerly the capital. Famous for its fine botanical garden.

Karachi. (Sind). Seaport and air terminus, thriving trade capital of Sind.

Kasauli. A hill station in the Punjab, is noted for its Pasteur Institute, where people bitten by rabid animals go for treatment.

Kodaikanal. (S. India) is famous for its observatory which specialises in the study of the physics of the Sun and is specially equipped for its spectroscopic observations and research.

Kolar. (Mysore). Gold mines.

Lahore. (Punjab). Metal industry, seat of the Punjab University. ' A City of Colleges '. Winter Capital.

Leningrad. (U. S. S. R.) Capital. Many fine buildings. Second largest city in Soviet Union, formerly known as St. Petersburg and Petrograd.

Lisbon. (Portugal). Famous for gardens, and capital.

London. (England). Largest city in the world, full of art galleries, museums, theatres, historic buildings and notable markets. Capital of the British Empire

Los Angeles. (U. S. A.) World's best film-producing city.

Lucknow. (United Provinces). Capital. Many fine buildings, flourishing native manufactures, muslin embroidery, brocade. Seat of University.

Ludhiana. (Punjab). Manufactures shawls and hosiery.

Madras. (Madras Presidency). Capital, seat of University, great commerce, poor harbour.

Madrid. (Spain). Capital and city that experienced various bloody revolutions.

Madura. (Madras Presidency). Colleges, a splendid pagoda, and many industries. A place of pilgrimage, silk manufacture.

Mandi. (Punjab). Has the Punjab Hydro-Electric Project.

Mandalay (Burma). Formerly capital of kingdom. Old carved wooden palaces and many pagodas.

Manila. (Philippine Islands) Capital, most attractive in Penang, known for its envelopes.

Marseilles. (France). Second largest laughing, jolly city in the whole country ; favourite meeting place for international conferences

Mauritius. (Indian Ocean). British possession and a port of call. It grows cane-sugar, most of which is sent to India.

Meerut. (United Provinces). Was scene of the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny.

Mexico. (Capital of Mexico). Extremely fruitful. Rich in mines and forests, extensive trade and industry.

Mirzapur. (United Provinces). Formerly a great trade emporium.

Mohenjo-daro. (India). In Sind, is famous for its excavations.

Montevideo. (S. America). Is the capital and port of Uruguay which exports preserved meat.

Montreal. (Canada). Chief city.

Moradabad. (United Provinces). Utensils and calico printing.

Morocco. (Africa). Noted for its leather. Now a French Protectorate.

Mosul. (Iraq). At the head of the navigation of Tigris, stands at the meeting of the caravan route for Persia, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Petroleum is found near it.

Moscow. (U. S. S. R.). Possesses ancient buildings, the Soviet schools, Soviet factories, Soviet parks and Soviet theatres. Contains famous Kremlin with palace of Czars. Chief commerical centre of U. S. S. R.

Mount Abu., (Rajputana). Is the residence of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. It is the highest peak of the Aravali and has a beautiful sanatorium. It is noted for its marble temples of the Jains.

Multan. (Punjab). Carpet and silk manufacture.

Murree. (Punjab). Sanatorium and health resort, altitude, 7,453 feet.

Mussoorie. (United Provinces). Sanatorium and health resort, altitude, 6,600 feet.

Muttra. (United Provinces). Holy place of the Hindu culture being Lord Krishna's birthplace with carved temple, bathing ghats.

Munich. (Germany). Full of breweries, is famous for lenses and has famous picture galleries.

Nagasaki. (Japan). Noted for festivals, trade and industries.

Nagpur. Seat of University. Capital of C. P.

Nanking. Capital of China. Contains Ming tomb. Industrial town.

Naples. (Italy). Famous for its beauty. Charm due to its being on the base of Vesuvius and the ruins of Pompii. University, Museum.

Nasik. (Bombay). A great sacred pilgrimage of Hindus.

New York. (U. S. A.). Is the commercial capital of the United States and *the largest and richest city in the New World*. It has many buildings of 25 storeys known as "*sky scrapers.*"

New Orleans. (U. S. A.). Possesses ancient culture, and is a health resort. Great cotton market.

Nice. (France). Is a health resort, capital of King Carnival, and famous for baths and sports.

Csaka. (Japan). Venice of the East, famous for a net-work of canals spanned by innumerable bridges.

Oxford. (England). A great historic city and the seat of a famous University.

Ottawa. (Canada). Capital. Has a large timber trade. The Imperial Economic Conference was held here.

Paris. (France). Capital of French Republic enclosed within fortifications, contains some finest buildings of the world. Fashions, perfumery, toilets, art galleries and Universities. A wealthy, commercial and industrial city.

Patna. (Bihar) Capital, seat of University, a great industrial and commercial centre.

Peking. (China). Possesses magnificent gardens and palaces. The Great Wall of China and the Great Observatory are among its myriad attractions.

Peshawar. (N.-W. Frontier Province). Capital. Centre of trade with Afghanistan

Philadelphia. (U. S. A.). Former capital.

Polish Corridor. The territory by means of which the State of Poland is given access to the sea through the free city of Danzig.

Pondicherry. (Capital of French possessions in South India). Exports cotton, rice.

Poona. (Bombay). Agriculture, cotton, silk and blanket manufactures, thriving industries, summer seat of Bombay Government.

Port Blair. (Andaman Island). Used as a penal station for Indian convicts.

Prague. (Czechoslovakia). Capital. Very picturesque. Indu-trial centre.

Port Said. At the northern enterance of the Suez Canal, is a coaling station and the chief port of Egypt.

Prome. (Burma). Rice fields and beautiful gardens.

Puri. (Orissa) Renowned for Budha's great temple. An excellent picturesque town.

Quebec City. (Canada). Beautiful scenery and magnificence. Fine harbour Dairying, fishing.

Quilon. (Travancore State). Trade centre, port.

Rangoon. (Burma). Great trade and many important manufactures, many mosques, temples and pagodas. Seat of University.

Rangpur. (Bengal). Rice and jute crops.

Raniganj. (Bengal). Coal mines.

Rawalpindi. (Punjab). A great trade centre between Kashmir and the Punjab.

Rio de Janeiro. (Brazil). Capital. Coffee plantations. Flourishing trade and industries.

Riviera. (France). Fine scenery ; great health resort of the wealthy.

Rome. (Italy). Capital, built on seven hills ; noted for ancient monuments. World's famous city for ancient culture. Centre of Roman Catholic Church.

Roorkee. (United Provinces). Known for Engineering College.

Runnymede. (England). Magna Charta was sealed by King John here

San Francisco. (U. S. A.). Port and seat of University. The way to it is called "Golden Gate."

Secundrabad. (Hyderabad). Largest British Military Cantonment in India.

Sevile. (Spain). Possesses wonderful monuments of Moorish architecture.

Shanghai (China). Hotels and dance halls.

Serampur. (Bengal). Former Danish Settlement. Jute and Paper mills.

Shikarpur. (Sind). Carpet manufacture, trade centre.

Shillong. (Assam). Health resort.

Sholapur (Bombay). Cotton manufacture, temples.

Simla (Punjab). Altitude 7,075. Summer capital of the Governments of the Punjab and India. Health resort and sanatorium.

Singapore. At the head of the Malacca Strait. Occupies a position of very great importance at the meeting of sea routes from different directions. It is a military station.

Srinagar, (Kashmir State). Capital. Altitude 5,263 feet. A very picturesque city.

St. Helena. Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Britain. It is famous for Napolean Bonaparte's imprisonment.

Stockholm. (Sweden). Capital. Venice of the North.

Stratford-on-Avon. (England). Home of Shakespeare.

Surat (Bombay). Cotton manufacture, silk brocade and embroidery.

Sydney. (New South Wales). Capital and has fine buildings, gardens and streets. It is called "*The Queen of the South*".

Sylhet (Assam). Tea-gardens in the Southern hills, mat manufacture, ivory and shell-carving.

Tanjore. (Madras). Rice; important Brahman centre, with great Dravidian pagoda and Bull shrine.

Tavoy. (Burma). Rice production.

Taxila. In the North-Western Punjab, is famous for the excavations by Sir John Marshall.

The Hague. Is the political capital of Holland. A Peace Conference met here twice and an international arbitration Court was set up recently.

Tokyo. (Japan). Picturesque capital, museums, zoo, palaces and temples, industrial centre.

Toronto. (Canada). Queen of Cities.

Trafalgar. Is famous for naval battle and death of Nelson.

Trinidad. Is a small island near the mouth of Orinoco River in South America. It is a British possession and has very valuable oilfields.

Trichnopoly. (Madras). Millet, rice, cotton, tobacco field, goldsmiths work, pith modelling and cigarettes.

Trivandrum. (Travancore State) Capital, wood-carving.

Tuticorin. (Madras). Extensive trade with Ceylon, conch shell fishery.

Udaipur. (Rajputana). Marble palace of the Maharana, Temple of Siva. A great historical place.

Vatican. (Italy). The biggest palace in the world. Wonderful library, and picture and sculpture galleries.

Venice. (Italy). Is called the "*Queen of the Adriatic.*" There are no roads, carts and carriages but canals and boats and these boats, called *gandolas*, carry people from house to house.

Victoria. (China). Capital of Hong Kong, beautiful sight of the East.

Vienna. (Austria). Capital, possesses art galleries. Ring-strasse claims to be the most handsome street in the world. Glass manufactures, thriving trade.

Vizagapatam. (Madras). Exports rice and sugar. Weaving ornamental wood box-making.

Viziangram. (Madras). Many fine buildings. Good trade.

Warsaw. (Poland). Capital. Sugar factories, stock-raising.

Washington. (U. S. A.) Capital. Magnificent city.

Waterloo. (Belgium). Noted for the defeat of Napolean by Wellington.

Wellington. (New Zealand). Capital. Finest harbour built on hills.

Woolwich. (England). On Thames, has the Royal Air Force College and Government Arsenal.

Yokohama. (Japan). Chief city.

Zanzibar. (E. Africa). Largest city of East Africa. Magnificent harbour. Clove industry.

X. IDENTIFY OR LOCATE.

The Andamans	Islands in the Bay of Bengal.
Saigon	In French Indo-China.
Point de Galle	In Ceylon.
Herat	In Afghanistan.
Riviera	Coastal belt on the Gulf of Genoa.
The Niagra	Falls on the river St. Lawrence in Canada and U. S. A.
Scapa Flow	Expanse of sea between Scotland and Orkenys.
El Gran Chaco	Disputed territory between Bolivia and Paraguay.
Danzing Corridor	Narrow Polish territory passing through Germany and reaching the Baltic.
Ghazipur	Govt. of India opium factory.
Orange River	In South Africa.
The White Sea	North of Russia.
The Yellow Sea	Between China and Korea.
Nanga Parbat	Highest Mountain peak of the British Empire. (In India).
Isle of Wight	In the British Isles.
Leeward Islands	In the West Indies.
The Seychelles	In the Indian Ocean (Islands).
The Philippines	In the Pacific Ocean (Islands).
The Golden Gate	The narrow channel leading to the port of San Francisco.
The Golden Horn	Peninsula on the Bosphorus forming the harbour of Constantinople.
Straits of Magellan	Between Tierra del Fuego and South America.
The Maelstrom	Whirlpool on the N. Western Coast of Norway.
Fujiyama	Volcano to the S. West of Tokio in Japan.
The Veldt	Grasslands in South Africa.
Lagos	In Nigeria (Africa). Palm oil.

Epsom	In England, for races.
The Levant	The coast of Asia Minor on the Mediterranean.
Gilgit	In the North of Kashmir.
The Berars	In the C. P.
The 24-Parganas	District in Bengal.
The Laccadives	Coral Islands in Arabian Sea.
The Sunderbans	Tract in Bengal, part of Gangetic Delta.
Formosa	Island near China.
The Zuyder Zee	Shallow bay near Holland.
The Zembsi	River in South Africa—known for the Victoria Falls.
The Rockies	Mountains in West of N. America.
Bechuanaland	In South Africa.
The Yenisie	A river in Siberia.
Adam's Bridge	A narrow strip of sea between Dhanushkodi (India) and Talaimannar (Ceylon).
Ava Bridge	In Burma.
Bhor Ghat	Pass in the Western Ghats between Bombay and Poona.
The Hague	In Holland, famous for being the seat of International Court.
The Saar	Rich valley on the borders of the Lorraine and the Palatinate.
The Shannon	River in Ireland.
Fiume	Formerly free city in Europe under Italian influence. Given to Italy in 1924.
The Karakorams	Mountains immediately north of India the meeting place of three empires (India, China and U.S.S.R).
Brooklands	Motor racing track, Weybridge, Surrey

XI. INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATED WITH TOWN.

Belfast	Linen manufacture and ship-building.
Hollywood	Cinematograph films.
Leeds	English woollens.
Glasgow	Machinery making and Textiles.
Venice	Venetian glass making.
Cawnpore	Textiles and Boots.
Yenangyaung	Petroleum.
Sialkot	Sports goods.
Bombay	Textiles.
Jamshedpur	Iron and steel.
Ahmedabad	Cotton spinning.
Pittsburg	Iron and steel goods.
Havana	Tobacco (cigarettes).
Sheffield	Cutlery.
Lyons	Silk manufacture.
Chicago	Agricultural implements.
London	Leather manufacture, ship-building etc.
Paris	Fineries.
Srinagar	Woollen shawls.
Johannesburg	Gold mining.
Morocco	Leather goods.
Buenos Aires	Cold storage, Dairy produce.
Wellington	Cold storage, Dairy produce.
Melbourne	Chocolate manufacturing, Gold mining.

XII. WORLD DISTRIBUTION

(A).—MANKIND

Afridi	Asiatic Turks on the frontiers of India.
Akka	Pigmies of Central Africa.
Anthropophagi	Cannibals of Caspian Sea.
Bagirmi	Negroid race of Lake Chad regions.
Bantu	Negroes of S. Africa.
Basque	N. Spain and Pyrennes in France.
Bedouin	Arab race—Iraq and Arabia.

Berber	White Race—N. Africa (Morocco and Tripoli).
Boer	Dutch inhabitants of S. Africa.
Black Jews	Cochin (India).
Brohis	Baluchistan (India).
Catalans	Catalonia.
Cockneys	London.
Croates	Yugoslavia.
Dravidian	Non-Aryans of S. India and Ceylon.
Dyaks	Aborigines of Borneo.
Eskimos	Arctic regions.
Filipinos	The Philippines.
Flemings	Flanders (Belgium).
Gurkha	Fighting race of Nepal.
Hansa	Negroid race of Sudan.
Hottentot	S. Africa.
Hova	Madagascar.
Kaffir	S. Africa.
Khirgis	Russian steppes.
Kurd	Kurdistan (Turkey).
Lapps	Lapland.
Letts	Latvia.
Magyars	Hungary.
Mahsuds	N.W.F. Tribal Territory (India).
Maori	New Zealand.
Marwaris	Marwar (India).
Mohawks	N. America.
Moors	N. Africa.
Mopla	Malabar District (Madras)
Purbias	United Provinces (India).
Samoyeds	Tundra regions.
Slovaks	Czechoslovakia.
Slovene	Yugoslavia.
Swahili	E. Africa.

Walloon	Belgium and N. Africa.
Zulus	S. Africa.

(B).—FAUNA

Addax	An antelope in deserts of Arabia and N. Africa.
Agouti	Rodant-like rabbit in S. America and West Indies.
Alpaca	A small kind of Llama bred for its wool in Bolivia and Peru (South America).
Apteryx (Kiwi)	A bird in New Zealand.
Auk	Poisonous snake in Mediterranean countries.
Aye-aye	Curious animal of Madagascar.
Baboon	Kind of monkey in Asia and Africa.
Bandicoot	Marsupial of Australia.
Bison	Of ox family, in Sweden and U. S. A.
Canary	Popular song-bird in Azores and Canary Islands.
Caribou	Kind of reindeer in Canada and Greenland.
Chamois	An antelope in Alps, Mts. of Europe and Asia Minor.
Chimpanzee	Anthrapoid ape of Africa.
Chow chow	Domestic dog native of China.
Dodo	Flightless bird of Mauritius.
Duck bill	Egg laying mammal in Australia and Tasmania.
Emu	Ostrich-like bird in Australia.
Gibbon	Anthrapoid ape in Indo-Malaya regions and Sumatra etc.
Giraffe	Ruminant hcofed mammal in Africa South of Sahara.
Gnu	Large antelope in E. Africa.
Gorilla	Anthrapoid ape in Equatorial Africa.
Hippopotamus	Large mammal in Tropical Africa.

Hyrax	Tail-less quadruped in Arabia and Palestine.
Jaguar	In N. and S. America.
Kangaroo	Pouched animal in Australia and New Guinea.
Kiwi	A bird of New Zealand.
Lemur	Monkey-like mammal in Madgascar and Comoro Islands.
Llama	Ruminant of S. America.
Macaw	A parrot of S. America.
Mandrill	In W. Africa.
Marabou	In Central Africa.
Mustang	Wild horse of American Prairies.
Okapi	Ruminant of Giraffe family found in Africa.
Orang-utang	Manlike ape in Borneo and Sumatra.
Ostrich	Two-toed flightless bird in Africa and S. W. Asia.
Panda	Herbivorous bee in Tibet. Found very rarely.
Puma	Large cat of America.
Rhinocerous	Clumsy mammal in Africa.
Tse-tse fly	Blood-sucking fly in Tropical Africa.
Walrus	Mammal in N. Polar regions.
Wattle bird	Only in Australia.
Wombat	Marsupial of Australia.
Yak	Bovine mammal of Tibet.
Zebra	Striped horse of Africa.
Zebu	India and Asia.

(C).—FLORA.

Aal	Aromatic shrub in India and Mollucas.
Ajowin	In Bengal.
Coca	Cocaine shrub in Bolivia and Peru.
Eucalyptus	In Australia.
Jute	In Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.
Mahogany	In Handuras, Mexico and India.

Mangrove	In Tropical coastal swamps.
Myrrh	Aromatic shrub of Arabia and Abyssinia.
Sarsaparilla	In Central America.
Sultana	A kind of raisin from grapes grown in Symrna (Asia Minor).
Upas tree	Poisonous tree in Java and Tropical Africa.
Wattle	In Australia.
Yam	In East Indies.

XIII. INDIAN GEOGRAPHY IN A NUT-SHELL.

1. Position.

Longitude ... 61° to 101°E.
Latitude ... 8° to 37°N.

2. Mountains.

(*a*) *Of the North-West, North and East include* the Sulaiman range, the Hindukush, the Karakorams, the Himalayas (with peaks Mount Everest, Godwin Austin, Nanga Parbat etc.) and Khasi and Lushai Hills.

(*b*) *Of Central India.* Aravali Hills, the Vindhyas, the Satpuras, the Mahadev Hills.

(*c*) *Of the Deccan Plateau.* The Western Ghats, the Nilgiris and the Eastern Ghats.

3. Mountain Passes.

Bolan, Khyber, Gomul and *Tochi* across the North-West, which form the chief gate-way of India.

Zojilo and *Karakoram* from Srinagar to Tibet side.

Shipki from the Punjab to Tibet.

The Tuzu Gap, the An and *Toungup* from India to Burma.

Bhor Ghat, Thal Ghat and *Palghat* in the Western Ghats.

4. Rivers.

(*a*) *Of the North.* The Indus with its five tributaries; the Ganges with its tributaries, the Jumna, the Son, the Gandak etc. and the Baharamputra.

(*b*) *Of Peninsular India.* Mahanadi, Godavari, Kistna, Cauvery flowing into the Bay of Bengal and the Narbada and the Tapti flowing into the Arabian Sea.

5. Chief Ports West to East.

Karachi, Okha, Diu, Surat, Daman, Bombay, Mormugao, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Quilon, Trivandrum, Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Vizagapatam, Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon.

6. Population (1931).

(A) BY AREAS.

Provinces.	Area in thousands of sq. miles.	Population in millions.
Assam	55·0	8·62
Bengal	77·5	50·11
Bihar and Orissa	83·1	37·68
Bombay with Aden	123·7	21·93
C. P. and Berar.	99·9	15·51
U. P.	106·2	48·41
Madras	142·3	46·74
Punjab	99·2	23·58
*Burma	223·7	14·67
Provinces (Total)	1096·2	271·63
600 States	712·5	81·31
Total India	1809·0 approx.	352·99

(B) BY RELIGIONS.

Hindus	239,195 thousands	68.2 per cent.
Sikhs	4,336 ,,	1·2 ,,

*Burma was politically separated from India on April 1, 1937.

Jains	1,252 thousands	0·36 per cent.
Buddhists (mainly in Burma)	12,787 ,,	3·6 ,,
Parsis	110 ,,	0·03 ,,
Mohammedans	79,678 ,,	22·16 ,,
Christians	6,297 ,,	1·8 ,,
Animists	8,280 ,,	2·4 ,,

(C) BIG CITIES.

Calcutta, including Howrah ...	1,485,582
Bombay ...	1,161,383
Madras ...	647,230
Delhi ...	447,442
Lahore ...	429,747

(D) CHIEF RACES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

(1) The Tibeto-Burmans : (2) the Kolarians ; (3) the Dravidians and (4) the Aryans.

(E) CHIEF LANGUAGES OF INDIA.

(1) Hindi ; (2) Bengali ; (3) Gujrati ; (4) Punjabi ; (5) Marathi ; (6) Oriya ; (7) Tamil ; (8) Telegu ; (9) Kanarese ; (10) Kashmiri and (11) Assamese.

(F) LARGEST INDIAN STATES.

Hyderabad (Deccan), Kashmir, Mysore, Baroda, Bhopal, Travancore.

7. Chief mineral products of India and where they are found.

Coal. Raniganj in Bengal ; Jherria, Giridih, in Bihar ; Warcha, Chanda and Mohpani in the Central Provinces ; Umaria in the Rewa State ; Hyderabad and Assam.

Iron. Salem in Madras ; Raipur in the Central Provinces ; Mysore State and Chhota Nagpur.

Gold. In the gold-fields of Kolar and Mysore.

Petroleum. Upper Burma and Assam.

Salt. Sambhar Lake in Rajputana and Salt Range at Khewra in the Punjab; Karachi; Kathiawar Coast and Madras.

Manganese. Near Vizagapatam in Madras; Mysore; Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency.

Tin. Tenasserim in Burma.

Mica. Chhota Nagpur, Madras and some parts of Bihar.

Lime. Satna in Rewa and Sylhet.

Rubies. In Burma.

Silver. In Northern Shan States of Burma and a a little in the Kolar gold fields.

8. Chief crops cultivated in India and where they are grown.

Rice—The plains of Bengal; Madras; the United Provinces; Burma; Bihar and the Surma and the Brahmaputra valleys.

Wheat—The United Provinces; the Punjab and parts of Central Provinces and Sind.

Sugar-cane—The Punjab; the United Provinces; Bihar; Bengal and Madras.

Cotton—Gujerat and Kathiawar, plains of Bombay; the Central Provinces and Berar; Hyderabad; Madras and the Punjab.

Jute—The lower valleys of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra; Bengal and Assam.

Tea—Darjeeling, Assam; the Kangra district of the Punjab, Dehra Dun in the United Provinces and the Nilgiris.

Barley—The Punjab and the United Provinces.

Coffee—Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and the Nilgiris.

Millets—Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and the Deccan.

Maize—Northern India.

Pulse—Almost all parts of the country.

Indigo—Bihar, Madras, United Provinces and the Punjab.

Opium—Patna; Ghazipur and Benares districts of the United Provinces; the Punjab and Madras.

Tobacco—Rangpur in Bengal; Monghyr in Bihar; Trichinopoly and Dindigul in Madras and Rangoon in Burma.

Oilseeds—All over India, chiefly in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces and the Punjab.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRAVELS.

COMMUNICATIONS & TRAVELS

I. LAND ROUTES.

1. Indian Caravan Routes.

Peshawar to Kabul and Herat *via* Khyber Pass.
Peshawar to Kashgar *via* Malakand Pass.
Dera Gazi Khan to Duzdap *via* Bolan Pass.
Dera Ismail Khan to Herat *via* Gomal Pass.
Naini Tal *via* Niti Pass.
Darjeeling to Lhasa *via* Jelapa Pass.
Katha to Bhamo and Yunan.
Bettiah to Kathmandu.

2. Overland Route between India and England.

(*a*) The overland route from Bombay or Karachi to London *via* Iraq runs

via Basra, Ur of the Chaldees, Hillah (for Babylon), Kish and Birs Nirnrus (Tower of Babel), *Baghdad*, Kirkuk (Tarkalan), *Mosul* (Nineveh), *Nisibin*, Darbessiyah, *Aleppo*, Istanbul (Constantinople), Sofia, Belgrade, Trieste, Venice, Milan, Laussane and Paris.

(*b*) The journey from Bombay to London is covered in 17 days as under :—

(*i*) Bombay to Basra by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Weekly Mail-steamer.
(*ii*) Basra to Baghdad by Iraq Railways.
(*iii*) Baghdad to Mosul by Iraq Railways.
(*iv*) Mosul to Nisibin by car.
(*v*) Nisibin to Aleppo by Taurus Express.
(*vi*) Aleppo to Constantinople and London by Simplon Orient Express.

(*c*) Usual *passports* with special *visa* for Iraq, Syria (Fr.), Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Italy, Switzerland and France are required. British subjects need no *visas* for Italy, France and Switzerland.

II. OCEAN AND SEA TRAVEL

1. World's Chief Ocean Routes.

The Atlantic route. Between Europe and Eastern North America. The chief ports are :—Liverpool. Glasgow, London, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Montreal, Halifax, New York, Boston and New Orleans.

The Suez route. Between European countries, Northern Africa, India, Japan, China, also Australia and New Zealand. This route starts from London, goes *via* the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea, and then through the Suez Canal into the Red Sea and Arabian Sea. Chief coaling stations on this line are :—Gibraltar, Algiers, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong.

The Cape route. From London to Free Town in Sierra Leone through Madeira and the Canary Islands and then to Cape Town *via* Ascension and St. Helena. Australia and India are also connected with this route.

The Plate route. Between Brazil. Argentine and Uruguay. The chief ports are :—Para, Rio-de-Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Monte Video.

The West Indies route. Between the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America.

The Pacific route. Between Vancouver and San Francisco on one side and Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Auckland, Sydney and Melbourne on the other side.

2. Leading Passenger Steam-ship Companies.

Canadian Pacific. Liverpool and Southampton to Canada and U.S.A., and also *via* Vancouver to Orient, Australia and New Zealand.

Cunard White Star Line. Southampton, Liverpool and London to U.S.A., and Canada.

United States Line. Southampton to New York.

French Line (C.G.T.) Southampton to New York, West Indies and Cristobel.

Hamburg-Amerika Line. Southampton to New York and Germany, Cuba, Mexico, W. Coast of N. and S. America, West Indies and Central America.

Anchor Line. Liverpool to Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Bombay.

P. & O. Line. London and Southampton to Bombay, Colombo, Australia, China and Japan.

Orient Line. London to Tasmania, New Zealand and Australia.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha or N. Y. K. London to Singapore. Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Japan.

Pacific Line. Liverpool to Bermuda, Bahamas, Panama and Chile.

Blue Star Line. London to S. America.

Ellerman's City and Hall Lines. Liverpool to Marseilles, Karachi and Bombay.

Nederland Line. Southampton to Java *via.* Egypt, Ceylon, Straits, and Sumatra.

Royal Netherlands S. S. Co. Dover to Barbados, Trinidad, Cristobel, Jamaica, *etc.*

Union Castle Line. London and Southampton to S. Africa.

Royal Mail Lines Ltd. Southampton to S. America.

German African Line. Southampton to S., E. and W. Africa.

3. Journey from India to London via Suez.

Calcutta, Diamond Harbour, Madras, Colombo, Aden, Port Said ; or Bombay, Aden, Port Said.

From Port Said there are two main routes :—

(*i*) The mail steamers start for Gibraltar through the Mediterranean after stopping at Malta ;

(*ii*) Others sail to Brindisi and thence through the Straits of Messina and Bonifacio reach Marseilles and thence to Gibraltar.

From Gibraltar the ships pass through the Atlantic and Bay of Biscay and reach London through the English Channel, Straits of Dover and the Thames Estuary.

(*b*) The ship passes the following countries :—

India, Ceylon, Arabia, Africa, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and England.

(*c*) There are 5 lines of steamers by which the journey to and from the west *via* Bombay can be performed, either by sea all the way, or by sea part of the way and by rail across Europe. They are :—

(1) *The Perninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.*, which maintains Bombay Line (the bi-weekly service between Bombay and London), the Australian Line (fortnightly service to Australia) and the China Line. Names of some of the steamers are : Maloja (20,914 tons), Strathnaver (22,000 tons), Strathaird (22,000 tons), Viceroy of India (19,648 tons) etc.

(2) *The Anchor Line* Bombay to Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and Liverpool.

(3) *Lloyd Triestino.*

(4) *The City and Hall Lines.*

(5) *Natal Lines.*

4. Coastal Sailings in India.

(*a*) In a coastal voyage from Karachi to Rangoon the steamer will pass the following ports :—

Surat, Bombay, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum, Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Vizagapatam, Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein and Rangoon.

(*b*) *Four* regular coastal services run between Karachi and Bombay, Karachi and Basra, Bombay and Basra and Calcutta and Rangoon.

III. AIR ROUTES

1. Services between Europe and India and Far East.

(*i*) *Imperial Airways Service.* Bi-weekly service from London to Calcutta, operated uptil Karachi by the Imperial Airways and thence by the *Indian Transcontinental Airways.* From Calcutta to Port Darwin there is a weekly service run by *Quntas Empire Airways.*

(*ii*) *Royal Dutch K. L. M.* (Weekly) between Amsterdam and Java *via* Budapest, Cairo, Baghdad, Jask, Karachi, Jodhpur, Calcutta, Alorstar, Singapore, Batavia.

(*iii*) *The French Service* from Paris to Saigon *via* Marseilles, Philipville (Algeria) and eastward *via* Alexandria and Baghdad over to Calcutta thence *via* Rangoon to Bangkok and Saigon.

2. The Imperial Airways service.

(*a*) *Stoppages*, London (Croydon), Paris, Lausanne, Milan, Sofia, Istanbul, Ankara, Aleppo, Mosul, Baghdad, Basra, Koweit, Bahrein, Gwadar, Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Bangkok, Alorstar, Singapore, Batavia, Sourbaya, Rambang, Keopang, Darwin.

(*b*) *Fares.* The existing fares from Karachi are as follows :—to Baghdad £ 34 ; to Athens £ 71 ; to London £ 95. The through fare from Karachi to London allows for a weight of 100 kilos (221 pounds) per passenger, and a passenger is entitled to free conveyance of luggage to the extent of difference between his own weight and the 221 pounds mentioned above. Rate for excess luggage is just over 12 s. per kilo. Children are also weighed, along with their mothers or nurses.

3. Indian Air Lines (Feeders).

(*i*) *Tata Weekly Service.*

(*a*) Connects Karachi with Bombay and Madras,

through Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bellary to Madras.

(*b*) Between Bombay and Trivandrum.

(*ii*) *Indian National Airways Service.*

(*a*) Daily between Calcutta and Dacca.

(*b*) Bi-weekly between Calcutta and Rangoon *via* Chittagong, Akyab and Bessein.

(*c*) Bi-weekly between Karachi and Lahore *via* Jacobabad.

(*iii*) Bombay-Trivandrum service *via* Goa and Cannanore.

(*iv*) Delhi Flying Club between Delhi and Karachi *via* Jodhpur and Hyderabad (Sind).

(*v*) Himalaya Airways between Hardwar, Agastamuni and Ganchar.

4. Proposals.

(*a*) 5 times weekly Service between London and Calcutta and 3 times between Calcutta and Australia in 1937.

(*b*) the conveyance of all first class mails without any extra air fee.

(*c*) Extension of Feeder Lines. Linking Karachi with Srinagar and a Service to Ceylon (Colombo).

IV. RAILWAYS OF INDIA

1. Administration.

Prior to 1905 Indian Railways formed a section of the Public Works Department. In 1905, a Railway Board was formed under the Department of Commerce and Industries. Following the recommendations of Acworth Committee the President of the Board was designated Chief Commissioner of Railways, who was also to act as the Secretary to the Government for Railways. In addition, a Financial Commissionership was created and there were three members. Under the Board State-worked Railways are administered by Agents, while systems vary on the remainders. The Board carries on

inspection through Government Inspectors. Railway Budget was separated from General Budget in 1924.

The Government of India Act, 1935 provides for a *Federal Railway Authority* to exercise the executive authority of the Federation with regard to Railways on business principles. A *Railway Tribunal* is to be established for disposal of many railway complaints. The name of the Railway Board has been changed to Federal Railway Authority (1937).

2. Classification.

(*i*) *Commercial* for the movement of traffic ;

(*ii*) *Protective* for areas liable to famines and draughts ; and

(*iii*) *Strategic* for the purposes of defence against foreign invasion.

3. Kinds.

(*i*) *State-owned* and *State-managed*, as N. W. R.
(*ii*) *State-owned* and *Company-managed* as B. N. R.
(*iii*) *Company-owned* and *Company-managed*, as B. N. W. R.
(*iv*) owned by *Native States*, as N. G. S. R.

4. Three classes according to annual gross earnings:—

(*i*) *Class I.* Rs. 50 lakhs or over.
(*ii*) *Class II.* Rs. 10-50 lakhs.
(*iii*) *Class III.* Rs. 10 lakhs or under.

5. Gauges.

(*i*) *Standard.* 5ft—6in. (or *Broad*).
(*ii*) *Metre.* 3ft—3⅜in.
(*iii*) *Narrow.* 2ft—6in. and 2ft.

6. Extent.

On March 31st, 1935, was nearly 48,000 miles.

7. Gross Earning.

During the year 1934-35 was over Rs. 100 crores.

8. CHIEF RAILWAYS OF INDIA.

Railway.	Approx. Mileage.	Management.	Area Served.
Assam-Bengal	1,300	Company.	From Chittagong through Surma valley across the N. Cachar Hills to Assam.
Bengal and North-Western.	2,100	Company.	Connects Bengal with U. P.
Bengal-Nagpur	3,400	Company.	Calcutta to Nagpur and also runs along the East coast to Vizagapatam.
Bombay Baroda and Central India.	3,700	Company.	Runs through Bombay, Rajputana and the C. P.
Burma Railways.	2,100	State.	Runs parallel to River Irrawadi.
Eastern Bengal.	2,000	State.	Connects Assam with Bengal.
East Indian	4,400	State	Traverses Gangetic plain to Howrah. With this is incorporated Oudh Rohilkhund Railway.
Great Indian Peninsular.	3,700	State	Bombay to Delhi, Bombay to Calcutta (*via* Naini and *via* Nagpur). Bombay to Madras (*via* Raichur). From Kalyan to Poona it was electrified in 1929.
Madras and Southern Maharatta.	3,200	Company worked. State owned	Mainly in Madras Presidency and adjoining States.
North-Western	7,000	State	Covers the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, N.-W. F. P. and Delhi.
South Indian	2,500	Company	Southern India.
Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.	1,200	Nizam's Government	Serves Hyderabad (Deccan).

9. IMPORTANT JOURNEYS IN INDIA.

(a) Delhi to Peshawar Cantt.

(*i*) *Stations.* Delhi, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Amritsar, Lahore, (also *via Bhatinda*: Delhi. Rohtak, Jind, Jakhal, Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Raiwind, Lahore), Wazirabad, Lalamusa, Mandra, Rawalpindi, Campbellpur, Peshawar Cantt.

(*ii*) *Railways.* East Indian, North Western.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* Jumna, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum and Indus.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Delhi Province, the Punjab (*via* Bhatinda—Delhi, Jind State, Patiala State, Fridkot State, the Punjab).

(b) Delhi to Calcutta (Howrah).

(*i*) *Stations.* Delhi, Ghaziabad, Aligarh, Hathras, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mughal Serai, Gaya, Asansol, Burdwan, Howrah.

(*ii*) *Railways.* East Indian.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* Jumna, Ganges.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Delhi Province, the U. P., Bihar, Bengal.

(c) Delhi to Madras.

(*i*) *Stations.* Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Bhopal, Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Kazipet, Bezwada, Nellore, Madras.

(*ii*) *Railways.* The Great Indian Peninsular, the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railways.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* Jumna, Narbada, Godavari, Kistna.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Delhi Province, the U. P., Bhopal State, Central Province, Nizam's Dominions, Madras Presidency.

(d) Delhi to Bombay.

(*i*) *Stations.* (*via* [G. I. P. R.) Delhi, Muttra,

Agra, Dholpur, Gwalior, Jhansi, Bina, Bhopal, Itarsi, Khandwa, Manmad, Kalyan, Bombay (Victoria Terminus).

(*Via* B. B. & C. I.,) Delhi, Muttra, Bharatpur, Kotah, Ratlam, Baroda, Surat, Bombay Central.

(*ii*) *Railways.* Great Indian Peninsular and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways for respective *vias*.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* Chambal, Narbada and Tapti.

(*iv*) *Territories.* (*via* G. I. P. R.). Delhi Province, the Punjab, the U. P., the Gwaliar State, Central India States (Bhopal, Indore) Bombay Presidency.

(*Via* B. B. & C. I. R.) Delhi Province, the Punjab, the U. P., Rajputana States (Kotah, Bharatpur), Central India States, Baroda State, Bombay Presidency.

(e) **Delhi to Karachi.**

(*i*) *Stations.* Delhi, Rohtak, Jind, Bhatinda, Samasatta, Khanpur, Rohri, Khairpur Mir's, Hyderabad, Kotri, Karachi City.

(*ii*) *Railways.* North Western Railway.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* The Indus.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Delhi Province, Punjab States, the Punjab, Bhawalpur State, Khairpur State, Sind.

(f) **Delhi to Quetta.**

(*i*) *Stations.* Delhi, Rohtak, Jind, Bhatinda, Samasatta, Khanpur, Rohri, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Sibi, Mach, Quetta.

(*ii*) *Railways.* North Western.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* The Indus.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Delhi Province, the Punjab, Bahawalpur State, Sind, Baluchistan.

(g) **Simla to Delhi.**

(*i*) *Stations.* Simla, Kalka, Ambala, Kurukshetar, Karnal, Panipat, Delhi.

(*ii*) *Railways.* Simla-Kalka Light Railway, North Western.

(*iii*) *Territories.* Simla Hill States, the Punjab, Delhi Province.

(h) Simla to Calcutta (Howrah).

(*i*) *Stations.* Simla, Kalka, Ambala, Saharanpur, Lhaksar, Moradabad, Berreiley, Lucknow, Rai-Bareli, Benares, Moghal Serai, Patna, Asansol, Burdwan, Howrah.

(*ii*) *Railways.* Simla Kalka, North Western, East Indian.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* Jumna, Ganges.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Simla Hill States, the Punjab, the U. P. with States (Rampur, Benares), Bihar and Bengal.

(i) Lahore to Karachi.

(*i*) *Stations.* Lahore, Raiwind, Montgomery, Khanewal, Multan, Lodhran, Bahawalpur, Khanpur, Rohri, Hyderabad, Karachi City.

(*ii*) *Railways.* North Western.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* The Sutlej, the Indus.

(*iv*) *Territories.* The Punjab, Bahawalpur State, Sind, Khairpur State.

(j) Calcutta to Madras.

(*i*) *Stations.* Howrah, Balasore, Cuttack, Kurda Rd. (for Puri), Vizagapatam, Bezwada, Nellore, Madras.

(*ii*) *Railways.* Bengal-Nagpur, and Madras and Southern Maharatta.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* Hoogly, Godavari, Kistna.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Bengal, Orissa, Madras Presidency.

(k) Madras to Bombay.

(*i*) *Stations.* Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary (for Bangalore), Raichur, Sholapur, Poona, Bombay.

(*ii*) *Railways.* Madras & Southern Maharatta, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* Kistna.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Madras Presidency, Hyderabad State, Bombay Presidency.

(l) Bombay to Calcutta (Howrah).

(*i*) *Stations.* (*via* Allahabad). Bombay, Nasik Bhusawal, Khandwa, Itarsi, Jubbulpur, Allahabad, Gaya. Burdwan, Howrah.

(*via* Nagpur)—Bombay, Bhusawal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Jamshedpur, Howrah.

(*ii*) *Railways.*—Allahabad Route goes on the Great Indian Peninsular and the East Indian Railways. Nagpur Route goes on the G. I. P. and the Bengal Nagpur Railways.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* Allahabad route crosses the Tapti, the Narbada, the Son, the Hoogly. Nagpur Route crosses the Hoogly.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Allahabad Route runs through the Bombay Presidency, the C. P., U. P., Bihar and Bengal. Nagpur Route goes through Bombay Presidency, the C. P., Orissa, and Bengal.

(m) Bombay to Quetta.

(*i*) *Stations.* Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Marwar, Luni, Mirpur Khas, Hyderabad (Sind), Rohri, Sukkur, Jacobabad, Sibi, Quetta.

(*ii*) *Railways.* Bombay Baroda and Central India, Jodhpur Railway, North Western.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* Tapti, Narbada, Luni, Indus.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan.

(n) Colombo to Quetta.

(*i*) *Stations.* Colombo, Anuradhpura, Talai-Manar, Dhanushkhodi, Ramesvaram, Madura, Trichnopoly, Madras. Bezwada, Kazipet, Belharshahr, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhopal, Agra, Muttra, Delhi→Quetta, (*f*) above.

(*ii*) *Railways.* Ceylon Railways, Ferry, the South Indian Railway, the Madras and Southern Maharatta, the Nizam's Guranteed State Railways, the Great Indian Peninsular, the North-Western.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* Cauvery, Penner, Kistna, Godavari, Narbada, Jumna, etc.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Ceylon, the Gulf of Manar, Madras Presidency, Nizam's Dominions, the Central Provinces, the Central India States, the U. P., etc.

(o) Madras to Mangalore.

(*i*) *Stations.* Madras, Vellore, Coimbatore, Calicut, Mahe, Cannanore, Mangalore.

(*ii*) *Railways.* Madras and Southern Maharatta and South India Railways.

(*iii*) *Rivers.* Cauvery.

(*iv*) *Territories.* Madras Presidency.

V. INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

I. POSTAL SECTION

(a) Inland (including Portuguse India, Ceylon, Nepal and Aden).

1. Letters.

Not exceeding one tola ... 1 anna.

For every additional one tola or fraction thereof ... ½ „

N.B.—An unpaid or under-paid letter when delivered, is charged with double the deficiency.

Express Letters ... 2 annas.

2. Book packets.

For the first 2½ tolas or a fraction thereof ... 6 pies.

For every additional 2½ tolas or fraction thereof ... 3 pies.

3. Registered Newspapers.

Not exceeding 10 tolas ... 3 pies.
Exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas ½ anna.
For every additional 20 tolas or part thereof ½ „

4. Parcels.

Not exceeding 40 tolas ... 4 annas.
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof ... 4 „
For exceeding 440 but not exceeding 480 tolas ... Rs. 3-0-0
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof upto 1,000 tolas ... 4 annas.

A parcel must not be more than 440 tolas unless it is registered, in which case the weight must not exceed 12½ seers or 1,000 tolas.

Registration of ordinary articles—Ordinary postage plus 3 annas.

Insurance of articles—Ordinary postage plus 3 annas for registration, plus insurance fees as under :—

Not exceeding Rs. 100 ... 3 annas.
Exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 150 4 „
Exceeding Rs. 150 but not exceeding Rs. 200 5 „
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 200 and up to Rs. 1,000 ... 2 „
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000 ... 1 „

5. Money Orders.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ... 2 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ... 4 „
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 up to Rs. 600... 4 „
For each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas 4 „ for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only ... 2 „

6. Telegraphic Money Orders.

Sums not exceeding 600 rupees may be sent. The fee includes usual commission plus the telegraph charge calculated at the rate of inland telegram and a supplementary fee of 2 annas.

7. Indian Postal Orders.

Indian Postal Orders of the denomination of As. 8, Re. 1, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 are sold at all Head and Sub-post offices. Commission for each is one anna.

8. Identification Cards.

The Post offices issue identity cards at a fee of Re. 1 each. These establish the identity of the holder for postal transactions and remain current for three years.

9. Post office Cash Certificates.

The Post offices doing Savings Bank work also issue 5 years cash certificates for Rs. 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 at issue price of Rs. 8-13, 17-10, 44-1, 88-2, 440-10, and Rs. 881-4. The maximum amount of cash-certificates possessed by any one person is limited to Rs. 10,000.

10. Wireless Licences.

The Broad-cast Receiver Licence can be obtained from the specified post-offices on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for a year. The renewal fee is Rs. 8 per year.

(b) Foreign Rates.

1. Letters.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Letters for Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the British possessions in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. etc., and Egypt including the Sudan, for the first ounce ...	0	2	6

	Rs.	a.	p.
For every additional ounce or part of that weight ...	0	2	0
Letters weighing one ounce for all other countries or places served by the foreign post with the exception of Ceylon and Portugese India, for the first ounce ...	0	3	6
For every additional ounce or part of that weight ...	0	2	0

2. Packets.

(Rates for Great Britain, New Ireland and Irish Free States and other countries served by foreign post excluding Ceylon and Portuguese India).

Postage for a *Card* to a foreign country ...	0	2	0
Printed Papers. For every two ounces or part thereof ...	0	0	9
Business Papers. For weight not exceedings 10 ounces ...	0	3	6
And for every additional 2 ounces ...	0	0	9
Sample Packets :—			
For the first 4 ozs. or part thereof ...	0	1	6
For every additional 2 ozs. ...	0	0	9

3. Registration.

A letter, postcard or packet for all countries	0	3	0
For acknowledgement of registered letters additional...	0	3	0

4. Rupee Money Orders.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	0	3	0
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	6	0
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	6	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
For each complete sum of Rs. 25 6 annas and for the remainder provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge is to be	0	3	0

5. Sterling Money Orders.

On any sum not exceeding £ 1 ...	0	4	0
For each additional pound up to £ 5 ...	0	3	0

Upwards of £ 5, Re. 1 for each complete sum of £ 5 and for the remainder as for those not exceeding £ 5.

6. British Postal Orders.

Such orders for fixed sums from 9*d.* to £1—1—0 are sold at all head offices and certain sub-post offices.

(c) Air Mail Rates.

1. Air Fees—Inland.

(*i*) For a post card	9 pies plus ordinary postage.
(*ii*) For a letter or packet	One anna for weight not exceeding half tola, 2 annas for a weight exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding one tola, and 2 annas for each additional tola or part thereof *plus* ordinary postage.
(*iii*) For money order	One anna in addition to ordinary commission.

2. Air Fees—Foreign.

Route.	Rates of air fee in addition to ordinary postage.	
	Letters and packets.	Postcards.
	Per half ounce.	Single.
India—Iran ...	3 annas	2 annas
India—Iraq ...	4 ,,	2 ,,
India—Palestine ...	4 ,,	2 ,,
India—Egypt ...	4 ,,	2 ,,
India—Sudan ...	5 ,,	...
India—Uganda ...	7 ,,	...
India—Kenya ...	7 ,,	...
India—Tanganyika ...	7 ,,	...
India—Rhodesia ...	8 ,,	...
India—South Africa ...	9 ,,	...
India—Greece ...	6 ,,	2 annas
India—Greece-Germany	8 ,,	3 ,,
India—Italy ...	6 ,,	2 ,,
India—France ...	6 ,,	2 ,,
India—England ...	(See Note below)	2 ,,
India—Irish Free State...	6 ,,	2 ,,
India—Siam ...	3 ,,	2 ,,
India—Malaya ...	4 ,,	2 ,,
India—Indo-China ...	4 ,,	2 ,,
India—Dutch East Indies	6 ,,	2 ,,
India—Australia ...	8½ ,,	2 ,,
India—U. S. A. ...	10 ,,	3 ,,

NOTE.—The *combined rate of air fee and postage on a letter* for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is 7½ annas for the first half ounce and 7 annas for every additional half ounce. The air fee on a *packet* is 6 annas per half ounce *in addition to postage.*

(*ii*) For a money order	2 annas per order in addition to ordinary commission, for Egypt, Great Britain and Northern Ireland and a few other countries.

II. TELEGRAPH SECTION

(*a*) Inland Rates

Telegrams sent to or received from places in India, Ceylon, Afghanistan or Lhasa (Tibet) are classed as inland telegrams.

1. Ordinary and Express Telegrams.

		For delivery in India.	
		Express.	Ordinary.
First 8 words or less	...	1 2	0 9
Each additional word	...	0 2	0 1
		For delivery in Ceylon.	
		Express.	Ordinary.
First 12 words or less	...	2 0	1 0
Each additional word	...	0 3	0 2
		For delivery in Burma.	
		Express.	Ordinary.
First 8 words or less	...	2 4	1 2
Each additional word	...	0 4	0 2

2. Greetings Telegrams.

Greetings telegrams at special reduced rates may be sent on the following festive occasions from or to any Telegraph Office other than Licensed (Railway and Canal), Portugese Government and Jammu and Kashmir State Telegraph Offices :—

(1) Christmas and New Year, (2) Christmas, (3) New Year, (4) Diwali, (5 Birthday, (6) Id, (7) Conferment of Title, (8) Marriage, (9) Examination, (10) Bijoya, (11) Journeys, (12) Elections, and (13) Acknowledgement for greetings.

These greetings telegrams are sent out for delivery in specially printed forms and envelopes for each festive occasion. These greetings telegraph forms and envelopes can be had from any Government Telegraph Office at a cost of annas two for a form and an envelope for transmission through the post—postage being paid as letters in the ordinary way.

Charges for greetings telegrams are as under :—

		Express.	Ordinary.
(*a*) Name of the addressee and address	...4 words	-/12/-	-/6/-
(*b*) Greeting indicated by a number	...1 "		
(*c*) Name of sender	...1 "		
	6 words		

	Express.	Ordinary.
Each additional word over 4 words in item (*a*) or 1 word in (*c*) above ...	-/2/-	-/1/-

The sender of a greetings telegram should select a suitable phrase from the list of stock phrases, and write it on an Inland telegram either in full or the corresponding number in words and tender the same to the telegraph office. No additional word in the message itself is allowed.

A multiple greetings telegram will be accepted at the rates specified *plus* a copying fee of 4 annas for each address after the first.

Greetings telegrams to Burma are charged double these rates.

3. Semaphoric Telegrams.

Semaphoric telegrams are telegrams exchanged with ships by means of semaphore. In every Semaphoric telegram the service instruction "SEM" must be written by the sender, which is charged for.

The charge for Semaphoric telegram is the usual charge for an Inland telegram of the same class *plus* a fixed fee of eight annas.

4. Phonograms.

Telegrams, inland and foreign, other than press telegrams may be telephoned by a telephone subscriber for onward transmission to the Central Telegraph Office.

5. Press Telegrams.

These telegrams are sent to registered newspapers or news agencies by their registered titles.

(b) Foreign Rates

The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed.

The rates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland are :—

		Rs.	as.
Ordinary	...	0	15 per word.
Deferred	...	0	7½ „
D. L. T.	...	0	5 „

1. Deferred Telegrams.

Deferred telegrams are accepted on condition that they will be transmitted after telegrams charged for at full rates or at Press rates.

2. Daily Letter Telegrams.

Daily Letter Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout, are accepted during the working hours of telegraph offices on any day of the week, including Sundays and telegraph holidays at ⅓rd of the ordinary rate and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. Minimum charge for 25 words.

3. Radio Telegrams.

For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India or Burma and transmitted *via* the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Port

Blair or Rangoon, the charge is *thirteen annas per word* in nearly all cases.

III. TELEPHONE SECTION.

A telephone connection to a Government Telephone Exchange is supplied on an advance of two months' rent and an installation fee of Rs. 10 for each telephone. The minimum period for which connection must continue is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ months.

The rates for telephonic connection except for certain exchanges specified are as below :—

Radial distance from Exchange.	*Rates payable in advance.* *Monthly*		*Annual*
	With discount	Without discount	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Within one mile	16	18	168
Within two miles	17	19	180
Within three miles	18	20	192

2. **Trunk Telephones.** Most of the important places in India are now connected to the Trunk Telephone System. Half rate trunk calls are allowed daily between hours of 8 p. m. and 8 a. m. and on Sundays.

IV. WIRELESS SECTION.

1. Wireless in India.

In 1927 Beam wireless services on the Marconi-system between India and the United Kingdom were started. Huge transmitting and receiving stations were erected at Poona and Dhond by the **Indian Radio Telegraph Company**. These are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay. Similarly Beam stations at Skegness and Grimsby are connected with the General Post Office in London, and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end.

Jodhpur, Gaya, Delhi, Allahabad, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras Fort, Rangoon, Bombay and Santa Cruz are the Radio stations for æronautical purposes. Now wireless stations for æronautical communication are being constructed at Chittagong, Akyab, Sandoway, Bassein.

The application of the **Baudot System** to the high-speed continuous wave wireless stations at Madras Fort and Mingaladon (Rangoon) has proved extremely satisfactory, and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Burma is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route *via* Calcutta.

For many years the Bombay station known as *Bombay Radio* was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour, but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at *Santa Cruz*, just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality.

Official telegrams are exchanged with the British Naval station at Matara (Ceylon) *via* Bombay Radio. Regular services are also maintained between Burma and the Malay Peninsula *via* Rangoon and Penang, and between Burma and Sumatra, whilst radio traffic is passed between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

2. Wireless Telephonic communications between pilot vessels, lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon. In March 1931, telephonic communication between Bombay and London was established for the first time. The conversations were initiated from the S. S. *Belgenland*, a tourist ship lying in Bombay Harbour, and were made possible through the courtesy of Standard Telephones and Cables Limited in conjunction with the International Marine Radio Company.

A noticeable feature of wireless development during the past two years has been the provision of direction finding apparatus at Bombay and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction finding apparatus can obtain hearing on coast

stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy. The latest style of Marconi beacon erected on Kennedy Island during 1931, guides shipping approaching Bombay harbour and all ships equipped with wireless direction-finders are now able to obtain exact knowledge of their whereabouts at a distance of 150 miles from coast.

3. Broadcasting.

For several years, limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were tuned-in over practically the whole of India. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from license fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmission. Transmitting apparatuses were given on loan by the Indian States and Eastern Agency without which the broadcasts would have been impossible.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a license to establish a broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, the services of the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial in-put of three kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes are so arranged that both Indian and European music are broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports are read in two languages.

The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India, in the Industries and Labour Department, (Department of Communications 1937). Government for this purpose formed an **Indian State Broadcasting Service** and instituted a Cen-

tral Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion.

It was then proposed to establish a series of additional broadcasting stations in different parts of India so as to spread broadcasting receivable on low-powered sets throughout the land. A high-power medium wave broadcasting station was opened at Delhi on 1st January 1936. A Director of Broadcasting was also appointed.

Broadcast receiving licenses are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

4. Radio Telephone Service.

A radio telephone service between India and England was inaugurated on May 1, 1933, when His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, exchanged messages as a preliminary to the opening of the service to the public.

The service is based upon the **Beam Wireless System** which has been operated successfully for the past six years by the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company between India and the United Kingdom, and since the beginning of 1934, between India and Japan. Initially, the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end and to the United Kingdom at the other, but facilities for conversation with other places were speedily arranged, and within a month it was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and many other parts of the world. Similarly, there is a gradual extension of the area covered in India, and when the improvement of the land lines has been completed, nearly every important city will be in direct

telephonic communication with England and the rest of the world.

Any private telephone owner can use the service for an overseas call. Before doing so, however, he has to place a deposit of Rs. 100 with the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Bombay.

V. DISCOVERIES, EXPLORATIONS AND EXPEDITIONS

1. Discoveries.

The *Age of discoveries* began in 1450 and lasted throughout the sixteenth century. The pioneers on these voyages of discovery and adventure were the Portuguese and the Spaniards.

The following is a list of the attempts and achievements :—

(i) 1486—Bortholomew Diaz (Portuguese) sailed to the Southern Cape and named it the Cape of Storms.

(ii) 1492—Christopher Columbus (Genoese) in his attempt to discover a western route to India, reached the American Island, which he named the West Indies.

(iii) 1498—Vasco de Gama (Portuguese) discovered the sea-route to India round the Cape of Good Hope.

(iv) 1498—John Cabot (a Venetian) sailed, as the first English Explorer helped by Henry VII, in the North Atlantic and discovered the cod-fisheries of New Foundland.

(v) 1500—Pedro Abvarez Cabral (Portuguese) discovered Brazil.

(vi) 1520—Magellan (Portuguese) set on sail round the world, passing through, what came to be called, the Straits of Magellan, crossing the Pacific to the East Indies. He died on the way, but the voyage was continued across the Indian Ocean to the Cape and Portugal.

(vii) 1534—Jacques Cartier explored Canada and the river St. Lawrence.

(*viii*) 1577—Drake (English) made the first voyage round the world.

(*ix*) 1642—Tasman (Dutch) discovered the Island of Tasmania and New Zealand shortly thereafter.

(*x*) 1770—Captain Cook (English) made several discoveries, including the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific.

2. Arctic Exploration.

Eearly explorers in the Arctic regions include *John Cabot*, the discoverer of New Foundland in 1498, *John Davis* (1585-87), *Henry Hudson*, the discoverer of Hudson's Bay in 1610—11, and *Baffin*, who reached 77°-44′ N in 1616.

Two centuries later *Nansen* attained 86°-14′ N in 1893-96, while *Andree* died in his attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon in 1897. A rather successful attempt for a North-West passage was made by *Ronald Amundsen* in 1903—5.

Robert Peary was the first explorer to gain the North-Pole on April 6, 1909.

On May 11, 1926, *Amundsen* also reached the Pole by an airship, but two days before him, *Admiral Byrd* had also reached there. In 1928, *General Nobile* (Italian) was lost and Amundsen, who went for his rescue, was also lost.

In April 1928, Sir G. H. Wilkins flew over the Pole.

3. Antarctic Exploration.

In January 1773, *James Cook* was the first to cross the Antarctic Circle.

"Challenger" was the first steam vessel to cross the Antarctic Circle. In 1901, *Scott* accomplished the same feat in "Discovery", as the Commander of National Antarctic Expedition.

On Dec. 6, 1911, **Amundsen** (Norway) reached the South Pole.

Scott with 4 companions also reached there on January 7, 1912; but the party perished on the return journey.

In Nov. 1929, *Byrd* flew over the South Pole.

VI. EXPEDITION TO THE HIMALAYAS.

(*a*) Everest Expeditions.

(*i*) In **1921**, a reconnaissance expedition for examining the various approaches to the Mount Everest was successfully accomplished by *Col. Howard Bury.*

(*ii*) On the experience of the reconnaissance expedition, the second expedition was organised in **1922** under *Brig-Gen. Bruce.* The party succeeded in reaching a height of 27,300 ft. with the help of oxygen.

(*iii*) In **1924**, another expedition including *Col. Norton* and *Dr. Somervell* attained a height of 28,200 ft. Some of the members perished.

(*iv*) In **1933**, an **Everest Committee** was formed under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club.

Hugh Ruttledge was put in charge of the expedition and the party included *F. S. Smythe*, a successful Kamet climber. The expedition was equipped with wireless, to receive weather reports from Alipore Observatory. After several unsuccessful attempts, the expedition had to be abandoned.

(*v*) An expedition under the leadership of *Hugh Ruttledge* and consisting of F. Smythe, E. E. Shipton, Morris, Dr. Humphreys and Wyn Harris attempted to conquer the Everest in the summer of **1936.**

The expedition reached the base camp on April 30, 1936, but it had to be given up on June 14, 1936 owing to heavy snow and rains falling unexpectedly early.

(*b*) Kamet Expedition.

In **1932**, a British expedition under the leadership of *Mr F. S. Smythe* attained a height of 25,447 feet, in their successful attempt.

(*c*) Nanga Parbat Expedition.

In **1933**, *Herr Willie Merke* led an Expedition consisting of 7 Germans and 2 Americans, including a lady

Journalist, Miss Elizabeth Knowlton. It was the strongest mountaineering expedition party that has ever visited India.

(*d*) **Karakorum Expeditions.**

In **1934** an international expedition of 14 members (including *Madame Dyrhenfurth, Hans Ertl, Albert Hooker* and *Prof. Dyrhenfurth*) set to the Karakorums with the threefold purpose of: scientific exploration, romantic cinematography and genuine film of Himalayan climbing. The expedition was completely successful and the height attained was 25,600 ft. *Madame Dyrhenfurth* thereby gained the distinction of climbing higher than any other woman by attaining the height of 24,700 feet.

An attempt to reach the 28,360 ft. peak of the Karakorum made by a French Expedition in April **1936** was successful.

(*e*) **Nanda Devi Expedition.**

A joint British-American expedition led by Professor Graham Brown and Mr. H. W. Tillman conquered the 25,660 feet high Nanda Devi, in the Western Himalayas, for the first time on **August 29, 1936**. The summit was reached by two members. Other members were N. E. Odell, a member of the ill-fated Himalayan expedition to Everest in 1924 and Herbert Adams Carter.

(*f*) **Nandakot Expedition.**

First Japanese Himalayan Expedition successfully climbed Nandakot mount (22,566) in **1936**. It was led by Mr. Hota.

SCIENCE.

SCIENCE

I. ASTRONOMICAL TERMS.

Asteroids. A small planetary body. First discovered in 1801.

Aurora. Luminous phenomenon seen in the sky during the night.

Comet. Luminous heavenly body with a tail.

Constellation. Groups of fixed stars named after the shape formed by lines linking their chief components, *e.g.*, Ursa Major, Scorpio.

Copernican System. System, expounded by the Astronomer Copernicus, according to which the Sun and not the Earth is placed in the centre.

Eclipse. The passing of one celestial body between another and the observer. *Solar Eclipse* occurs at new moon, when the Sun, Moon and Earth are in the same straight line. *Lunar Eclipse* occurs at full moon.

Lucifer. Morning star.

Meteor Small incandescent body.

Milkyway. The luminous band which appears to stretch across the sky at night. Consists of innumerable stars.

Moon. Satellite of the Earth. Causes tides.

Nebula. Cluster of stars or a patch of incandescent gaseous matter.

Nebular Hypothesis. Theory to account for the origin of Planetary system.

Planets. These are celestial bodies which revolve round the sun in elliptical orbits. They are distinguished from fixed stars by having apparent motion of their

own. There are eight primary planets. In order of their mean distances from the Sun, they are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The Asteroids revolve between Mars and Jupiter. In 1930 the existence of a ninth planet, was established and it was named Pluto. Pluto is the farthest planet from the sun. Jupiter is the largest planet, and Mercury the smallest. They are also the heaviest and the lightest planets respectively.

Satellite. A companion body to a planet or a star. The number of satellites is :

Venus and Mercury	... None
Earth	... One (Moon)
Mars	... Two
Saturn	... Ten
Neptune	... One
Jupiter	... Nine
Uranus	... Four

Sirius. Brightest star in the sky.

The Solar System. The sun and the heavenly bodies like planets and their satellites which revolve round it under its gravitational force.

The Southern Cross. A group of stars shaped like a Cross, visble in the Southern hemisphere and pointing to the South.

II. CHEMICAL TERMS AND SUBSTANCES.

Acetylene. Given off when Calcium Carbide is mixed with water. Illuminating value. Oxy-acetylene flame is the hottest flame known ; used in welding.

Agate. Form of Silica. On account of hardness used as bearings in scientific instruments.

Alabaster. Translucent form of Gypsum. Used as ornamental stone.

Alcohol. Inflammable, pungent substance.

Alkali. Basic, soapy compound, *e.g.*, Soda, Potash.

Alloy. Mixture of metals, *e.g.*, Brass, Bronze, Solders. Called *Amalgam* when Mercury enters as a constituent.

Amber. Fossil resin, takes high polish.

Amethyst. Gem stone.

Asbestos. A fire-proof mineral.

Bleaching. Process of whitening fabrics by exposure to light or chemicals.

Celluloid. Hard, semi-transparent, inflammable substance.

Cement. Mixture of Chalk and clay, used in masonry.

Chloroform. Anaesthetic.

Cumbustion, Spontaneous. Catching fire, without visible cause, of minerals and vegetable matter.

Concrete. Composite mass of materials such as broken bricks, gravel, and sand bound together by some adhesive substance like lime or cement.

Cordite. Standard smokeless propellant.

Dextrin. Sticky substance obtained from starch used as gum for postage stamps.

Ductility. Property by virtue of which metals can be drawn into wires.

Dynamite. High explosive, used for blasting operations.

Glass. Transparent mixture of fused Silicates.

Graphite. Black lead used for making pencils and crucibles.

Gun cotton. High explosive.

Helium. Non-inflammable, inert gas used as lifting gas in airships.

Laudanum. Tincture of opium used as a relief for pains.

Laughing gas. Nitrous oxide. Anaesthetic.

Malleability. Property by virtue of which solids can be beaten into leaves.

Malt. Produced by germination of cereals like barley. Used by brewers and distillers.

Mica. Shiny substance characterised by ready cleavage into thin plates.

Neon light. Of glowing red colour, capable of penetrating fog.

Paper. Aqueous deposit of vegetable fibre.

Pig iron. Iron run out of the blast furnace and cast into rough moulds.

Pitch blende. An impure Uranium Oxide. Chief source of Uranium and Radium.

Rennet. Used for curdling milk.

Resins. Used in varnishing, lacquer work, soaps, waxes, printing inks, greases etc.

Rubber. Milky juice of certain trees.

Saccharin. Intensely sweet compound used in aerated waters.

Sal Volatile. Aromatic spirit of ammonia. Used as a stimulant in fainting.

Silk. Fibres derived from the *Cocoon* of various insects (silk-worms).

Soap. Cleansing agent produced by the action of Caustic Soda (or Potash) on animal oils or fats.

Starch. White glistening powder, element of food-stuffs.

Tar. Black oily liquid, obtained from destructive distillation of coal. Used in road-repairs.

T. N. T. Tri-nitro-toulene. Important high explosive.

Tungsten. Rare metal. Filament used in electric lamps.

Water gas. Gas produced when steam is passed over red hot coke.

Wine. Fermented grape juice made as drink.

III. TERMS USED IN PHYSICS.

Accumulator. In which electrical energy is stored.

Aerial. In wireless, the wires which transmit or collect electrical waves whereby communication is set up.

Beam system. System of directional wireless telegraphy in which the waves sent out are concentrated in the form of a beam on a distant station.

Brake. Contrivance for diminishing speed.

Broadcasting. Sending out of wireless messages to be received by those who have the necessary apparatus to listen-in.

Cinematograph. Apparatus employed for projecting animated pictures on to screen.

Talking Films. The recording and the reproduction of speech, sound and incidental music along with the cinematograph pictures accomplished 'talkies' in 1929.

Developer Substance used in photograph for rendering visible the invisible effect of light on sensitive plate.

Diesel Engine. Slow speed combustion engine.

Motor Car. Self-propelled vehicle worked by an internal combustion engine.

Parts are : Carburettor, exhaust pipe, cylinder block, crank-shaft, sparkling plug, gearbox, clutch, oil pump and magneto.

Phonogram. Talking machine which records and reproduces sound.

Proton. Is the unit of positive electricity, forming a part of the nucleus of atom.

Quantum Theory. Hypothesis which asserts that energy radiates in fixed amounts or quanta, being proportional to the frequency of vibration.

Radio-activity. Term applied to substances such as Uranium, Radium, Thorium which emit radiations possessing certain characteristics. These are α, β, γ rays.

Telephone. Device for transmitting sound to a distant place by means of electricity.

Television. Transmission of recognisable images of moving objects over a telephone line.

Voltage. Electromotive force expressed in volts.

Watt power. Rate of working in circuit when electromotive force is one volt and intensity of current one ampere. It is a unit of electric power.

IV. BIOLOGICAL TERMS AND NAMES.

Amoeba. Tiny shapeless jelly-like mass of protoplasm.

Amphibious. Living both on land and in water.

Anthropoid. Resembling man.

Anthropophagi. Man Eaters of N. E. Caspian.

Baboon. A monkey.

Black bird. Song bird of Great Britain.

Carnivora. Flesh eating animals.

Cellulose. Substance forming solid framework of plants.

Chimpanzee. Anthropoid apes in Africa.

Chlorophyll. Colouring matter of leaves—green and yellow.

Cuckoo. English bird which lays eggs in other birds' nests.

Deciduous. Trees shedding leaves annually.

Emu. Large bird found in Australia.

Eucalyptus. Gum tree of Australia.

Evolution. Process wherein one kind of living creatures or plants give rise to another kind.

Fossil. Traces of plants and animals found in the earth's crust.

Gene. One of the factors or elements of which a germ-cell contains a pair transmitted each from one parent.

Gill. Organ of respiration in fish etc.

Gorilla. Largest of anthropoid apes. (Africa.)

Hemp. General name for textile fibres.

Hermaphrodite. Organism in which both sexes occur.

Hippopotamus. Large herbivorous animal. (Africa.)

Ivy. Climbing shrub.

Kangroo. Pouched mammal of Australia.

Larva. Young of an insect when it leaves the egg.

Latex. Milky juice of plants.

Mammals. Animals which suckle their young.

Mite. Small creature.

Mule. Hybrid of a male ass and a mare.

Mushroom. A fungus growth.

Myrrh. An aromatic plant.

Okapi. Ruminant mammal. (Africa.)

Orang utan. Anthropoid ape. (Borneo).

Parasite. Organism which lives on others.

Perennial. Plant that lives for years.

Pigment. Colouring matter in animals.

Pollen. Fine, powdery substance contained in the anthers of flowers. It is the male element that fertilizes the ovules.

Protoplasm. Living substance constituting the cells of plants and animals.

Protozoa. Lowest form of life.

Pythons. Serpents.

Rodent. Animals gnawing hard substances, *e. g.*, squirrels, rats, mice, beavers, rabbits.

Ruminant. Animals which chew their cud, *e. g.*, cow.

Sponge. Lowly animals comprised in the phylum proifera.

V. HYGIENIC TERMS & DISEASES.

Abscess. Collection of pus within any tissue of body.

Acne. A chronic inflammatory skin disease.

Actinotherapy. Method of treatment in which body is exposed to ultra-violet rays.

Adenoids. Overgrowth of lymphatic tissue at the back of nasal passages.

Anaemia. Want of blood.

Anasthetic. Drugs which produce insensibility, *e. g.*, Chloroform, Ether, Laughing gas etc.

Antidote. A medicine to counteract poison or disease.

Anti-septic. Substances which destroy bacteria or arrest their growth, *e. g.*, Carbolic acid, Iodine, Iodoform, Alcohol, Corrosive Sublimate, Lysol, etc.

Anti-Toxin. Substances which neutralize the action of bacterial poisoning or toxins. These are Serums.

Appendicitis. Inflammation of appendix—a small blind polongation of the Large Intestines.

Apoplexy. A sudden loss of consciousness.

Asthma. A spasmodic affection of the bronchial-tubes

Astigmatism. Defect in the refracting surface of the eye, which causes the vision to be blurred.

Bacteria. Living organisms grouped into *Cocci* (or spheres), *bacilli* (or straight rods) and *spirilla* (or twisted forms). Discovered by Pasteur.

Beri-beri. Disease affecting nervous system due to loss of vitamins.

Blood. Fluid which conveys food and oxygen to various organs of body during its circulation. It also carries the waste product of tissues. It consists of a fluid part, *Plasma*, in which float blood cells or *Corpuscles* —red and white. The circulatory system consists of heart, arteries, veins, capillaries and lymphatic vessels.

Bronchitis. Acute inflammation of the bronchial mucous membranes.

Caries. Decay of bones or teeth.

Carrier. Persons apparently in good health, whose secretions contain the organisms of infectious diseases.

Cancer. A malignant growth.

Carbuncle. An inflammatory tumour or boil.

Catalepsy. Loss of power to move muscles.

Catarrh. Common cold.

Cerebro-spinal fever. Inflammation of brain membranes.

Cholera. A water-borne disease, characterised by copious, colourless stools and cramps in legs.

Clinic. Institution for medical treatment.

Colic. Severe griping abdomenal pains of a paroxysmal nature.

Convulsions. Violent spasms of muscles.

Dandruff. Scruf. Tiny scales shedding from the surface of the scalp.

Delirium. Condition of mental disorder, accompanied by hallucinations.

Diabetes. Immoderate flow of urine.

Diagnosis. Act of ascertaining from signs and symptoms, what a patient is suffering from.

Diaphoretic. Drugs increasing perspiration.

Diphtheria. Infectious disease characterised by discharge from throat and nose.

Disinfection. Process of destroying germs. Disinfectants are: Sulphur, Perchloride of Mercury.

Dyspepsia. Indigestion.

Emetic. A drug which causes vomiting.

Endemic. A disease which is prevalent or regularly found in a region.

Enema. A liquid injected into the rectum.

Enteric. Typhoid or gastric fever.

Epidemic. A disease which attacks many people in a region at one time and spreads quickly.

Epilepsy. Disease of nervous system characterised by convulsions and unconsciousness.

Febrifuge. Medicine to reduce fever.

Fistula. A kind of an ulcer.

Gland. An organ that manufactures a physiologically active substance.

Gout. An acute inflammation of smaller joints.

Haemorrhage. Discharge of blood.

Haemoglobin. Colouring matter of blood.

Heart. Centre of circulating system. Consists of 4 chambers—two auricles and two ventricles. It beats 72 times per minute in healthy persons.

Hernia. A rupture.

Hydrophobia. Rabies. Disease caused by the bite of infected (mad) dogs, jackals etc.

Hydrocele. A swelling consisting of collection of sacrotum.

Hypermetropia. Long-sightedness.

Hypodermic. Introduced beneath the skin.

Hysteria. A nervous disease, usually in women.

Immunity. Power of resisting disease.

Incubation period. Interval between infection and the appearing of symptoms.

Influenza. Highly infectious epidemic disease, affecting respiratory organs. Running at the nose.

Inoculation. Introduction of a virus, usually a micro-organism into the system through an abrasion of skin, in order to communicate disease, thereby rendering immune to an attack.

Insomnia. Inability to sleep.

Jaundice. Yellowness of eyes.

Kala Azar. Dum-Dum (Assam) fever. Sequel to repeated attacks of malaria.

Labour. Child-birth.

Lactation. Suckling.

Leprosy. A chronic, infectious skin disease.

Malaria. A fever caused by a parasite carried by Anopheles mosquito.

Measles. A contagious fever accompanied with eruptions of small red spots on the skin.

Menningitis. Inflammation of the membraneous covering of brain.

Microbe. Minute living bacteria causing diseases and fermentation.

Mumps. A contagious swelling of salivary glands.

Myopia. Short-sightedness.

Narcotic. Drug inducing sleep.

Nausea. Disposition to vomit.

Neuralgia. Nervous pain.

Obesity. Excessive fatness.

Ophthalmia. Severe inflammation of eyes.

Paralysis. Loss of power in any part.

Paraplegia. Paralysis of lower part of body.

Pharmacopœia. A book containing a description of products used in medicine.

Pituitary gland. Gland which secrets phlegm.

Plague. Severe epidemic characterised by rashes.

Pleurisy. Inflammation of membranes of lungs.

Pneumonia. Inflammation of lungs.

Prophylactic. Methods of warding off disease.

Retina. Internal coating of eye.

Rheumatism. Inflammatory affection of joints.

Rickets. A disease in children characterised by the softening of bones.

Relapse. The return of a disease after apparent recovery.

Scorfula. Tubercular inflammation of lymphatic glands.

Scabies. Itching of skin. Dhobi's itch.

Sedative. A soothing drug *e. g.*, laudanum.

Serum. Clear fluid that separates from the blood when it coagulates.

Thyroid gland. Large ductless organ of no known function situated on larynx and trachea.

Tuberculosis. An infectious disease due to invasion of the body by the Tubercle bacillus, characterised by the formation of nodullar masses (tubercles) which spread in all directions.

Tumour. A swelling.

Typhoid fever. Enteric, three weeks' fever.

Ulcer. An open wound or sore resulting from destruction of surface tissue.

Varicocele. An enlargement of spermatic veins.

Vitmins. 'Accessory food factors.' Of the class of substances present in food-stuffs, the presence of which is essential for the promotion of good health.

Whitlow. Abcess of the finger or at or about the roof of the nail.

VI. THE HUMAN BODY.

The general build and working of the human body is easily understood by considering the following systems :—

(*a*) **The Muscular System** consists of the fleshy bands covered by the skin. They are attached either directly to the bones or indirectly by means of strong fibrous cords called tendons. They are capable of contraction and thereby help in movement of the parts. Muscles are of two kinds—voluntary and involuntary.

(*b*) **The Bony System** forms the frame work of the whole body and contains over 2 hundred separate bones, united together to form various joints.

(*c*) **The Digestive System** consists of a very long tube known as the *alimentary canal* opening to the outside by the mouth above and by the anus at the lower end. The parts are : Gullet, stomach, the small intestines (about 20 feet) and the large intestines (about 6 feet). The digestive fluids are poured into the canal from neighbouring glands and from the walls of the tube itself, while the food is passing through its various regions. The object of digestion is to convert the food into a fluid state, so that it is capable of entering the blood.

The digestive fluids are :—

(*i*) *Saliva* in the mouth, converts the insoluble starch into soluble sugar.

(*ii*) *Gastric juice* in the stomach, converts the insoluble proteins into soluble peptones.

(*iii*) *The Bile* from the liver enters the smaller intestines, as also the *Pancreatic juice* from the Pancreas. The latter acts upon carbohydrates, proteins and fats and in its action on fats is aided by the bile.

(*iv*) *Intestinal juice*, in the smaller intestines, reacts upon the remaining starch and proteins. It also splits up the complex sugars into simple ones fit for absorption.

(*d*) **The Absorptive System** consists of minute tubes, called *lymphatic* vessels, which collect the nutritious

material from the alimentary canal and convey it to the system of blood vessels. This is done through minute projections, *Villi*, which line the mucous membrane of the Intestines. Each villus contains in its interior, blood vessels, lymphatics, nerves etc., small lymphatics finally unite and pour their contents into the *thoracic duct*, which enters into the blood stream, at the junction of the two veins at the roof of the neck.

(*e*) **The Circulatory System** consists of the heart and blood vessels which by carrying blood to all parts supplies nourishment to the various tissues and by bringing it back remove the waste products of their activity. The *heart* by its incessant contractions, pumps the blood into vessels which repeatedly divide into smaller and smaller vessels, called *arteries*, carrying the blood to every tissue. In the substance of every organ the arteries divide into a very fine net-work of extremely fine tubes called capillaries—through the walls of the capillaries the organs receive nourishment by the process of osmosis. The capillaries unite to form *veins*, larger and larger, which carry the blood containing waste products back to the heart.

(*f*) **The Respriatory System** consisting of two lungs and the windpipe concerns itself with purifying the blood of the gaseous impurities.

In the chest the *windpipe* divides into two branches. Each enters a *lung* and breaks up into a large number of smaller tubes, each of which enlarges into an *air-sac*. The *Diaphragm* helps the chest to expand and contract alternately, whereby the impure blood circulating in the capillaries parts with its carbon dioxide to take up oxygen. The oxygenated or purified blood is then conveyed to the heart to be pumped to various parts.

(g) **The Excretory System** consists of the lungs, kidneys and the skin—the organs which rid the system of various waste products. The lungs, as we have seen, exhale carbon dioxide. The *kidneys* remove the products of metabolic activities—nitrogenous compounds (urea and uric acid), chlorides, sulphates, phosphates of sodium and potassium. These impurities are thrown out in urine.

The *skin* also acts as an organ of excretion through the process of perspiration.

(*h*) **The Nervous System** consists of two distinct parts: (1) *the cerebro spinal nervous system* consisting of the brain, the spinal cord and the various nerves spread all over the body. By means of these impressions are received from the outside world and the working of all organs controlled. The nerves act like telegraph wires carrying the information.

(2) *The sympathetic nervous system* consists of two chains situated one on either side in front of the vertebral column. In regulates the movement of internal organs like the heart, lungs etc., and is closely connected with the central nervous system.

VII. COMPOSITION OF FOOD

Our food is made up of the following substances :—

(*a*) *Proteins* or compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur. These, nitrogenous compounds, as the proteins are also called, serve to build up the tissues and to repair them when worn out. Proteins foods are : eggs (albumin), meat, wheat, milk, peas, beans and dals.

(*b*) *Carbohydrates* or compounds of carbon. hydrogen and oxygen, mainly derived from the vegetable world, serve to produce energy and to maintain animal heat and fat.

Examples are : starch from all cereals, sugar, milk-sugar and liver starch.

(*c*) *Fats* or compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, serve to produce heat and energy.

Examples are : Butter, ghee, and other vegetable oils.

(*d*) *Mineral salts.* Mainly sodium chloride (common salt), for the formation of hydrochloric acid of the digestive juice, phosphates of lime for building up bones and iron salts to form haemoglobin in the blood,

(*e*) *Water* serves to dissolve the food when disgested

and aids in its assimilation, keeps the blood in a fluid state and helps in excretion.

(f) Vitamins (life-giving substances) or accessory food factors are essential for the maintenance of the body in a healthy condition They are present in all fresh foods but have not been isolated so far. The kinds are :—

Fat soluble Vitamin A—necessary for growth, found in certain fats particularly cod-liver oil, butter, mutton fat, cream, eggs yolk, green vegetables etc. A lack of this leads to rickets. It is readily destroyed by heating foods exposed to air.

Water soluble Vitamin B—necessary for muscular tone and the shortage of these leads to beri beri. It is found in seeds of plants, fruits, vegetables, cereals and in fresh peas and beans.

Water soluble Vitamin C—essential for good tooth nutrition This prevents scurvy. Found in potatoes, juicy fruits, germinating grains and vegetables.

Vitamin D—helps in the assimilation of calcium, the bone-builder. Found in cod-liver oil and sunshine (ultra-violet rays). Prevents rickets.

Vitamin E—helps the assimilation of iron to prevent anæmia and paleness. Found in oil seeds, vegetable oils, bananas, wheat grain, etc.

Vitamin F—helps to prevent beri-beri. Unstable.

Vitamin G—wards off premature aging. Available in butter, milk, eggs, cheese, green leaves, milk, bananas.

Foods without vitamins are : white fish, tinned articles, tea, coffee, white flour and bread, syrups, jams, etc.

VIII. SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES.

Acousimeter. For gauging the acuteness of hearing.

Anemometer. In Mines for registering speed of air-currents.

Audiphone. For improving defective hearing.

Automobile. Vehicle propelled from within.

The *skin* also acts as an organ of excretion through the process of perspiration.

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Anemometer. In Mines for registering speed of air-currents.

Audiphone. For improving defective hearing.

Automobile. Vehicle propelled from within.

Barometer. For measuring atmospheric pressure.

Binocular. Special forms of microscopes and telescopes by which the eyes are enabled to get a single image.

Chronometer. Watch used on board the ships, shows Greenwich time.

Compass. Indicates magnetic meridian.

Crescograph. Records life-growth of plants.

Dictaphone. Records dictation on wax cylinders from which typists subsequently copy.

Dynamo. For converting mechanical into electrical energy.

Echometer. For recording depth of water.

Electrometer. For measuring quantity of electricity.

Field glass. Small binocular telescope.

Fire extinguisher. It contains chemicals which combine to emit carbon dioxide, a gas that does not support combustion. Fire is thus extinguished.

Galvanometer. For measuring currents of small magnitude.

Gyroscope. To ensure the steadiness of vessels, to keep it on even keel in rough seas.

Heliograph. Used for military signalling by means of long and short flashes in Morse Code.

Heliometer. For investigating parallax of stars.

Hour glass. For measuring hours.

Hydrometer. For measuring specific gravity of fluids.

Hygrometer. For measuring moisture in air.

Hydrophone. For detecting presence of submarines.

Kaleidoscope. An optical instrument for presenting variegated colours.

Lactometer. For measuring the purity of milk.

Loud speaker. For amplifying sound.

Magneto. For generating the ignition spark from mechanical power.

Marconigraph. For receiving and transmitting signals by electric waves.

Microphone. For intensifying sound.

Micrometer. For measuring minute distances.

Microscope. For magnifying small objects.

Microtome. For making very thin sections for microscopic examination.

Odeometer. For measuring distance travelled by wheeled vehicles.

Optophone. For converting optical into phonic effects, thereby enabling the blind to read with their ears.

Parachute. Apparatus to reduce the speed of bodies falling through air.

Periscope. Eye of the submarine.

Radiometer. For transforming radiant into mechanical energy.

Seismograph. For recording earthquake shocks.

Siren. For giving sound signals to warn shipping during foggy weather.

Sphygmometer. For counting arterial pulsations.

Stereoscope. Which facilitate the blending of two similar images to give a solid effect.

Slide rule. For making mathematical calculations.

Stethoscope. For testing the heart beats.

Telescope. For seeing distant objects distinctly.

Thermometer. For measuring temperature.

Turbine. For converting kinetic into rotatory motion.

Tortion Balance. For measuring density of earth at different places.

IX. INVENTIONS & THEIR INVENTORS.

Aeroplane ... Samual P. Daugley.

Balloon ... G. Shepherd.

Barometer	... Torricelli.
Bicycle	... Karl Von Drais.
Chloroform	... Sir James Simpson (discovered).
Cinematograph	... Thomas Edison (American).
Compass	... Marco Polo (Venetian).
Dynamite	... Alfred Nobel (Swede).
Films	... Louis Airne Augustin le Prince.
Gramophone	... E. Berliner.
Harmonium	... Debain.
Helium	... Sir William Ramsay (discovered).
Knitting Machine	... William Lee.
Life Boat	... Lionel Lukin.
Lightning conductor	... Benjamin Franklin.
Linotype	... Ottmar Mergenthaler.
Logarithms	... Baron Napier.
Magic Lantern	... Kircher.
Matches	... Godfrey Hanckwitz (1680).
Metalled roads	... John Macadam.
Microphone	... Hughes (1878).
Microscope	... Jansen (1590 in Holland). (Improved by Galileo, Fontana, etc.).
Motor Car	... G. R. Sunis.
Moving Picture	... Thomas Edison.
Phonograph	... Thomas Edison.
Phonography	... Sir Isaac Pitman (1837).
Postage stamp	... James Chalmers of Dundy.
Printing	... John Gutenberg.
Printing Press	... Willam Caxton.
Railway	... George Stephenson (1830).
Revolver	... Samuel Colt.
Safety Lamp	... Sir Humphrey Davy.
Sewing Machine	... Elias Howe.
Spinning Jenny	... James Hergreaves.

Steamer	... Fulton and Livingstone.
Steam Engine	... James Watt.
Steam Hammer	... James Nasmyth.
Submarines	... The French.
Telegraph	... Guass and Webber (1833)—Later Morse-Dignv instrument.
Telephone	... A. Graham Bell.
Telescope	... John Lipperbey and Zacharias Jansen.
Television	... John L. Baird.
Thermometers	... Galileo (Alcohol). Fahrenheit (Mercury).
Tramway	... Francis Train.
Typewriter	... Foucault and Wheatstone.
Vaccination	... E. Jenner.
Wireless	... Henirich Hertz, Marconi.
Wireless waves	... James Clark Maxwell (discovered).

X. SOME LATEST INVENTIONS.

(*i*) **Facsimile Transmission.** Recently demonstrated at International Telephone and Telegraph Laboratories (Hendon).

(*ii*) **Film Phonograph.** By Dr. Hewlett of America.

(*iii*) **Gas-Detecting apparatus.** By William Pritchard.

(*iv*) **Motar Car controlled by voice** A demonstration of the photo-electric cell or " electric eye " has been given by the Westinghouse Co., of U. S. A.

(*v*) **Robot Book-carrier.** An American invention to simplify library work.

(*vi*) **Talkie clock.** Installed at Paris Observatory.

(*vii*) **Telegrams by type-writer.**

(*viii*) **Telephone Cable.**

(*ix*) **Weather forecast machine.**

(*x*) **Wireless Type-writer.**

XI. EMINENT SCIENTISTS.

Airy, Sir George. Royal Astronomer. First to demonstrate theory of Rainbow.

Allinson, Thomas. Founder of the Nature Cure School of England.

Ampere, A. M., Mathematician-Electro Dynamics.

Archimedes. Greek Mathematician. Principle of lever and of specific gravity.

Arkwright, R. Spinning Mill.

Bannerji, R. N. Indian Meterologist.

Baird, John. Invented Television.

Bell. A. Graham. Inventor of Telephone and Photophone.

Berliner, E. Inventor of Gramophone.

Bose, J. C. Botanist. Invented Crescograph to record life-growth of plants.

Bramah, J. Hydrostatic appliances.

Brennan, Louis. Invented Gyroscope Railway.

Bunsen, R. W. Discovered Caesium and Rubidium, and invented Bunsen Burner.

Cartwright, E. Invented Power-loom and wool-combing machine.

Caxton, W. Printing Press.

Colt, V. Revolver.

Crookes, Sir William. Discovered Thallium and invented Radiometer.

Copernicus. Polish-German Astronomer.

Curie, Madame. Discovered Radium. Worked with her husband. Twice awarded Nobel Prize.

Dalton, John. Propounded 'Atomic Theory.'

Darwin, C. R. British Naturalist. Theory of Evolution. "Origin of Species." "Descent of Man."

Davy, Sir Humphrey. Inventor of safety lamp for miners. Discovered Laughing Gas.

Descartes. French Mathematician.

Edison. T. (American). Perfected Phonograph, the fore-runner of Gramophone, Cinematograph, etc. one thousand patents. Died 1931.

Einstein, Albert. Sponsor of 'Relativity Theory.'

Fraunhofer. Developed spectroscopy.

Frazer, Sir J. G. British Anthrapologist.

Freud, S. Austrian Psycho-analyst.

Hahnemann. German, founder of Homœopathy.

Harrison, John. Invented Chronometer. Improved clocks, watches, etc., died 1778.

Harvey, William. Discovered circulation of blood.

Herschel, W. Hanoverian Astronomer. Discovered Uranus.

Hertz, Henirich. Invented wireless, German.

Hippocates. 'Father of Medicine.'

Huxley. Doctor of Evolution. (British).

Jansen. Invented Microscope.

Jenner, E. Discovered vaccination.

Kepler, J. German Astronomer, propounded Kepler's Laws of Planetary motion.

Kelvin, Lord. Introduced Dynamical theory of heat. Interested in Submarine Telegraphy.

Koch, R. Noted Bacteriologist—discovered the tubercle bacillus.

Liebig. German chemist. Discovered Chloroform.

Lister, Lord. British Surgeon, introduced anti-septic treatment. (*d.* 1912).

Lodge, Sir Oliver. Renowned Scientist and Philosopher. Interested in Psychic research.

Macadam, J. Invented process of road-repairing.

Marconi, M. Italian Scientist. Invented Beam System of Wireless Telegraphy. Awarded Nobel Prize.

Mechnicov, Ilya. Russian Biologist. Awarded Nobel Prize for Medicine.

Mendel. Studied heredity.

Mesmer, F. A. German doctor, founded Mesmerism.

Morse, S. F. Inventor of Morse system of electric telegraph and of the Morse Code.

Newton, Sir Isaac. Famous scientist and mathematician. Discovered Laws of Gravitation, Optics and Calculus.

Nobel, Dr. Alfred. The inventor of Dynamite. A Swedish scientist who founded a trust which awards 5 prizes every year.

Parsons, Sir C. A. Inventor of Steam Turbine.

Pascal. French mathematician.

Pasteur. French biologist. Celebrated for researches in hydrophobia, bacteriology and specific germs of cholera and other diseases. Founder of the Pasteur Institute (Paris).

Perkins, Sir W. H. Founder of the coal-tar colour industry.

Piazzi, Giaseppe. Italian astronomer discovered the planet Ceres, the first of Asteriods.

Pitman, Sir Isaac. Founder of the Pitman system of phonographic shorthand.

Priestly, Joseph. Discovered of Oxygen and wrote a History of Electricity.

Poincare. Meteorologist.

Pythagoras. Renowned Greek mathematician. Preached the doctrine of Transmigration of Soul.

Raffles, Sir Thomas. Eminent Naturalist. Founded the Zoological Society in London.

Raman, Sir C. V. Indian Scientist, received Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930.

Ramsay, Sir William. Discovered Aragon with Lord Raleigh. Later detected Neon, Krypton, Xenon. Also discovered Helium. Won Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1904.

Ray, Prafulla C. Eminent Indian Chemist. Researches in Mercury and Nitric Acid. Discovered Mercurous Nitrate. Founder of Calcutta Pharmaceutical Works.

Reumer. French inventor of Reumer's Thermometer.

Rontgen, C. W. German scientist who discovered Rontgen rays (1895).

Ross, Sir Roland. Connected with Malarial research.

Siemens, Sir William. Physicist—Electricity and heat.

Simpson, Sir James. Dicoverer of the utility of chloroform as an anaesthetic.

Stephenson, George. The celebrated Father of Railway. Built Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1821—25.

Stevenson, Robert. Inventor of the "Flashing" system of throwing light at sea.

Swan, Sir Joseph. Invented incandescent electric lamp. Also researches in photography.

Taylor, Brook. English Mathematician. "Taylor's Theorem."

Toricelli. Invented Barometer and improved microscope and Telescope.

Trevithick. Invented road locomotive.

Volta. Electricity.

Wallace, A. R. Celebrated Naturalist. Independently corroborated Darwin's theory.

Watt, James. Invented the locomotive.

Wheatstone, Sir Charles. Eminent English electrician. Invented stereoscope.

Whitehead, R. Invented Whitehead Torpedo.

Witeworth, Sir Joseph. Inventor of guns and artillery.

Wollaston, W. H. English Chemist and Physicist. Discovered Rhodiam. Palladium and the dark lines on the Solar Spectrum and Ultra-violet rays.

Wright, Sir Alworth. Discoverer of system for Anti-Typhiod inoculation and the method of theraputic innoculation.

Young, James. Founded Mineral Oil industry of Scotland.

Zeppelin, Count. Inventor of huge dirigible ship bearing his name.

XII. NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS IN SCIENCE.

Year.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Medicine.
1932	Prof. W. Heisenberg. (Germany).	Irving Langmuir. (U.S.A.)	Charles Sherrington & E.D. Adrian.
1933	Prof. Dirac. (England).	Deferred.	Prof. Morgan.
1934	Prof. Schrodinger. (Austria).	Harold Clayton Urey. (U.S.A.)	G. R. Minot. G. Hoyt Whipple W. Murphy.
1935	James Chadwick. (England).	Prof. & Mrs. F. Joliot (France).	Dr. Hans Spermann. (Germany).
1936	Prof. V. F. Hess. (Germany). & C. D. Anderson. (America).	Prof. Debye. (Germany).	

XIII. EVERY DAY SCIENCE QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Q. 1. Why does a thermos flask keep a hot liquid hot and a cold liquid cold?

Thermos flask is a double-walled bottle in which the inner surface of the outer wall and the outer surface of the inner wall are silvered to prevent radiation of heat.

Q. 2. Why are two eyes more valuable than one?

Two eyes enable us to view an object from two points at once. This gives us an idea of the solidity of things viewed as against their flatness only, if viewed with one eye.

Q. 3. Why in India does the electric fan cool more efficiently in May than it does in September?

In May the air contains much less water vapour than in September. As the cooling action of a fan depends on the rapidity of evaporation of moisture due to motion in air, the rate of evaporation and therefore of cooling is greater in May than in September.

Q. 4. What are the functions of the gills of a fish?

In the case of fish the function of lungs is performed by gills which enable them to breathe in. They filter out oxygen dissolved in the water and thus act as respiratory organs.

Q. 5. Why does oil thrown on rough sea make it calmer?

When oil is thrown on water, it speads out forming a thin film, owing to its having lesser surface tension than water. Thus oil film acts as a stretched membrane and tends to suppress any movement in the surface of the water. This helps to make the sea calmer.

Q. 6. Why does a flower, like a pansy, turn its face towards the sun?

Some plants need sunlight more than others. These

spread their leaves horizontally and their flowers face the sun to get as much light as possible. Also flowers of several plants depend for their fertilisation on insects which like to sit with their wings in the sun.

Q. 7. Why is a Compass of use as an indicator of direction ?

The magnetic needle of the Compass under the influence of Earth's magnetic field, lies in a nearly North-South direction. Hence the use.

Q. 8. Why in a country like Ladakh may it be very hot in the sunshine but bitterly cold in the shade ?

Countries on a great height above sea-level like Ladakh have a rarified atmosphere, which offers little obstacle to rays of the sun, which are therefore scorching. But the rarified air absorbs little of the rays of the sun, therefore the atmosphere remains cold. Hence it is very cold in the shade.

Q. 9. Why does a tennis ball bounce higher in Simla or Darjeeling than it does in Calcutta ?

Simla or Darjeeling being higher are farther away from the earth's centre than Calcutta. The downward pull due to gravity is therefore less in Simla or Darjeeling. As the air is more rarified, therefore it offers lesser resistance. Hence the ball bounces more.

Q. 10. How is a photograph made ?

To make a photograph the camera is adjusted till a sharp image of the object is seen on the screen. The photographic plate is then exposed. On being developed, *i.e.*, treated with certain chemicals, this plate gives the 'negative.' From this 'negative' prints are taken on sensitised paper and are in turn developed, fixed and washed. These prints are called photographs.

Q. 11. How does a flowering plant feed itself ?

A flowering plant commonly feeds itself through its roots, stem and leaves. The roots absorb water and dissolved salts from the earth which are conveyed to the plant

by the stem. The leaves assimilate carbon from the carbon dioxide of the air by the action of the rays of the sun and exhale water.

Q. 12. How does a flowering plant reproduce itself ?

It consists in the fertilising of ovaries by the pollens which insects carry from one plant to another. The fertilised ovaries become seeds which when sown reproduce the the plant.

Q. 13. How is rainbow caused ?

Rainbows are caused by the reflection and double refraction or breaking up of the rays of the sun by tiny droplets of water in the clouds.

Q. 14. What are "Laws of Nature" ?

By "Laws of Nature" is meant those laws which are deduced from an observation of natural phenomena and which correctly account for the invariable sequence between specified conditions and specified phenomena.

Q. 15. Trace the course of petrol from the tank through carburetter into the cylinder.

From the tank the petrol goes into the sediment catcher, where the sediment is removed. Then it goes into the carburetter where it is mixed with the air, and the air saturated with petrol vapour goes into the cylinder.

Q. 16 Trace the course of current from the battery through the switch into an alarm bell.

When the button is pressed the circuit is completed and the current passes into the electromagnet of the bell. This causes the striker to be pulled back, which breaks the circuit and releases the striker which then strikes the gong.

Q. 17. What is the principle of the 'fluid fly-wheel' ?

It consists of a metal fly-wheel with radial holes in which the fluid rises as it revolves. This gives greater inertia at higher speeds.

Q. 18. Why do water-pipes burst in cold weather?

In very cold weather, the water in the pipes freezes, and as the volume of water becomes greater when it freezes, the pipes burst.

Q. 19. Why does water cool more quickly in an earthen pot than in a glass vessel?

Unlike a glass vessel, an earthen pot has pores which enable the water to evaporate continuously, thereby cooling it.

Q. 20. Why is one's breath 'visible' in cold, 'but not in hot weather?

In cold weather the water vapour contained in the exhaled breath condenses and makes the breath visible.

Q. 21. How does a gramophone work?

The motor rotates the record. The needle rapidly passes over the indentations in the record and thereby sets the diaphragm vibrating. This makes the column of air in the sound box vibrate, thus producing sound.

Q. 22. Why are flies dangerous to the household?

They carry disease germs from one place to another and pollute food stuff on which they alight.

Q. 23. How do you find a person's temperature? What is the normal temperature? What is high fever?

The temperature is found with a clinical thermometer. Normal temperature is 98·4 degrees Fahrenheit. A temperature greater than 103°F is regarded as high fever.

Q. 24. What are the elements of air?

Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon, Argon, Helium.

Q. 25. What would you do in case of a snake-bite ?

Send for a doctor, tie a torniquet on both sides of the wound and apply solid permanganate of potash.

Q. 26. What is the use of a fly-wheel in a motor-car ?

The interia of a fly-wheel which has been spun by the pistons during sparking keeps moving the pistons after the sparking and thereby cleanse the cylinders of the waste fumes.

Q. 27. How can food be preserved ?

By cooking, by chemicals like salt, by dugging, by pickling with vinegar, by refrigeration or cold storage, etc.

Q. 28. What purpose do electric fuses serve in an electric circuit ?

They protect the electric installation by burning away and thus breaking the circuit, whenever there is high inflow of current likely to endanger the installation.

Q. 29. What happens to iron when it rusts ?

It reacts with the oxygen of the air to form an oxide, which is the rust.

Q. 30. Why is a jet of water curved on coming out of a horizontal jet ?

The gravitational pull attracts the water downwards and the result of the two motions, on horizontal and the other vertical, is a curved or parabolic path.

Q. 31. Explain how a lightning conductor acts.

A lightning conductor is a metal wire running from the highest point in a building into the ground. It attracts the electricity and discharges it into the earth before it has accumulated sufficient energy to be dangerous.

Q. 32. Why are mountains cooler than plains ?

The mountain air is less dense, therefore it absorbs much less heat from the rays of the sun. Hence the phenomenon.

Q. 33. What is the difference between "short wave-length" and the "long wave-length" in broadcasting?

Short waves are waves of high frequency and are generally shorter than 50 metres in length. The long waves are those of lesser frequency and are generally longer than 50 metres.

Q. 34. Why does a filament of an electric lamp glow when the current passes through it?

The filament has a high resistance. When the current passes through it, it gets heated and becoming white hot gives out light.

Q. 35. How does a motor car work?

It is worked by the explosion of air charged with petrol. Air charged with petrol in the carburetter enters the cylinder where it is exploded by a spark passing in the sparking plugs. The heat generated in the explosion causes a sudden expanding of the gasses which thereby forcibly push down the pistons. The pistons are connected to a crankshaft which is revolved when other pistons move down. The crankshaft is connected to and moves the driving shaft which drives the rear wheels. After the explosion the pistons are brought back to their original position by the action of the fly-wheel, and the process is repeated again.

Q. 36. Explain the principle of a Steam Engine.

The motive power in a steam engine is superheated steam under great pressure. This steam after being "dried," or freed from water vapours, enters the cylinders at one end. It strikes the pistons and pushes them out finally escaping out from opening uncovered by the pistons when they have reached almost the other end of the cylinders. These pistons are connected with driving rods or wheels of the engine by means of crankshaft and hence they are made to work. In this process steam expands while doing work. Its temperature and pressure are therefore both reduced, *i. e.*, it has lost a quantity of heat. It is this heat that has been converted into work.

Q. 37. Describe the working of a 'refrigerating machine'.

A common form of refrigerating machin uses liquid ammonia as the medium for freezing purposes.

Liquid ammonia is rapidly evaporated by reduced pressure—the evaporation taking place in several pipes all round which a concentrated solution of salt is circulating. In this way the salt solution is cooled to much below the freezing point of water, and acts as a freezing mixture. Things which are to be frozen are put in cases and dipped in this mixture. The ammonia which has evaporated is conveyed to liquifying machines where it is again liquified by means of pressure, any heat developed in this process being removed by water-cooling jackets. This ammonia is again used to keep the temperature of the salt solution low, and thus the cycle goes on.

ART & LITERATURE.

ART & LITERATURE

A. ART

I. ART TERMS.

Aisle. A passage between rows of pews or a side wing of a church.

Auereole. The radiance placed by an artist round a holy figure.

Band. Consists of a number of performers using any kind of musical instrument.

Cloister. An arched way or covered walk running round a courtyard in ecclesiastical buildings.

Contralto. Female voice approximating to the male alto.

Cromlech. An ancient monument in the form of a huge stone supported on vertical stones.

Crypt. A subterranean cell or vault.

Curator. A person in charge of a museum or art gallery.

Fresco. A wall-painting.

Moat. A ditch dug round a fortress.

Monolith. A prehistoric structure consisting of a single upright stone of gigantic proportions.

Mosaic work. Work done by fitting together pieces of glass, stone etc.

Nave, the. The body of a church.

Nimbus. Halo surrounding the head of a holy figure.

Notation. Written symbolisation of musical sounds. Syetems are Tonic Sal-fa and Paris Galin-Cheve.

Opera. Drama set to music.

Oratorio. Musical drama of a sacred type, *e. g.*, " Last Judgement " Sphor.

Orchestra. Performers employ only stringed instruments.

Palette. A thin oval-shaped plate used by artists for holding or mixing their paints.

Pantomime. Acting with gestures and facial expressions only.

Pigments. Dry earthly substances which being mixed with liquids form colours.

'*Poster*' *artist.* An artist engaged in 'commercial work' in posters.

Prestissimio. In music means "as quickly as possible."

Prima donna. Chief female singer.

Staccato. Means "with notes cut short".

Stencil. A thin plate of metal or other material in which a pattern is cut.

Sky scrapers. Name given to very lofty buildings in America.

II. ART ASSOCIATIONS

Work.	Known for.
Karnak	... Ruined temples.
Ellora	... Rock hewn temple.
Granada	... Moorish remains.
Salisbury	... Prehistoric monumental remains of stone-age.
Athens	... Ionic architecture.
Anuradhpura	... Inscriptions of Buddha.
Moscow (Russia)	... Brigtly coloured domes and Kremlin.
Ajanta	... Caves.
Golgumbaz (Bijapur)	... Tomb of Mohd. Adil Shah. Second largest in the world.
Eiffel Tower (Paris)	... A colossal iron three storeyed structure served by a lift.
Elephantine Caves (Bom.)	Fine work of sculptor.
Prespolis (Persia)	... Ancient excavations.

III. SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

1. The Pyramids of Egypt.
2. The Colossus at Rhodes.

3. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
4. The Temple of Diana at Euphesus.
5. The Pharos or Light House at Alexandria.
6. The Ivory and Gold Statue of Jupiter Olympus.
7. Tomb of King Mausolus.

IV. FAMOUS PAINTINGS WITH PAINTERS.

Mona Losa	Leonardo Da Vinci (Now in Louvre in Paris.)
The Light of the World	Holman Hunt.
Salisbury Cathedral	John Constable (English).
Maids of Honour	Diego Velasquez (Spanish).
The Holy Family	Michael Angelo.
The Gardens of the Loves	Titian—(Venetian) — a master colour painter.
Exiled Rakhsha	Abanindra Nath Tagore.
The Flight of Lakhshman Sen	Surendra Nath Gangooly.
The Madonna Ansidei	Raphael. (Painter of the Blessed Virgin and the Christ.)

V. RANDOM NOTES.

(*i*) The Norman style of architecture is characterized by massive walls and towers ; flat roofs ; narrow holes for windows, roofs with raised parapets ; semicircular arches ; massive piers and columns.

(*ii*) The Gothic architecture is characterized by pointed arch, slim columns and windows—appearance of lightness and grace.

(*iii*) Paris has the finest street architecture in the world. Amongst many magnificent buildings are the Louvre, the Tuileries, and the Hotel des Invalides.

(*iv*) Western musicians employ French and Italian language, as these are free from gutturals and are therefore most musical.

(*v*) An *artist* is a person whose work is creative. An *artisan* is one whose work is imitative and mechanical.

B. LITERATURE.

I. LITERARY TERMS.

Allegory. Description under guise.

Anthology. Collection of verses, epigrams or prose pieces of various authors.

Aphorism. Concise sentence embodying an important truth.

Apology. Writing in the nature of defence.

Blankverse. Unrhymed verse.

Comedy. A play of light and amusing character having a happy ending.

Dialogue. Conversation between two persons.

Diatribe. Bitter criticism.

Epic. A heroic narrative poem dealing with important events and introducing supernatural features.

Epigram. Short poem with witty ending.

Epilogue. Short address to round off a dramatic performance.

Euphemism. Substitution of refined and delicate words for coarse ones conveying the same idea.

Limerick. Form of nonsense verse in five lines.

Malapropism. Ludicrous misuse of word, esp. in mistake, for one resembling it.

Masque. Theatrical entertainment of an allegorical nature.

Metaphor. Application of a name to an object which is not literally applicable.

Poetic License. Poet's irregularity in grammar and metre.

Pun. Play upon the similarity of sound in words of different significance.

Renaissance. Revival of classical learning.

Rhythm. Measured flow of words and phrases.

Saga. A Scandinavian legend.

Simile. A figure of speech by which an object or action is compared with another by means of a comparative conjunction.

Solecism. Incorrect language.

Trilogy. A series of three dramas.

II. FOREIGN PHRASES USED IN ENGLISH.

1. French.

A propos	To the point.
Amende honorable.	Satisfactory apology.
Au fait	Expert.
Au revoir	Adieu till we meet.
Coup d'etat	A stroke of policy. A violent measure of state in public affairs.
Carte blanche	Blank card
de luxe	Of elegance
Eau-de-cologne	Perfume
Elite	Choice, select, pick.
En bloc	As a whole.
En route	On the way.
Esprit de corpse	Corporate spirit.
Lese majeste	High treason.
Nom de plume	An assumed title.
Par excellence	By way of excellence.
Poste Restante	A department in Post Offices where letters remain until called for.
Protege	Dependent.
Raison d'etre	Reason for existence.
Respondez s'il vous plait (R. S. V. P.)	Reply, if you please
Valet-de-chamber	A personal attendant.

2. Latin.

Ab extra	From without.
Ab initio	From the beginning.
Ad hoc	For this.
Ad interim	Meanwhile.
Ad libitum	At pleasure.
Ad referendum	For further consideration.
Ad valorem	According to value.
Alma mater	One's university or college.
Anno domini (A. D.)	In the year of our Lord.
Ante-Meridiem	Before noon.
Bona-fide	In good faith.
De jure	By right of law.
Errata	Errors.
Et cetera (etc.)	And others.
Ex gratia (e.g.)	For example.
Exit	The way out.
Ex officio	By virtue of the office.
Ex parte	On one side only.
Fascimile	An exact copy.
Id est (i. e.)	That is.
In camera	In private.
In extenso	At full length.
Infra dig	Below dignity.
In tempore	In the mean time.
Inter alia	Amongst other things.
Intransita	On the passage.
Ipso facto	As a matter of fact.
Locum tenens	A temporary substitute.
Modus operandi	The manner of doing it.
Mutatis mutandis	The necessary changes being made.
Nem con.	Unanimously.

Nota bene	Take note.
Pari passu	Equally.
Per capita	Per head.
Per se	By itself considered.
Post meridiem	Afternoon.
Post mortem	After death.
Prima facie	At first glance.
Pro bono publico	For the public good.
Pro forma	For the form's sake.
Pro tempore	For the time being.
Sine die	Without a day appointed.
Sina qua non	A thing indispensable.
Sub judice	Under consideration.
Status quo	The present condition.
Ultra vires	Beyond one's powers.
Via media	A middle course.
Vice versa	In reversed order.
Viva voce	By oral testimony.
Viz.	Namely.
Vox-populi	Voice of the people.

3. Others.

Ab intra	From within.
Ab origine	From the beginning.
Ad diem	Dated.
Ad infinitum	To infinity.
A fortiori	With stronger reason.
Agenda	Things to be done.
Alias	Otherwise.
Alibi	Elsewhere.
Cafe	A Coffee House.
Corrigenda	Corrections to be made.
Depot	Store.
Dramatis personae	Characters represented in a drama.
Ex tempore	Without meditation.

Fete	A feast.
Idem	The same.
In re	In the matter of.
In toto	Entirely.
Versus	Against.
Vis-a-vis	Opposite.
A compte	In part payment, on account.
Ad item	To the same (point).
Ad nauseam	Disgusting.
After idem	Another exactly similar.
Aide	An assistant.
Amor vincit omnia	Love conquers all things.
Annus mirabilis	Year of wonders.
Ante bellum	Before the war.
A outrance	To the bitter end.
A fond	At the bottom.
Bonhomie	Good nature.
Bon voyage !	A good journey to you !
Con	With.
Ceteris paribus	Other things being equal.
Commune bonum	Common good.
De facto	Actually.
Dei gratia	By the Grace of God.
Detenu	A prisoner.
En passant	In passing.
En tout	Wholly.
Fait accompli	Something already achieved.
Fame pas	A false step.
Franco	Post free.
Hic jacet	Here lies.
Inter se	Amongst themselves.
In status quo	In the former state.
Letter de cachet	A sealed letter.
Locus standi	A right to interfere.

Magnum bonum	A great good.
Mala fide	With bad faith.
Matinee	A morning performance.
Modus vivendi	A mode of living.
Octroi	Duties paid at the gate of a city.
Personnel	Persons employed.
Pro rata	In proportion.
Proximo	Next month.
Quod erat demonstrandum or *Q. E. D.*	Which was to be demonstrated.
Resume	An abstract.
Sub rosa	Privately.
Ubique	Everywhere.
Via	By way of.
Vice	In the place of.

III. SOME COMMON PHRASES AND IDIOMS.

A Bolt from the blue—Complete surprise.

The mailed fist—Physical force.

A cat's paw—A person used as a tool.

A dog in the manger—One who prevents others from enjoying things useless to him.

To take the bull by horns—To tackle a difficult problem squarely.

On one's beam's end—On the end of resources.

Great guns—Eminent persons.

Fair game—A game legitimately pursued.

To fall between two stools—To fail because of vacillation between two courses.

White elephant—A burdensome possession.

Fauna and Flora—Plants and animals.

To show a white feather—To betray cowardice.

To raise the wind—To obtain money needed.

Buying a pig in poke—Buying a thing without knowing its value.

'*The pot calling the kettle black*'—Calling one names which apply to one's self.

A blue stocking—A woman affecting or having literary tastes.

Paul Pry—An inquisitive, meddlesome person

Red tape—A too strict official formality.

To cudgel one's brains—To think with effort.

To fly in the face—To act in direct opposition.

Storm in a tea pot—Great commotion about a trifling matter.

To put forth a feeler—To ascertain general views.

To read between the lines—To see the unwritten.

An off-hand rattle—Empty talk.

Gordian knot—An inextricable difficulty.

Steal a march—To gain advantage stealthily.

Pros and cons—For and against.

A hole and corner policy—Underhand policy.

To be at loggerheads—On inimical terms.

Apple-pie order—Extreme neatness.

To make assurance doubly sure—To take every precaution.

Backstair influence—Unworthy influence of a private nature.

To back out—To refuse after consenting.

To have a bee in one's bonnet—To be crazy in a certain direction.

To beg the question—To assume the thing to be proved.

To burn one's boats—To leave no means of retreat.

To compare notes—To exchange opinions.

Confusion worse confounded—A still worse state of affairs.

The chief corner stone—The chief support.

To die in the last ditch—To resist to the utmost.

Double-dealing—Deceiving.

To take exception—To be offended.

The fag end—The closing portion.
A far cry—A long distance.
The flag at half-mast—In mourning.
To split hairs—Dispute over petty points.
To give a handle to—To supply with occasion.
Hush money—Bribe.
The small hours—The morning after midnight.
Worth one's while—Advantageous.
To go to the winds—To be utterly lost.
White lie—A statement verbally true but really and essentially false.
Under weigh—In motion.
To make a virtue of necessity—To do willingly what cannot be avoided.
Tooth and nail—With great energy.
To turn tables—To reverse position of rivals.
A brown study—Reverie.
Stock-in-trade—Marketable goods.
On the spur of the movement—Without deliberation.
To put a spoke in another's wheel—To hinder other's scheme.
Only so-so—Not well.
To snaps one's fingers—To defy.
Sinews of war—Money.
To run amuck—To rush ahead violently.
To run riot—To be lawless.
To cross the Rubicon—To take a decisive step.
A red rag to a bull —Provoking.
Hard put to—In great trouble.
At a premium—Much sought after.
Pointblank—Plainly. Directly.
To shake a pagoda tree—To gain fortune easily.
Out and out—Thoroughly.
To sow one's wild oats—Of youthful dissipation.
In a nutshell—Simply and tersely.

Much of a muchness—Very similar.
Mare's nest—An absurd discovery.
Job's comforter—An annoying sympathiser.
A Jack of all trades—One who is devoted to different occupations.
To take French leave—Be absent without permission.
To throw up the sponge—To admit defeat.
Facing the music—Confronting a disagreeable situation bravely.
Drawing the long bow—Exaggerating.
To smell a rat—To be suspicious.
Yeomen's duty—Excellent service.
A rough diamond—An ill-mannered person.
A scape goat—A person who is made to bear the blame for misdeed of others.
To paddle one's own canoe—To be independent.
Wear and tear—Damage resulting from constant use.
In a cleft stick—In an awkward position.
To live in a fool's paradise—To live oblivious of the coming dangers.
At a white heat—Very angry.
A broken reed—A person on whom one cannot rely.
A direlict—Anything which has been abandoned.
The sword of Damocles—Probability of disaster taking place at any time.
To turn over a new leaf—Trying to lead a better life.
A bird of passage—Refers to temporary stay of a person.
To be in a clover—To enjoy a period of prosperity.
At the eleventh hour—Just in time.
To pour oil on troubled waters—To ease the situation.
Al frescoe—In open air.
Via media—A middle course.
Hot air—Foolish, violent talk.
Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth—Pertains to luxurious birth.

Sharp practice—Lawful but crafty business.

The run of people—The common folk.

Burning the candle at both ends—Extravagance.

Hand and glove—Very intimate.

The green-eyed monster—Means jealousy.

To burn midnight oil—To study late at night.

A chip of the old block—A young person resembling his parents.

A tete-a-tete—A private conversation.

As the crow flies—In a straight line.

IV. AUTHORS WITH

AUTHOR.	NATIONALITY, SUBJECT ETC.
Addison, Joseph.	Br. Essayist and Prose Writer.
Arbuthnot. John.	British Writer.
Arnold, Edwin.	British Poet.
Arnold, Mathew.	,, ,,
Arnold, Thomas.	British Writer.
Austen, Jane.	British Novelist.
Bronte, Charlotte.	,, ,,
Bronte, Emily.	,, ,,
Bennet, Arnold.	,, ,,
Barie, James.	British Dramatist.
Brenhardi.	German Writer.
Blake, William.	British Poet.
Browning, Robert.	English Poet.
Browning, Mrs.	English Poetess.
Bunyan, John.	English Preacher.
Burke, Edmund.	English Writer and Statesman.
Burton, Sir Richard.	British Orientialist.
Byron, Lord.	English Poet.
Caine, Sir Hall.	British Novelist.
Carlyle, Thomas.	British Historian and Prose Writer.
Chaucer, Geoffrey.	English Poet.
Chesterton, G. K.	British Author.
Collins, W. W.	English Novelist.
Coleridge, S. Taylor.	British Poet.
Conan Doyle, Sir Arthur (1859—1930)	British Novelist.
Corelli, Marie.	,, ,,
Cowper, William.	English Poet.
Crockett, S. R.	Scottish Novelist.
Darwin, Charles.	British Naturalist.
Defoe, Daniel.	English Author.
De Quincy, Thomas.	British Author.

THEIR WORKS.

WORKS.	REMARKS.
The Spectator. Cato. The Tatler.	
History of John Bull.	
Light of Asia.	
Thyrsis. The Scholar Gypsy.	
Tom Brown's School days.	
Sense and Sensibility.	Female.
Pride and Prejudice.	
Jane Eyre, Shirley. Villete.	Female.
Wuthering Heights.	Female.
Anna of the Five Towns.	
Peter Pan.	
Germany and the next War.	
Songs of Innocence.	
Strafford, Dramatis Personæ. Sardello.	
Aurora Leigh.	Female.
Pilgrim's Progress.	
Reflections on the French Revolution.	
Sublime and Beautiful.	
A Pilgrimage to Mecca.	
Childe Harolde. Don Juan. The Prodigal Son.	
The Shadow of a Crime.	
Sartor Resartus. French Revolution.	
Canterbury Tales.	
The Return of Don Quixote.	
The Woman in White.	
Ancient Mariner. Kubla Khan.	
Sherlock Holmes.	'Crook' Novel.
Uncle Berne.	
Master Christian. Sorrows of Satan.	Female.
John Gilpin.	
The Standard Bearer.	(1864-1924).
Origin of Species. Descent of Man.	
Robinson Crusoe.	
Confessions of an English Opium-eater.	

AUTHOR.	NATIONALITY, SUBJECT ETC.
Dickens, Charles.	British Novelist.
Disraeli, Benjamin.	,, ,,
Dryden, John.	English Poet.
Dumas, Alexandre.	French Novelist.
Edgeworth, Marie.	British writer.
Eliot, George.	English Novelist.
Fielding, Henry.	,, ,,
Firdausi.	Persian Poet.
Galsworthy, John. (1867—1933).	British Novelist and Dramatist.
Gibbon, Edward.	English Historian.
Gilbert, Sir William.	British Dramatist.
Goldsmith, Oliver.	Irish Writer.
Gorky, Maxim.	Russian Author.
Gray, Thomas.	English Poet.
Hardy, Thomas. (184 —1928).	British Novelist, Poet, Dramatist.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel.	American Novelist.
Herbert, A. P.	English Novelist.
Homer.	Greek Poet.
Hood, Thomas.	British Poet and wit.
Hugo, Victor.	French Novelist.
Ibsen, Henrik.	Narwegian Poet.
Irving, Washington.	American Author.
Johnson, Dr. Samuel.	British writer.
Keats, John.	English Poet.
Kingsley, Charles.	British writer.
Kipling, Rudyard. (1865—1936).	British Novelist and Poet.
Lamb, Charles.	English Essayist.

WORKS.	REMARKS.
Pickwick Papers. Oliver Twist. A Tale of Two Cities. Nicholas Nickleby.	
Vivian Grey.	
Absalom and Achitophel.	
Count of Monte Cristo. The Three Musketeers. Twenty Years After.	
The Absentee.	Female.
Adam Bede. Silas Marner. The Mill on the Floss.	Female. Pen name of Mary Ann.
Tom Jones. Joseph Andrews. Amelia.	
Shah Nama.	
Forsyte Saga. The Silver Box. Loyalties.	Nobel Prize. (1932).
Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.	
The Mikado. Trial by Jury. Patience.	
The Vicar of Wakefield. The Deserted Village. She Stoops to Conquer.	"Citizen of the World."
Short Stories.	
Elegy Written in a Country Church-yard.	
Tess of the D'urbervilles. Mayor of Casterbridge. The Dynasts.	
The Scarlet setter. The House of Seven Gables.	
The Water Gypsies. Holy Deadlock.	
Odyssey, Illiad.	
The Bridge of Sighs. The Song of the Shirt.	
Les Miserables.	
Emperor and Galilean.	
Rip Van Winkle.	
Lives of Poets. Rasselas. The Vainty of Human Wishes.	
Endymion. Isabella.	
Westward Ho ! Alton Locke.	
The Jungle Book. Light that Failed. Kim. Faries. Rewards. A Ballad of East and West.	Nobel Prize (1907).
Essays of Elia.	'James Elia.'

AUTHOR.	NATIONALITY, SUBJECT ETC.
Longfellow, H. W.	American Poet.
Lytton, E. B.	British writer.
Macaulay, Lord.	British writer.
Marlowe, Christopher.	British Poet.
Masefield, John.	British Poet.
Maupassant, Guy de.	French writer.
Mayo, Katherine (Miss).	American writer.
Meredith, George.	British Novelist.
Mill, John Stuart.	British Statesman.
Milton, John.	British Poet.
More, Sir Thomas.	British Poet.
Morris, William.	English Poet.
Newman, Cardinal.	English writer.
Omar Khiyam.	Persian Poet.
Poe, Edgar Allen.	American writer.
Pope, Alexander.	English Poet, etc.
Raleigh, Sir Walter.	,, writer.
Reade, Charles.	,, Novelist.
Richardson.	,, Novelist.
Ruskin, John.	,, Novelist.
Saadi.	Persian Poet.
Scott, Sir Walter.	Scotch Novelist.
Shakespeare, William. (1564-1616)	Greatest English Poet and Dramatist.
Shaw, George Bernard.	Irish Dramatist.
Shelley, Percy B.	English Poet.
Sheridan, R. B.	Irish Dramatist.
Shirley, James.	British Dramatist.

WORKS.	REMARKS.
The Psalm of Life.	
The Last Days of Pompeii. The Caxtons.	
Lays of Ancient Rome. History of England.	
Dr. Faustus. Tamburlain the Great.	
Gallipoli. Sard Harker. The Tragedy of Nan.	'Poet Laureate
Short Stories.	
Mother India. Slaves of Gods.	Female.
Ordeal of Richard Feveral. Evan Harrington. The Egoist. The Amazing Marriage.	
Essays on Liberty. Utilitarianism.	
Paradise Lost.	
Utopia.	
Earthly Paradis e.	
Lead, Kindly Light !	
Rubaiyat. (Translated by Fitzgerald).	
Tales of Mystery.	
Essays on Man.	
History of the World.	
Never too Late to Mend. The Cloister and the Hearth.	
Pamela.	
Sesame and Lilies. Munera Pulveries.	
The Orchard. The Garden of Roses.	
Lady of the Lake, Ivanhoe. Rob Roy. Kenilworth, Lay of the Last Minstrel.	"Waverly Novels".
The Merchant of Venice, As You Like It, Hamlet. Julius Ceaser. A Mid-Summer Night's Dream. Romeo and Juliet. Othello. Cymbeline, King Lear. Much Ado About Nothing. Comedy of Errors.	
Man and Super-man. The Apple Cart. Joan of Arc.	
Adonais. The Revolt of Islam.	
The Rivals. The School of Scandal.	
Love Tricks The Maid's Revenge.	

AUTHORS.	NATIONALITY, SUBJECT ETC.
Smiles, Dr. Samuel.	American writer.
Smith, Adam.	Br. Statesman.
Spenser, Edmund.	Br. Poet.
Spohr, Ludwig.	German Composer.
Stevenson, Robert L.	Scotch Novelist.
Stowe, H. B.	American Authoress.
Sullivan, Sir A. S.	Br. Composer.
Swift, Jonathan.	English Satirist.
Tagore, Rabindranath.	Indian Poet.
Tennyson, Lord.	English Poet.
Thackeray, William Makepeace.	Br. Novelist.
Thomson, James.	Scottish Poet.
Turguenieff.	Russian Poet.
Walpole, Hugh.	English Novelist.
Wells, H. G.	Br. Novelist.
Wolfe, Charles.	Irish Poet.
Wordsworth, William,	English Poet.
Zangwill, Israel.	Jewish Playwright.

Works.	Remarks.
Self Help	
Wealth of Nations.	
Faerie Queene. Shepherd's Calendar.	
The Last Judgement. The Fall of Babylon.	
Kidnapped. Catriona, Treasure Island.	
Uncle Tom's Cabin. The Minister's Wooing.	Female.
The Prodigal Son. The Light of the World	
Gulliver's Travels. A Tale of a Tub.	
Gitanjali. The Post Office. The Wreck. Chitra.	Nobel Prize.
In Memoriam, Princess. Idylls of Kings.	
Vanity Fair. Pendennis. The New Comer. The Virginians.	
The Seasons. The Castle of Indolence.	
Fathers and Sons. A Nest of Nobles. Smoke.	
The Cathedral. The Wooden Horse.	
Tono Bungay. Kipps. The Time Machine.	
The Burial of Sir John Moore.	
The Excursions.	
The Melting Pot.	

V. WHO WROTE ?

We look before and after.
And pine for what is not ;
Our sincerest laughter,
With some pain is fraught ;
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thoughts.

Shelley—To A Skylark.

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet
Are of imagination all compact.

W. Shakespeare—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

All that lives must die,
Passing through nature to eternity.

Shakespeare—Hamlet.

Love is boy by poets styl'd ;
Then spare the rod and spoil the child.

Butler—Hudibras.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corpse to the rampart we hurried.

Wolfe—Burial of Sir John Moore.

The King is dead ! Long live the King !

Pardoe—Life of Louis XIV.

Some one had blundered ;
There's not to make reply,
There's not to reason why,
There's but to do and die.

Tennyson—Charge of the Light Brigade.

The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath ....

Shakespeare—Merchant of Venice.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

Bacon—Of Studies.

Tell me where is fancy bred,
  Or in the heart or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
  Reply, reply.

Shakespeare—Merchant of Venice.

Honour and shame from no condition rise;
  Act well your part, there all the honour lies.

Pope—Essay on Man.

To be, or not to be: that is the question;
  Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
  Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them?..........

Shakespeare—Hamlet.

God save our gracious King!
  Long live our noble King!
God save the King!

H. Carey—God Save the King.

The time is out of joint: O cursed spite,
  That I was ever born to set it right!

Shakespeare—Hamlet.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise,
  To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.

Congreve—Letter to Cobham.

A Daniel come to judgment! Yea a Danial!

Shakespeare—Merchant of Venice.

Water, water, everywhere,
  Not a drop to drink.

S. T. Coleridge—The Ancient Mariner.

All the world's a stage,
  And all the men and women merely players.

Shakespeare—As You Like It.

Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom,
  Lead thou me on!

Newman—The Pillar of the Cloud.

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jevel in his head.........

Shakespeare—As You Like It.

God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world !

Browning—Pippa Passes.

Brevity is the soul of wit.

Shakespeare—Hamlet.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever,
Its loveliness increases ; it will never
Pass into nothingness.

Keats—Endymion.

Blow, blow, though winter wind !
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude.

Shakespeare—As you Like It.

Histories make men wise ; poets witty ; the mathematics subtle ; natural philosophy, deep ; moral, grave ; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.

Bacon—Of Studies.

If music be the food of love, play on......

Shakespeare—Twelfth Night.

Life is real, life is earnest !
And the grave is not its goal......

Longfellow—A Psalm of Life.

Some are born great, some acquire greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon 'em.

Shakespeare—Twelfth Night.

To wipe off the froth of falsehood, from the foaming lips of inebriated virtue, when fresh from the sexless orgies of morality and reeling from the delirious riot of religion, may doubtless be a charitable office.

Swinburne—Under the Microsocope.

The World's a bubble and the life of man
Less than a span.

Bacon—The World

The glories of our blood and state,
  Are shadows not substantial things ;
There is no armour against fate ;
  Death lays its icy hands on kings.
Shirley—Death the Leveller.

Long is the way
  And hard, that out of hell leads up to light.
Milton—Paradise Lost.

Aldeborontiphoscophornio !
  Where left you Chrononhotonthologos !
H. Carey—Chrononhotonthologos.

Some for renown, on scraps of learning dote,
  And think they grow immortal as they quote.
Young—Love of Fame.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
  Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Goldsmith—The Deserted Village.

Beauty is truth, truth beauty......
Keats—Ode on a Grecian Urn.

Lives of greatmen all remind us,
  We can make our lives sublime.....
Longfellow—A Psalm of Life.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
  Ring, happy bells, across the snow !
Tennyson—In Memoriam.

In the elder days of Art,
  Builders wrought with greatest care,
Each minute and unseen part ;
  For the gods see everywhere.
Longfellow—The Builders.

Fool me no fools.
Bulwer—Last Days of Pompii.

Madam me no Madam.
Dryden—The Wild Gallant.

Vow me no vows.
Beinnant and Fletcher—Wit Without Money.

But me no buts.

H. Fielding—Rape upon Rape.

End me no ends.

Messinger—A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle.

W. Shakespeare—Richard II.

Petition me no petitions.

H. Fielding—Tom Thumb.

Front me no fronts.

Ford—The Lady's Trial.

Thank me no thanks, nor proud me no prouds.

W. Shakespeare—Romeo and Juliet.

O me no O's.

Ben Jonson—The Case is Alpereds.

Play me no plays.

Foote—The Knight.

VI. IDENTIFICATION OF CHARACTERS.

Achitophel	... Absalam and Achitophel (Dryden).
Achilles	... Iliad (Homer).
Aeneas	... Aenead (Virgil).
Alice	... Alice in Wonderland (Lewis Caroll).
Banquo	... Macbeth (Shakspeare).
Becky Sharp	... Vanity Fair (Thackeray).
Bedivere	... Mort D'Arthur (Tennyson).
Ben Hur	... Ben Hur (Lew Wallace).
Brobdingnag	... Gulliver's Travels (Swift).
Brown, Tom	... Tom Brown's School Days (Thomas Hughes).
Cassandra	... Iliad (Homer).
Caliban	... The Tempest (Shakespeare).
Christian	... Pilgrim's Progress (John Bunyan).
Cordelia	... King Lear (Shakespeare).
Coverly, Sir Roger de	The Spectator (Addison & Steele).

Desdemona	... Othello (Shakespeare).
Dina	... Uncle Tom's Cabin (H. B. Stowe).
Don Quixote	... Adventures of Don Quixote de la Mancha (Cervantes).
Emma Bovary	... Madame Bovary (Flanhert).
Falstaff	... Henry IV. Henry V. The Merry Wives of Windsor. (Shakespeare).
Friday	... Robinson Crusoe (D. Defoe).
Gamp	... Martin Chuzzlevit (Dickens).
Guinevere	... Idylls of the Kings (Tennyson).
Hook, Captain	... Peter Pan (J. M. Barrie).
Iago	... Othello (Shakespeare).
Kim	... Kim (Kipling).
Lydia Languish	... The Rivals (Sheridan).
Lochinvar	... Mermion (Scott).
Lupin, Arsene	... Exploits of Arsene Lupin (Maurice Le Blanc).
Malaprop, Mrs.	... The Rivals (Sheridan).
Micawber	... David Copperfield (Dickens).
Mowgli	... The Jungle Book (Kipling).
Paul Pry	... Paul Pry (John Poole).
Peter Pan	... Peter Pan (J. M. Barrie).
Portia	... Merchant of Venice (Shekespeare).
Quasdimodo	... Hunchback of Notre Dame (Victor Hugo).
Quilp	... The Old Curiosity Shop (Dickens).
Rab	... Rab and His Friends (Dr. Brown).
Rip Van Winkle	... Sketch Book (Washington Irving).
Rob Roy	... Rob Roy (Scott).
Robin Hood	... Legendary Character of the Chivalrous Type in English Literature.
Rosalind	... As You Like It (Shakespeare).
Schcherazade	... Arabian Nights Entertainments.

She	... She (Rider Haggard).
Shylock	... Merchant of Venice (Shakespeare).
Sinbad the Sailor	... Arabian Nights Entertainments.
Stalky	... Stalky & Co., (Kipling).
Tarzan	... Tarzan of Apes, etc. (Edgar Rice Burrough).
Tess	... Tess of the D'urbervilles (Thomes Hardy).
Toby, Uncle	... Tristram Shandy (Sterne).
Tony Weller	... Pickwick Papers (Dickens).
Topsy	... Uncle Tom's Cabin (H. B. Stowe).
Viola	... Twelfth Night (Shakespeare).
Watson, Dr.	... Sherlok Holmes (A Conan Doyle).

VII. IMPORTANT LITERARY NOTES.

1. Nobel Prize Winners in Literature.

1932	John Galsworthy. (English Novelist).
1933	Ivan Bunin (Exiled Russian Novelist).
1934	Signor Prinadello. (Italian Playwright).
1935	Deffered.
1936	Eugene O'Neils. (American Playwright).

2. Some Biographies.

Curzon.........Lord Ronaldshay (Now Marquess of Zetland).

Johnson......Boswell.

Frederick, the Great......Thomas Carlyle.

Donne.........Izaak Walton.

Gladstone.........Morley.

Lives of Famous Greeks and Romans.........Plutarch.

Biographia Literaria.........S. T. Coleridge.

Lives of Poets.........Dr. Johnson.

3. Greatest Poets of Different Literatures.

English..........Shakespeare.

Sanskrit.........Kalidas.

Italian..........Dante.
German.........Goethe.
Persian..........Saadi.
Hindi............Tulsidasa.
Greek............Homer.
Urdu..............Ghalib.
French...........Sully-Prudhomme.
Bengali..........Rabindranath Tagore.

4. Literary Facts.

(*i*) Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, Shelley and Byron are called *Lake Poets* because they visited Grasmere in the English Lake country for inspiration.

(*ii*) The Bilble was first translated from the original Hebrew into English in 1611 A. D.

(*iii*) "Ye Game and Plays of Chesse," was the first book printed in England, (by Caxton).

(*iv*) John Masefield is the present (1936) Poet Laureate of Great Britain.

(*v*) Chaucer is called "the Father of English Poetry"

(*vi.*) Poet Laureate in Great Britian is appointed by Letters Patent. Some holders since 1610 have been Ben Jonson, Southey, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Robert Bridges and John Masefield.

(*vii*) The *Diary* by Samuel Pepys is a famous work of that type.

(*viii*) *Ralph Roister Dister* was the first English comedy, written by Thomas Uddal.

RECREATIONS & RECORDS

RECREATIONS & RECORDS.

I. SPORTS.

1. General Information.

America Cup. Trophy for international yacht race.

The Ashes. The name of a mythical trophy (being the ashes of the wickets used in the first series of the Matches) fought for by English and Australian Cricket teams every three years in 'test' matches, held in England and Australia alternately.

Beighton Cup. Cup for hockey contest held at Calcutta.

Davis Cup. Silver trophy for an international lawn tennis team Championship presented by the American politician, Dwight F. Davis, in 1900. It is a challenge trophy.

Derby. Principal horse-race in the United Kingdom, held annually at Epsom summer meeting on a course of 1½ mile.

Dice. Small cubes marked on each side with dots from one to six, so arranged that one or ace is opposite six or deuce, two opposite five and three opposite four.

Discus. Round or oval piece of metal the throwing of which figures as an item in the Olympic games.

Durand. All-India foot-ball tournament held at Simla.

Eclipse Stakes of India. Horse race held in India.

The Golden Arrow. British Racing Motor Car.

Grand National. The principal cross-country horse race in the United Kingdom, Course 4m. 856 yds. Run at Aintree (Liverpool).

I. F. A. Shield. Shield for Football tournament held at Calcutta.

Javelin. Short, light spear which can be thrown.

Kadir Cup. Trophy for pig-sticking contest held at Sujymana near Sherpur-Bachraon (E. I. R.) under Meerut Tent Club.

London Melbourne Air Race. The MacRobertson international Air Races were arranged in connection with the Melbourne cenetenary in October 1934. Sir Macpherson Robertson, the Melbourne millionaire chocolate manufacturer, offered prizes of the total value of £15,000.

The race was divided into two sections—*speed race* and *handicap race*. There were 3 prizes for the speed race and 2 for the handicap race—the highest being for the speed race amounting to £10,000 with a gold cup costing £500.

The control points were Baghdad, Allahabad, (Bamrauli), Singapore, Port Darwin and Charlivelli. The distance from London to Melbourne—covered by the race—was 11,300 miles.

The 62 competitors from 15 countries started at 6-30 A.M. (Greenwich Time) on **October 20, 1934.**

The speed race was won by C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell-Black in one of the British D. H. Comets which covered the distance in 70 hours, 54 minutes and 18 seconds. The handicap first prize went to Parmentier and Moll, the Dutch Pilots, who reached Melbourne after Scott and Black in 'Douglas D. C. 2.'

Lord's Cricket Ground. Headquarters of the M. C. C. and of cricket generally in England.

Marathon Race. Long distance running race of 26 m. 385 yds. named after the Battle of Marathon (in Greece).

M. C. C. Marylebone Cricket Club, which is the governing body of cricket in England.

Miss England II. British racing motor boat.

Muttra Cup. Trophy for hog-hunting.

The Oaks Stakes. Horse race run at Epsom over a distance of 1½ miles.

Olympic Games. Revival in 1896 of the old Greek athletic festival in honour of Zeus at Olympia, as a modern international festival by Baron Pierrie de Coubertin. They are held every four years, and include contests in various athletic items. So far have been held at Athens (1896), Paris (1900), St. Louis (1904), London (1908), Stockholm (1912), Antwerp (1920), Paris (1924), Amsterdam (1928), Los Angles (1932), Berlin (1936). Next Olympic contest will be held in Tokyo in 1940.

Putting the Shot. An item in athletic meetings consisting of throwing an iron ball weighing 16 lbs. from within a circle of radius approximately 12 feet.

Rabia Sultan Gold Cup. Trophy for hockey contest at Kurwai.

"Rainbow." American racing yacht, which won the America Cup in 1934.

The Rand Race. (Portsmouth-Johannesburg Race) Run on October 2; C. W. A. Scott and G. Guthrie won at average speed of 123 m. p. h. in Percival Vega Gull and received the first prize of £ 4,000 offered by I. W. Schlesinger.

R-101. Largest British airship which met catastrophic disaster on its maiden flight to India near village Beauvis (France) in 1930.

St. Ledger. English classic horse-race run at Donacaster in September.

Schneider Trophy. International Sea-plane race trophy offered by Jacques Schneider. Permanently annexed by Great Britain.

Shamrock V. British racing yacht.

Stadium. Greek measure of length for a race. Subsequently the place where such races are held.

Swedish Drill. System of physical exercise without apparatus originated in Sweden.

Sweepstake. Form of competing for money or other prizes. Noted ones are: Calcutta Turf Club and Irish Hospital Sweeps.

Test Match. Name given to cricket matches between countries of the British Empire, originally from England-Australia test matches.

Walker Bowl. Annual Golf championship between England and Scotland.

Westchester Cup. Polo trophy for an annual contest between America and England.

Wightman Cup. Trophy for women's international tennis championship held at Wimbledon.

2. ACQUAINTANCE WITH IMPORTANT GAMES.

Auction Bridge. Card game in which the highest bid decides the playing suit.

Badminton. A game played over a 5 ft. high net with a shuttle cock. *Field* 44 ft. by 20 ft.

Base-ball. National game of America. 9 players on each side.

Basket-ball. Ball game in which hands are used in propelling the ball.

Bezique. Card game played by two or four persons, in which all cards below the 7th are discarded.

Billiards. Game played with 3 balls—one red, two white, upon a flat table, with a cue.

Bull-fighting. National sport of Spain, Mexico and Spanish America.

Chess. Game of skill played by two players with "pieces" on a chequered board of 64 squares. The pieces include king, queen, rooks, knights, bishops, and pawns.

Contract Bridge. A card game, in which the declarer receives advantage for the fulfilment of his declaration only.

Cricket. National summer game of England. Played between two sides of 11 players, each side having two innings taken alternately except in the case of a "follow on."

Length of Pitch is 22 yards.

Weight of cricket ball $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

Draughts. Game of skill played on a chequered board of 64 alternate black and white squares with 24 disks or draughtsmen.

Football. Open air game played with a large leather ball containing inflated rubber bladder.

Two kinds :—

(*a*) *The Association Football* with a spherical ball.

11 players a side.

Length of Field 130—100 yards.

Breadth of Field 100—50 yards.

(*b*) *The Rugby Football* with an oval ball.

15 players a side. Confined to amateurs.

Golf. Game played on a course of 4 miles or more in length, laid out on links, *i.e.*, sandy ground. These links contain 18 holes of statutory diameter of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches into each of which it is the player's object to strike his ball successively in fewer strokes than his opponent.

Gymnastics. Art of developing the body by suitable exercises.

Hockey. Out-door game played between two teams of 11 players each with sticks and a ball.

Field—100 yards into 55—60 yards.

Horse Racing. The National Sport of England. The five classic races are Derby, the Oaks, the

St. Ledger, Two Thousand Guineas, and One Thousand Guineas.

Jujitsu. Japanese art of wrestling.

Lawn Tennis. Game played with a ball and racquets with two or four persons on a lawn or other smooth surface.

Doubles court is 78 ft. by 36 ft.
Singles' court is 78 ft. by 27 ft.

Skating. Locomotion on ice by means of attachment to feet.

Ski-ing. (Pronounced : shee-ing) Art of walking on boards strapped to feet, called skis. Originated in Scandinavia. Popular in Switzerland.

Squash rackets. Game played on a small court with ordinary rackets and an India-rubber ball.

Steeple-chasing. Form of horse racing (like Grand National) with obstacles.

Sprinting. Short distance running.

Surf-riding. Moving over the sea towards shore. Orginated in Hawii Islands.

Water-polo. Aquatic ball game.

Yachting. Navigation of a sailing, steam, or motor yacht for pleasure.

Yo yo Game of one person, popular in England in 1932, consists of two wooden disks fastened together.

3. WORLD SPORT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Davis Cup Winners.

1931 .....France beat England, 3-2.
1932......France beat U. S. A., 3-2.
1933......England beat France, 3-2.
1934......England beat U. S. A., 4-1.
1935......England beat U. S. A., 5-0.
1936......England beat America, 3-2.

Wimbledon Tennis Champions.

Year.	*Men's Singles.*	*Women's Singles.*
1931.	S. B. Wood (U. S. A.)	F. C. Assem (Germany).
1932.	H. E. Vines (U. S. A.)	Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.)
1933.	J. Crawford (Australia)	Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.)
1934.	F. Perry. (England)	Mrs. Dorothy Round (England).
1935.	F. Perry (England)	Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.)
1936.	F. Perry (England)	Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.)

Boxing Champions.

Fly-weight	(112 lbs.)	Benny Lynch (Scotland).
Bantom-weight	(118 lbs.)	Sisto Escobar (Mexico).
Feather-weight	(125 lbs.)	Pete Sarron (U.S.A.)
Light-weight	(135 lbs.)	Low Ambero (U.S.A.)
Welter-weight	(147 lbs.)	Barney Ross (U.S.A.)
Middle-weight	(160 lbs.)	Marcel Thil (France).
Light heavy-weight	(175 lbs.)	John Lewis (U.S.A.)
Heavy-weight	(over 175 lbs.)	J. Braddock (U.S.A.)

Derby.

1931 ...	Cameronian.
1932 ...	April the Fifth (Mr. T. Wall's).
1933 ...	Hyperion. (Lord Derby's).
1934 ...	Windsor Lad (The Maharaja of Rajpipla's).
1935 ...	Bahram (H. H. The Agha Khan's).
1936 ...	Mahmood (H. H. The Agha Khan's).
1937 ...	Midday Sun (Mrs. G. Miller's).

Miscellaneous.

Sculling (1934)................H. R. Pearce (Australia).
Draughts (World) ....Sabre (France).
Skating ....Karl Schafer (Austria).
Table tennis.................... .....G. Barna (Hungary).
Chess.................... ....Dr. Euwe (Dutch).
Wrestling ....Jim Landos and Gama.
The Oaks (1937) . ...Sir V. Sassoon's Exhibitionist.
St. Ledger (1936)............................ .. Boswel.
King's Cup Air Race (1936)...........Charles Gardner.

4. INDIAN SPORTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

EVENT.	1935	1936	REMARKS.
TENNIS			
Men's singles.	Pallada (Yugoslavia).	R. Menzel (Czech.)	All-India Tannis championships are held annually at Allahabad.
Women's singles.	Miss Sandison.	Miss Leila Row.	
Men's doubles.	Kukuljevic and Schaffer (Yugoslavia).	R. Menzel and L. Hecht (Czechoslovakia).	
Women's doubles.	Miss Sandison and Miss Johnston.	Miss Gibson and Miss Johnston.	
Mixed doubles.	Krishnaswami and Miss Sandison.	Hodges and Miss Gibson.	
FOOTBALL			
League Championship. First division.	Mohammedan Sporting.	Mohammedan Sporting.	At Calcutta.
Durand Cup.	2nd Bn. Border Regiment.	2nd Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	At Simla.
Rovers Cup.	King's Liverpool Regiment.	King's Liverpool Regiment.	At Bombay.
I. F. A. Shield.	East York.	Mohammedan Sporting.	At Calcutta

EVENT.	1935	1936	REMARKS.
CRICKET			
Championship of India.	Bombay.	Bombay.	At Bombay.
Quadrangular.	Muslims.		At Bombay.
HOCKEY			
Beighton Cup.	Customs.	Bombay Customs.	At Calcutta.
Hockey League.	Mohan Bagan.	Customs.	At Calcutta.
Agha Khan Cup.	Bombay Customs.	Bombay Customs.	At Bombay.
Rabia Sultan Gold Cup.		Manavadar State XI.	At Kurwai.
RACING			
Viceroy's Cup (1¾ m.)	Mas D'antibes. (Yemin-ul-Mulk's).		At Calcutta.
Eclipse Stakes of India.	Ardisher's Ethics.	A. Hoyt's Play On.	

EVENT.	1935	1936	REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS			
Amateur Billiards.	P. Deb.	P. Deb.	At Calcutta.
Professional Billiards.	Mike Elias.	E. Monk.	At Calcutta.
Weight Lifting.	Zaw Weik (Bur.)	Zaw Weik (Bur.)	At Calcutta.
Pigsticking (Kadir Cup).	Lindy Loo.	Capt. P. H. J. Tuck.	At Sujymana near Sherpur.
Badminton.	Madgawakar (Bombay).		
Viceroy's Air Race Trophy.	...	Lt. Misri Chand.	In 1936 the course was Madras—Hyderabad (Deccan)—Bombay—Ahmedabad—Jodhpur —Delhi. (1520 miles).
Tata Athletic Trophy.	The Punjab.	The Punjab.	At the All-India Trials.
Muttra Cup.		15th Field Brigade R. A. Killed 9 pigs in 9 hunts. Record.	

5. TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH SPORTS

Term	*Sport*
Check	Chess.
Offside	Hockey and Football.
Revoke	Bridge.
In baulk	Billiards.
Huff	Draughts.
Luff	Yachting.
Vulnerable	Contract bridge.
Stymie	Golf.
Bully off	Hockey.
The creases	Cricket.
L. B. W.	Cricket.
Stone walling	Cricket.
Dribble	Football and Hockey.
A 'fault'	Tennis.
'Deuce'	Tennis.
A 'live ball'	Tennis.
A tee	Golf.
A caddie	Golf.
'Follow on'	Cricket.
A "let."	Tennis.
Scrum	Rugby Football.
Tackle	Rugby Football.
Hook	Boxing.
Jab	Boxing.
Drive	Boxing.
Uppercut	Boxing.
Slip	Boxing.
Side-step	Boxing.

6. RANDOM NOTES.

1. Indian Cricket Team for England.

Seventeen players sailed for England on April 14, 1936 under the managership of Major Brittain Jones.

The players were :

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram (Captain), C. K. Nayuddu (Indore), Wazir Ali (Central India), Mohd. Nissar (Pb.), Amar Nath (Pb.), Merchant (Bombay), Baqa Jilani (Pb.), Amir Elahi (Pb.), Mushtaq Ali (C. I.), Mehromji (Sind), Jai (Bombay), Bannerjee (Bengal), Gopalan (Madras), Palia (U. P.)., Hindlekar (Bombay), Hussain (Hyderabad), Ramaswamy (Madras).

The following players were available for Test Matches in England : Amar Singh, Jahangir Khan and Dilawar Hussain.

Results :—

(*i*) Matches played 31; won 5 ; lost 13 ; drawn 13.

(*ii*) (*a*) *First Test at the Lords :*

All-India 147 and 93 and England 134 and 108 for 1. India lost by 9 wickets.

(*b*) *Second Test at Manchester :*

All-India 203 and 39 for 5 England 571 for 8. Drawn.

(*c*) *Third Test at the Oval* :

All-India 222 and 312 and England 471 for 8 and 64 for 1. India lost.

Amar Nath was ordered back to India on June 20, 1936 for insolence to his Manager and Captain.

The highest batting average for India by V. M. Merchant was 48·08.

The highest batting average for England by Hammond was 194·50.

Test Centuries :—

For England : Hammond 217 (Oval) and 167 (Manchester).
Worthington 128 (Oval).

For India : Merchant 114 (Manchester).
Mushtaq Ali 112 (Manchester).

2. Indian Hocky Team.

The Indian Hockey team that sailed from Bombay on June 27, 1936 to defend the world title at the Berlin Olympiad consisted of :—

Allen (Bengal), Tapsell (Bengal) Mohammed Hussain (Manavader), Phillips (Bombay), Ahsan Khan (Bhopal), Cullen (Madras), Gallibardy (Bengal), Nirmal (Bombay), Masood (Manavader), Carr (Bengal), Dhyan Chand (Army), Rup Singh (U. P.), Emmet (Bengal), Jaffer (Punjab), Fernandes (Sind), Shahabuddin (Manavader). Gurcharan Singh (Punjab). Dara (Army) called by Air later.

Prof. Jagan Nath was the Manager and P. Gupta the Assistant Manager.

Results :—

India beat America	7—0
India beat Japan	9—0
India beat France	10—0
India beat Gremany	8—1

thereby winning the Olympic Hockey Championship for the third time in succession.

3. The game of chess originated in India.

4. Mr. A. M. Engineer won the Agha Khan's Prize of £ 500 for a sole flight between India and England.

5. Bombay has the finest race-course in the world.

6. India won the world Hockey Championship also at the Olympic Games held at Amsterdam in 1928, and at Los Angeles in 1932. The Captains on these occasions were respectively Penniger and S. Lal Shah.

7. Early in 1936 an Australian team, under the captaincy of Ryder was invited to tour India by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. The Manager of the Team was Mr. Frank Terrant; the captain was J. S. Ryder. The Score was 2 all.

8. Count Baillet is the present President of International Olympic Committee.

9. Mr. G. D. Sondhi laid the foundation in 1934 of the Western Asiatic Games for Nations to the East of Suez and the West of Singapore. The first games were held at Delhi in 1934 and the next venue in 1938 will be Kabul.

10. The Olympic motto is " Citius, Altius, Fortius," *i. e.*, Faster, higher and more strongly.

11. Highest Innings in cricket—1,107,

Victoria *vs.* New South Wales, 1926.

12. Highest individual score in cricket—452 by Don Bradman, at Lord's, in 1931.

13. Record first cricket partnership in Cricket—550, Sutcliffe and Holmes, 1932.

14. The Indian Olympic Association was started in 1923, following the efforts of N. G. Nochren of the Y. M. C. A., Madras.

15. Hockey is the national sport in Canada.

16. King's racing yacht is called Brittania.

17. Robin Chatterjee (Allahabad) holds the world's swiming endurance record by staying in water for 88 hours 12 minutes.

18. The shortest time in which a man can walk 100 miles in 18 hrs. 4 m. 10 sec.—A record held by Hammond (England), 1908.

19. Raizada Prem Chand Bali (an Advocate of Lahore High Court) performed at a stretch 5,130 *dands* in 4 hrs. 4 mts.

20. Miss Ederle was the first woman to swim the English Channel.

21. The Silver Jubilee Cricket Tournament (1935) was won by Vizianagram Eleven against Bhopal Eleven.

22. An Indian Hockey Team, under the Captaincy of Dhyan Chand successfully toured New Zealand in 1935, scoring 318 goals and conceding only 28.

23. Joe Louis, the Negro boxer, knocked out the German-American, Charles Reszalaff, at Chicago. This being Louis' 23rd K. O. Win.

24. An Australian Cricket Team visited S. Africa in December 1935—March 1936 and played 5 test matches out of which it won 4. One was abandoned owing to rains.

25. Becher's Brook is the world's worst fence in the Grand National Steeple-chase race at Aintoe.

26. The Royal Aero Club Gold Medal for 1936 was awarded to Mrs. Amy Mollison in recognition to her many Empire flights.

27. At the Berlin Olympiad Germany scored the highest number of points (181), Great Britain stood 10th (29 pts.), India stood 22nd (3 pts.).

28. Next Olympiad (1940) will be held at Tokio (Japan).

II. RECORDS.

WORLD'S RECORDS IN SPORTS

	Winner.	Time.
100 metres race	... E. Tollan & J. Owens (U. S. A.)	... $10\frac{8}{10}$ secs.
200 metres race	... R. A. Locke (U.S.A.)	20·6 s.
400 metres race	... W. Carr (U. S. A.) ...	46 secs.
500 metres race	... Ben Eastman (U.S.A.)	1 min. 2 s.
400 metres Relay	... U. S. A.	... 39·8 secs.
800 metres race	... T. Hampson	... 1 min. $49\frac{4}{5}$ s.
1,600 metres Relay	... U. S. A.	... 3 min. $8\frac{8}{10}$ s.
1,500 metres race	... J. Lovelock (New Zealand) ...	3 min. 47·8 s.
3,000 metres race	... Neilson (Denmark) ...	8 min. 18·4 s.
5,000 metres race	... G. Hockert (Finland)	14 min. 22·2 s.

10,000 metres race	... J. Kussakinski (Poland)	... 30 min. 11 3/5 s.
Marathon (26 miles 385 yds.)	... K. Son (Japan)	... 2 hrs. 29 m. 19·2 s.
50,000 metres walk	... T. W. Green (Great Britain)	... 4 hrs. 10 m. 10 s.
400 metres Hurdles	Glen Hardin (Sweden)	50 m. 6 s.
110 metres Hurdles (119 yds. 2 ft. 9 in.)	F. Towns (U.S.A.)	... 14·2 secs.
1,600 metres relay	... U. S. A	... 3 min. 8 1/5 secs.
High Jump	... C. Johnson (U.S.A.)	... 6 ft. 9 3/4 in.
Long Jump	... J. Owens (U.S.A.)	... 26 ft. 8 1/4 in.
Hop, Step and Jump	... Tajima (Japan)	... 52 ft. 5 7/8 in.
Pole Vault	... G. Varoff (U.S.A.)	... 14 ft. 6 1/2 in.
Discus	... Schroder (Ger.)	... 174 ft. 2 1/2 in.
Javelin	... M. Jarvinen (Finland)	249 ft. 8 in.
Throwing the Hammer	P. Rayan (U.S.)	... 189 ft. 6 1/2 in.
Decathlon	... H. Sievert (Ger. 1934)	8,790·46 pts.
Putting the shot	... J. Torrance (U.S.A.)	57 ft. 1 in.
One mile race	... Cunningham (U.S.A.)	4 min. 6 4/10 s.
Two miles' race	... Hocokert (Finland)	... 8 min. 57 4/10 s.
Three miles' race	... Do.	... 14 min. 11 1/5 s.
Four miles' race	... Do.	... 19 min. 15 3/5 s.
Ten miles' race	... P. Nurmi (1928)	... 50 min. 15 s.
100 yds. Race	... J. Owens (U.S.A.)	... 9 2/5 sec.
200 yds. Race	... C. W. Paddock (U. S. A.)	... 19 sec. ...
1/2 mile Race	... Dr. O. Peltzer (England)	... 1 min. 51 3/5 s.
25 miles, Race	... M. Fanelli (Italy)	... 2 hrs. 26 m. 10 4/5 s.

SWIMMING RECORDS

MEN

Yards. Metres.	*Name.*	*Country.*	M. S.	*Made at*
100y.	J. Weissmuller ...	U.S.A. ...	0 51	Ann Arbor
150y.				
200y.	" ...	" ...	2 9	Ann Arbor
300y.	" ...	" ...	[illegible] 35	
250y.	J. Medica ...	" ...	3 7 4/5	Chicago
440y.	J. Weissmuller ...	" ...	4 52	Honolulu
500y.	Arne Borg ...	Sweden ...	5 31 2/5	Detroit
800y.	C. Crabbe ...	U.S.A. ...	10 20 2/5	Long Beach
880y.	J. Medica ...	" ...	10 15 [illegible]/5	
1000y.	Arne Borg ...	Sweden ...	11 55 2/5	Sydney
1000m.	C. Makino ...	Japan ...	10 54 7/10	Los Angeles
1500m.	Arne Borg ...	Sweden ...	19 7 1/5	Bologna
1m.	" ...	" ...	21 6 8/5	Australia
800m.	Relay ...	Japan ...	8 51·5	
		BREAST STROKE.		
100m.	J. Cartonet ...	France ...	1 13 6/10	Paris
200y.	W. Spence ...	U.S.A. ...	2 25 8/10	New York
200m.	E. Sietas ...	Germany...	2 42 4/10	Chicago
400m.	E. Rademacher...	" ..	5 50 2/10	New Haven
500m.	T. Reingoldt ...	Finland ...	7 36 8/10	Helsinki
		BACK STROKE.		
100m.	A. Keifer ...	U.S.A. ..	1 5 9/10	Berlin
150y.	G. Gojac ...	" ...	1 37 4/10	New Haven
200m.	" ...	" ...	2 32 1/5	New Haven
400m.	J. Medica ...	U. S. A. ...	4 44·5	Berlin
		LADIES (Free Style).		
100y.	W. Den Ouden ...	Dutch ...	0 59 4/5	
100m.	" " ...	" ...	1 6 6/10	Boston
150y.	" " ...	" ...	1 38	Seattle
200m.	" " ...	" ...	3 34 6/10	St. Augustine
200y.	" " ...	" ...	2 34 8/10	Seattle
300y.	" " ...	" ...	3 39	Seattle
300m.	" " ...	" ...	3 59 5/10	Seattle
400m.	" " ...	" ...	5 28 5/10	Los Angeles
500m.	" " ...	" ...	6 48 4/10	
880y.	H. Madison ...	U.S.A. ...	11 41 2/10	
1m.	" ...	" ...	24 34 6/10	

SWIMMING RECORDS—(*contd.*)

Yards / *Metres.*	*Name.*	*Country.*	*Time.* M. S.	*Made at*
1000y.	,,	... ,,	... 13 23 6/10	New York
1000m.	,,	... ,,	... 14 44 8/10	New York
1500m.	,,	... ,,	... 23 17 2/10	New York
1760y.	(1m.)	... ,,	... 24 34 6/10	Long Beach
4 × 100m. (Relay)	U. S. A.	... ,,	... 4 38	Los Angeles

BREAST STROKE.

100m.	F. Osik	... Hungary...	0 57·65	Berlin.
200y.	Miss G. Geneuger	,, ...	2 44·9	Copenhagen.
500m.	M. C. Wosten-holme.	Great Br....	8 23 8/10	Manchester.

WOMEN'S RECORDS

High Jump	... Jean Shilley (U.S.A.)	5 ft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Long Jump	... K. Hitomi	... 19 ft. $11\frac{1}{10}$ in
100 metres Swimming (Free style).	Denouden (Holland)	... 1 m. $7\frac{6}{10}$ s.
100 metres race	... Stella Walsh (Poland)	11m. $\frac{9}{10}$ s.
Discus throw	... Lilian Copeland (U.S.A.)	... 133 ft. 1 in.
Javelin throw	... Mildrid Didrikson (U.S.A.)	... 134 ft. 4 in.
100 yds. swim	... Den Onden (Dutch) ..	$59\frac{4}{5}$ s.
400 yds. swim	... Do. 1931	... 5 min. $39\frac{3}{5}$ s.
One mile	... P. Dewar (Canada)	... 23 min. $32\frac{2}{5}$ s.
80 metres Hurdles	... Miss Didrikson (U.S.A.)	... $11\frac{7}{10}$ secs.
400 metres Relay (4 by 100)	...U. S. A.	... 47 secs.
200 metres race	... Stella Walsh	... 26 sec. (1934)

2. ATHLETIC RECORDS COMPARED.

Event.	Indian			World.
	Time or Distance.	Holder.	Province.	Time or Distance.
100 Metres ...	10'6 sec. ..	J. Hart ...	Punjab	10'3 sec.
100 Yards ...	9'6 sec. ...	Whiteside ...	,,	9'4 sec.
220 Yards ...	22'1 sec. ...	Whiteside 1936 ...	,,	20'6 sec.
440 Yards ...	50 sec. ...	G. P. Bhalla 1934 ...	,,	46'4 sec.
880 Yards ...	1 m. 59'2 sec....	G. P. Bhalla 1934 ...	B. & O.	1 m. 49'8 sec.
One Mile ...	4 m. 31 sec ...	G. Danick ...		4 m. 6'8 sec.
3 Miles ...	15 m. 3 sec. ...	Chanan Singh 1934...	Punjab	13 m. 50'6 sec.
5 Miles ...	27 m. 10'0 sec...	Nk. Gujjar Singh 1931	,,	24 m. 6'2 sec.
6 Miles ...	31 m. 33'5 sec...	Raunak Singh 1935	,,	29 m. 36'4 sec.
10 Miles ...	56 m. 05'0 sec...	Lal Shah 1924 ...	,,	50 m. 15 sec.
120 Hurdles ...	15'2 sec. ...	M Sutton 1934 ...	Bengal.	14'2 sec.

Event.	Indian.			World.
	Time or Distance.	Holder.	Province.	Time or Distance.
220 Hurdles ...	25'8 sec. ...	Abdul Hamid 1927...	Punjab.	23 sec.
440 Hurdles ...	58'0 sec. ...	Abdul Hamid 1932...	,,	52'6 sec
High Jump ...	6' 0⅞" ...	A. H. Priestley 1935	Madras	6' 9¾"
Long Jump ...	21' 10½" ...	Niranjan Singh 1934	Punjab	26' 8¼"
Hop. Step & Jump	46' 4" ...	Niranjan Singh 1934	,,	52' 5⅞"
Pole Vault ...	12' ⅞" ...	Abdul Shafi 1936 ...	,,	14' 6½"
Shot Put ...	42' 6½" ...	D. R. Narang 1935...	,,	57' 1"
Discus Throw ...	119' 4" ...	Chanan Singh 1935...	,,	174' 2½"
Javelin Throw ...	183' 2⅜" ...	E. Whiter 1933 ...	,,	249' 8"
Hammer Throw ...	128' 1½" ...	A. Drummond 1933	,,	189' 6½"
Relay Race 4 × 110 Yds.	42'6 sec. ...	N. W. Rly. Team (Punjab) 1930.	,,	80'8 sec.

3. SPEED RECORDS

Event.	Speed. (Miles per hour).	Holder.
Motor Car ...	304'311	Sir Malcolm Campbell (Sept. 1935) in his *Blue Bird*.
Motor Cycling ...	152'86	Earnest Henne.
Motor Baby Car ...	130'89	Kohlarausch.
Motor Boat ...	127'43	Garwood (America) in Miss America X (1932).
Flying ...	440'29	Warrant officer Agello (Italy) in 1934.
Fastest electric train ...	91 miles	'Flying Hamburger'—a two coach train.
Fastest Railway run ...	81'6	Great Western Railway (England) in 1932.
Transcontinental Railway run ...	84	Union Specific Aluminium Stream-line train for Los Angeles to Chicago.
Seaplane ...	437'5	......
Submarine ...	24	The Thames (Great Britain).

4. AVIATION RECORDS

Date.	*Pilot.*	*Nature and Distance.*
1890	Clement Ader (France)	First machine to leave the ground (54 yards).
1897	„	First European Flight (328 yards).
1903	Orville Wright (England)	First controlled flight in power-drive aeroplane (850 ft).
1909	L. Bleriot (France)	First cross-Channel aeroplane flight (26 miles).
1911	G. H. Curtiss (U. S. A.)	First flight rising from water in a Hydroplane.
	Lt. Connean (France)	First Great Britain Circuit (1010 miles).
1919	Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur Whilter Brown	First non-stop Atlantic flight (1,890 miles) from West to East.
1919	Sir Ross Smith and Sir Keith Smith	Flight in stages from England to Australia (11,295 miles).
1920	Col. Van Ryneveld and Ft. Lt. Brand	First flight from London to Capetown (7,500 miles).
1924	U. S. Army Airmen	In stages round the world (27,000 miles).
1926	Lt.-Com Byrd	To North Pole and back (1300 miles).
1926	Sir Alan Cobham	England to Australia and back (28,000 miles).
1927	Capt. Lindberg	First Solo flight across Atlantic (3,639 miles).
1928	Capt. Kol. Baron Von Hunefeld, Com. Fitzmaurice.	First non-stop North Atlantic aeroplane flight from East to West.

Date.	*Pilot.*	*Nature and Distance.*
1928	Capt. Kingsford Smith with 3 companions	Trans-Pacific flight in stages (7,300 miles).
April 1929	Squad-Leader Jones Williams and Lt. J. H. Jenkin	England to India, non-stop (4,130 miles)—50½ hours.
1929	Squad. Leader Kingsford Smith, Ulm, etc.	Australia-England in 12 days 21½ hours.
1930	Miss Amy Johnson (*now* Mrs. Jim Mollison)	First flight from England to Australia by a woman pilot (9,960 miles in 19 days).
1931	J. A. Mollison	Australia to England in stages (10,000 in 9 days approx.)
1931	Bert Hinkler	First light aeroplane South Atlantic crossing.
1932	Miss Amelia Eahart (Mrs. Putnam)	First solo Atlantic flight by woman aviator (2,026 miles in 13½ days.)
1932	J. A. Mollison	First solo flight across N. Atlantic from East to West.
1933	Wiley Post	Record flight round the world for all craft in a seaplane.
1933	Marshall Balbo and 100 Italian airmen	Return squadorn flight across Atlantic—First of its kind.
1934	C. W. A. Scott and Campbell Black	England to Australia in stages in 71 hours approximately.
1935	H. L. Brook	Fastest light plane solo Australia-England flight.

Date.	*Pilot.*	*Nature and Distance.*
1935	Miss Jean Batten (New Zealand)	Austalia-England in stages—First woman pilot to make a record return flight on England-Australia route.
1935	Miss Laura Ingalls (American)	First woman to fly non-stop accross the Atlantic for East to West.
		Broke Mrs. Putnam's record for trans-Atlantic flight.
1936	Flight Lt. Rose	Broke the London Capetown record by finishing in 3 days 17 hrs. 38 mts. (previously held by Mrs. Mollison for 4 d, 6 hrs. 53 mts). Created even better records later.
1936	Mrs. Amy Mollison	Bettered the London—Capetown record time to 3 d. 6 hrs. 26 mts. Also created Capetown-London record.
1936	Mrs. Bryl Marbham	First woman to cross the Atlantic by air from East to West.
1936	Miss Jean Batten	Broke the solo record from England to Australia.
1936	Capt. Lehmann	German Zepplin "Hindenburg" created a record for airships by crossing from Germany to New Jersey (U. S. A.)—5,000 miles in 59 hours.
1937	Jimuna ...	*Divine Wind*, Japanese monoplane completed in 94 hours from Tokyo to Croydon.

6. ALTITUDE RECORDS.

Stratosphere Ascent.

1932	Prof. Piccard ...	10·12 miles.
1933	Soviet Balloon "U. S. S. R." ...	11½ „

Date.	Pilot.	Nature and Distance.
1933	G. T. Settle (U.S.A.) ...	11 miles.
1934	Soviet Balloon "Oaviaklin" ...	12'8 „
1935	Automatic Stratosphere sounding balloon at Moscow ...	130,000 ft.
1935	*Explorer II* (world's largest balloon) piloted by Capts. Stevens and Anderson (America) attained record altitude ...	72,000 „
1936	George Detra (France) set up world's altitude record for aeroplane ascent for ...	14,836 „ (over 9 miles).
1936 (Sept.)	Sg. Leader F.R.D. Swain beat George Detra's record ...	48,689 (9¼ miles).

7. ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT RECORDS.

1919	Keith Smith	...	28 days.			
1928	Bert Hinkler	...	15½	„		
1929	Kingsford Smith	...	12	days	14	hours.
1930	„	...	9	„	21	„
1931	C. W. A. Scott	...	9	„	4	„
1931	Butler	...	9	„	2	„
1932	C. W. A. Scott	...	8	„	20	„
1933	Kingsford Smith	...	7	„	4	„
1933	Ulm	...	6	„	17	„
1934	C. W. A. Scott	...	2	„	4	„
1936	Miss Jean Batten	...				

8. BLUE RIBBANED OF THE ATLANTIC.

The British Cunarder, '*Queen Mary*', won the Blue Ribband of the Atlantic on August 28, 1936. She took 3 d. 23 hrs. 57 mts. from West to East Atlantic crossing Southampton to Bishop Rock off the Scilly Isles thereby beating the French liner, Normandies' performance.

III. CINEMA

1. HISTORY.

Experimental work in the 19th century culminated in 1899, in the researches of Thomas Edison, leading to the Kinetoscope. From this rudimentary peepshow gradually evolved the modern cinematographic art. In 1928 the introduction of photo-electire apparatus revolutionized the industry by making possible the reproduction of sound.

The film has come to occupy an important position in the field of recreation. It has, moreover, an undeniable educational and scientific value.

The preparation of Cinema films is now one of the world's great industries in which close on £850 million is invested. The world centre is Hollywood (Los Angeles, California). In England the chief centre is Elstree and Boreham Wood.

Cinema offers a romantic career with fabulous salaries and young mind is not unoften attracted towards this line.

In the near future television is expected to play an important part in the film world.

2. INDIAN CINEMATOGRAPHY.

(*a*) Film Producers.

Calcutta New Theatres, East India Film Co., Madan Theatres.

Kolhapur. Prabhat Film Co., Kolhapur Cinetone.

Bombay. Ranjit Film Co., Vijaya Cinetone, Imperial Film Co., Bombay Talkies.

Lahore. Punjab Film Co. Ravi Talkies, Kanwal Movie-tone.

(*b*) Indian Films.

New Theatres. Chandi Das, Puran Bhagat, Raj Rani Mira, Dev Das, Dhup Chhaon, Deona Paona, Karorpati, President.

Madans. Sakhi-Lutera, Pati Bhakti.

Prabhat. Amrit Manthan, Chandra Sena, Mahatma, Rajput Ramni, Wahan, Unexpected.

Ranjit. Toofan Mail, Miss 1933, College Girl, Chandal Chaukri.

Imperial. Alam Ara, Indira M. A.

Bombay Talkies. Jawani-ki-Hava, Mamta, Mian-Bivi.

Himansu-Rai Talkies. Karma (in English).

(*c*) **Indian Actors and Actresses.**

Actresses. Mrs. Durgabai Khote, Uma, Sulochna, Madhuri, Nalini Turkhad, Shanta Apte, Azuri, Sheilla, Mukhtar Begum, Kajjan, Bibbo, Jaddan Bai, Vasanti ('Indian Shirley Temple'), Devika Rani.

Actors. Saigal, Prithvi Raj, Pahari Sanyal, K. C. Dey, Master Madhok, Raja Sandow, Navin Chandar, D. Billimoria, E. Billimoria, Abdul Rahman Kabuli, (comic), Dixit, Ghori.

(*d*) **Miscellaneous Notes.**

(*i*) The first silent picture in India was produced in 1909 by Madan Elphinston Bioscope Company.

(*ii*) " Alam Ara " was the first Indian talkie, produced by Imperial Film Co., in 1930.

(*iii*) " Karma " was the first talkie produced in English by Indians—the Himansu Rai Talkies.

3. FOREIGN CINEMATOGRAPHY.

(*a*) **Film Producers.**

(*i*) *Holywood.* Metro-Goldwin-Meyer (*Director,* S. Goldwyn). Universal (*Director* : Carl Lemmale). Paramount, Reliance, Chaplin (*Director* : Charlie Chaplin), Disney Symphonies (*Director* : Walt Disney).

(*ii*) *British.* Gaumont British ; London Films ; British and Dominions.

(*b*) **Famous Films.**

(*i*) *Silent.* The Gold Rush (Charlie Chaplin) ; City Lights (Charlie Chaplin) ; Safety First (Harold

Llyod); Girl Shy (Harold Llyod); Three Musketeers (Douglas Fairbanks): Son of Zoro (Douglas Fairbanks); Hunchback of Notredame (Lon Chaney); Laugh Clown, Laugh! (Lon Chaney), Storm over Asia (Ekenstein) Thunder Over Mexico (Ekenstein.)

(*ii*) *Talkies.* Queen Christiana (Greta Garbo); Count of Monte Cristo (Robert Donat); I am no Angel. The Song of Songs (Mae West); The Scarlet Empress (Marlene Dietrich); Les Miserables, David Copperfield Frankinstein (Boris Korloff).

(*c*) **Famous Stars with Salaries.**

	In pounds per week.
Greta Garbo ("the Mysterious Garbo")	... 1,802
Maurice Chevalier	... 1,500
Constance Bennet	... 1,400
John Barrymore	... 1,300
Richard Barthelmes	... 1,200
Norma Shearer	... 1,200
Ann Harding	... 1,200
Wallace Berry	... 1,000
William Powell	... 900
Joan Crawford	... 800
Janet Gaynor	... 750

Others include. Marlene Deitrich, Mae West, Grace Moore ("the Golden Voiced"), George Arliss, Jack Buchnan, Emil Jennings, Lione Barrymore, Ramon Novarro, Boris Korloff, Eddie Cantor, Charlie Chaplin, Robert Donat, Shirley Temple ("the Child Prodigy"), 'Micky Mouse', Laurel and Hardy, Ronald Coleman.

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INDIAN TOPICS.

INDIAN TOPICS

I. CONSTITUTIONAL LANDMARKS UPTIL 1919.

1. Elizabeth's Charter, 1600.

Which delegated certain sovereign powers to "the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading with the East Indies."

2. Charles II's Charter, 1661.

Conferred upon the company powers of erecting fortifications, coining money, making peace and war, —thereby transforming it from a commercial into a political body.

3. Conferment of Diwani, 1765.

Or, the right of collecting revenue and administering justice in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, by Emperor Shah Alam. Thus the Company assumed responsibility for the discharge of Governmental functions for the Indian subjects.

4. Regulating Act, 1773.

Provided for :

(*a*) the management of Company's Indian possessions by a Governor-General and 4 Councillors stationed at Fort William (Bengal). These were to be nominated by the Crown ;

(*b*) the establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, Judges of which were to be appointed by Royal Charter ;

(*c*) the Directorate of the E. I. Company were left in charge of commercial and financial matters only.

5. Pitt's India Act, 1784

Created a Board of Control at home to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations and concerns relating to Company's possessions and established the control of Ministers directly responsible to Parliament.

6. Charter Acts, 1813 & 1833.

The Company gradually lost its monoply of trade. The Governors and the Councils at Madras and Bombay were made definitely subordinate to the Governor-General and Council. The Charter Act of 1833 provided for the association of natives in the administration of the territories. A lakh of rupees was set apart for education, etc.

7. Government of India Act, 1858.

Gave death-blow to the Company by transfering the control to the British Crown directly. The changes were :—

(*a*) Abolition of Court of Directors ;

(*b*) Transference of the Government, territories, revenues to the Crown ;

(*c*) Provided for the appointment of an additional Secretary of State for India, and a Council of India to help him.

The Act was followed by Queen Victoria's Proclamation which assured the subjects about the policy of racial indiscrimination.

8. Indian Councils Act, 1861.

Created local legislatures in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras.

9. Lord Ripon's Resolution on Local Self-Government, 1882, advocated the extension of Local Self-Government as a means of political education and envisaged the establishment of local boards.

10. **Indian Councils Act, 1892** increased the size of the Councils, widened scope for interpellations and provided for the inclusion of non-official members as representatives of various bodies.

11. **Minto-Morley Reforms** *or* **Indian Councils Act, 1909** introduced the following changes :—

(*a*) Inclusion of an Indian in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

(*b*) Extended the size and scope of Provincial Councils.

(*c*) On all Councils, excepting the Governor-General's, non-officials came to occupy a majority.

(*d*) Members were both elected indirectly and nominated by the Governors. Communal electorates were introduced. Elected Presidents.

(*e*) Powers to discuss matters of general and public importance, subject to the Governor's veto.

12. **Announcement of 20th August 1917** by Mr. Montague, then Secretary of State for India, envisaged :

(*a*) the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration ;

(*b*) the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to progressive realization of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.

13. **Montague-Chelmsford Reforms** *or* **Government of India Act, 1919** introduced drastic changes in the administration of India. They may be broadly summarized as under :—

(*a*) Bicameral legislature at the Centre.

(*b*) The limitations of number of the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council removed.

(*c*) Dyarchy introduced in the Provinces : whereby a section of subjects, called "Transferred Subjects," was

entrusted to the charge of the Governors acting with Ministers elected by members of Provincial Legislatures and responsible to these bodies and the "Reserved Subjects" continued to be controlled by the Governor and his Executive Council. The Transferred Subjects included Local Self-Government, Irrigation, Forests, Land Revenue, Medical Administration, Public Health, Education, Public Works, Agriculture, Fisheries, Industries, Co-operative Societies, Registration and Excise.

(*d*) Elected majorities, both at the Centre and in the Provinces ; Principle of direct election, with communal electorates subject to property qualifications introduced.

(*e*) The Councils were given large powers of legislation, advice and interpellations, but subject to the sanction of the Governor-General or Governor, as the case may be.

(*f*) The supremacy of the Secretary of State in Council continued unabated, but provision was made for devolution of Powers by means of rules.

(*g*) The Preamble to the Act affirmed the principle annonnced by Mr. Montague in his historic announcement of 20th August 1917.

(*h*) The Act provided for the appointment of a Commission at the end of ten years to report upon the working of the Reforms and suggest means for further progress.

(*i*) The Act created a High Commissionership for India (in England) to represent the Government of India as far as Indian trade and commerce is concerned. He also helps the Indian students abroad.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS SINCE 1919.

1. **Royal Statutory (Simon) Commission.** Was appointed in 1927, under the presidency of Sir John Simon to enquire into the working of the system of Government, the growth of education and the development of representative institutions in British India, and to report as to whether and to what extent is was desirable to

establish or modify the principle of responsible government. Great resentment was felt in India owing to the exclusion of Indians from the personnel of the Commission and hostile demonstrations were held throughout the country, wherever the members visited in 1928. On their second visit in 1929, the Commission were accorded the co-operation of Provincial Committees and a Central (Indian) Committee.

The Report was published simultaneously in India and England on December 24, 1929 and contained the following significant suggestions :—

(*a*) An all-India Federation of British India and the Native States ;

(*b*) Furtherance of the principle of responsible government in the Provinces.

(*c*) No responsibility at the Centre.

Meanwhile much disappointment was felt in the country on the proposals of the Simon Report and the Indian National Congress adopted a resolution of complete Independence as its avowed goal at its annual session held at Lahore in December, 1929.

2. Round Table Conferences. On 31st October, 1929, the Viceroy announced the intention of His Majesty's Government to hold a Round Table Conference after the publication of the Simon Report, to elicit the opinion of Indian representatives concerning constitutional advance. Lord Irwin also reiterated the policy expressed in the announcement of August 1917—that the national issue of India's constitutional progress was the attainment of Dominion Status.

The announcement was well-received by the Liberals, though the Congress imposed precedent conditions for participation. Efforts of leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru resulted in negotiations between the Viceroy and Congress leaders (Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Motilal Nehru, etc), but all in vain.

The Delegation included 57 members from British India, 16 from Indian States and 13 from British political parties. The notables being :—

(i) **British India.** H. H. the Agha Khan ; Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum Khan : Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer ; U. Ba Pe ; Mr. Chintamani ; Sir T. B. Sapru ; Maulana Mohd. Ali ; The Nawab of Chhattari ; Mr. Jayakar ; Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Moonje, Sir Mohd. Shafi, the Rt. Hon'ble Srinavasa Sastri, Sir Pheroza Sethna, Sir Chimman Lal Setalvad ; Sir B. N. Mitra, The Hon'ble Mr. Tambe, and Lt. Col. H. A. Gidney.

(ii) **Indian States.** The Maharajas of Alwar, Baroda, Dholpur, Kashmir, Patiala, Bikaner ; the Nawab of Bhopal ; Sir M. A. Hydari (Hyderabad State) ; Sir M. M. Ismail (Mysore State) and Sir M. B. Mehta (Bikaner State).

(iii) **British Delegates.**

Labour Party. The Premier : Mr. MacDonald, Lord Sankey and Mr. Wedgwood Benn.

Conservative Party. Lord Peel, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Marquis of Zetland.

Liberal Party. The Marquis of Reading, and the Marquis of Lothian.

(a) **First Session.** (Nov. 12, 1930 to Jan. 19, 1931).

Was opened by His Majesty the King Emperor in St. James' Palace. After the general discussion a **Federal Relations Committee** was set up to conduct detailed enquiry. The conference later divided into nine sub-committees, namely : *Federal Structnre, Provincial Constitution, Minorities, Burma, N. W. F. Province, Franchise, Defence, Services* and *Sind.*

The first session laid down the following main principles :—

(*i*) The form of the Constitution would be an all-India Federation embracing British Indian Provinces and those States which agreed to join the Federation.

(*ii*) The responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature at the Centre, subject to certain reservations and safe-guards for the period of transition.

(*iii*) The government in the Governor's Provinces to be reconstituted on the basis of full responsibility.

(b) Second Session. (Sept. 7 to Dec. 18, 1931).

Congress had been carrying out a campaign of Civil Disobedience during the First Session of the R. T. C. But later Lord Irwin followed a concilliatory policy and negotiations between him and Mr. Gandhi culminated in the famous **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** (March 1931). Political (non-violent) prisoners were released and the Congress called off the Civil Disobedience Movement. Mr. Gandhi accordingly participated in the Second Session as the plenipotentiary of the Congress. Thirty-one additional delegates were invited.

The conference failed to arrive at a settlement owing to the communal dead-lock and inherent difficulties about evolving a Federation.

The new decisions arrived at this Session may be outlined as under :—

(*i*) Separation of Burma.

(*ii*) Communal principle of representation in the Provinces.

(*iii*) Extension of franchise and creation of female electorates.

(*iv*) The raising of N. W. F. Province to the status of a Governor's Province.

It was decided to constitute a working Committee in India which came to be called the **Consultative Committee**, to fill up the gaps left out. In addition three other sub-committees were formed, which visited India in the early part of 1932. These were :—

(*i*) **Federal Finance (Percy) Committee** to suggest equitable adjustment of finance between the Provinces and the Centre.

(*ii*) **Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee** to report on the question of adult franchise. Recommended the increase of electorate from 7 millions to 36 millions. Franchise was to be based on property and educational qualifications. Women were to have votes. Special constituencies for labour, depressed classes and taxpayers were created.

Effect was to enfranchise 14 per cent. of total and 27·6 per cent. of total adult population.

(*iii*) **Indian States Enquiry (Davidson) Committee** to report on problems of States as members of the Federation.

(c) **Communal Award. (Aug. 1932).**

Owing to the repeated failure of the Communities to arrive at a concerted decision regarding proportions of representations, the British Government announced a scheme of representation in the Provincial Assemblies.

The Award distributed seats as under :—

General 705, Depressed Classes 71, Backward Areas 20, Sikhs 35, Muslims 489, Indian Christians 21, Anglo-Indians 12, Europeans 25, Commerce and Industry 54, Landholders 35, University 8 and Labour 38.

To table of distribution avoided the term Hindu, in place of which the heading 'General' was substituted. The Depressed Classes were to vote in the General Constituencies as well as their special seats for a period of 20 years—a stipulation which was later modified by the **Poona Pact**, (Sept. 1932) due to the efforts of Mr. Gandhi. It provided for the absorption of the 71 special depressed class seats into the General Constituencies in lieu of reservation of 148 general seats for the depressed classes to be filled through electoral colleges. The electorate for each special women's seat was limited to voters from one community.

(d) **Third Session.** (Nov. 17 to Dec. 24, 1932).

Following the publication of the Communal Award, the third session, or "the Pocket" R. T. C. met in London

to discuss a fixed agenda in private. It was smaller and more informal than the previous ones. The Congress did not participate as most of the leaders were in jail.

(*e*) **White Paper.** (March 18, 1933).

The White Paper incorporating the tentative conclusions and containing proposals for Indian Constitutional Reforms was published on March 18, 1933 It was a document of about 125 pages, subdivided into three portions—the introduction, the proposals and the appendices. The proposals may be broadly summarized as :—

(*i*) Complete Provincial Autonomy.

(*ii*) Federation of 11 (including two new British Indian Provinces of Sind and Orissa) autonomous British Indian provinces and the Indian States, to be brought about by the Princes surrendering a defined corpus of their present sovereign rights to the Crown for the purpose of Federation, but retaining internal Antonomy.

(*c*) Responsibility at the Centre subject to certain safeguards concerning Defence, Foreign and Ecclesiastical affairs.

(*d*) Establishment of a Reserve Bank free from political control and a statutory Railway authority.

(*e*) Extension of Franchise according to the recommendations of the Indian Franchise Committee.

(*f*) One-third of all the British India seats in the Federal Legislature to Muslims.

(*g*) Direct election to the Federal Lower Chamber, and election by the members of the Provincial Legislatures to the Federal Upper Chamber.

(*f*) **Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.** (Published Nov. 22, 1934).

After the publication of the White Paper a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament was appointed under the Chairmanship of Lord Linlithgow to examine the proposals for Indian Constitutional Reforms. It held 159 meetings extending over 18 months during

1933 and 1934, and examined 120 witnesses including ex-Governors of Provinces, representatives of Services and Women's organisations, Communal and Commercial Delegations, retired officials and a number of other persons, English as well as Indian. The crowing event in this record investigation was the performance of Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India who answered more than 5,000 questions.

The J. P C. Report endorsed the general plan of the White Paper, excepting one important modification regarding method of election to the Federal Lower Chamber, which they recommended should be indirect. The Report formed the basis of the Government of India Bill.

III. THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

The India Bill received Royal assent on August 2, 1935. The Act consists of 478 clauses and 16 Schedules, occupying 455 printed pages and is the longest Act in the history of Parliament. The passage of the Reform Act has completely re-orientated a political controversy that has harrassed India for the past 20 years. It is not possible to give here more than a synopsis of the provisions of this great measure :—

I. FEDERATION.

The aim of the new constitution is to link more than 500 Indian autocracies (many of them admittedly very small) with 11 Provinces of British India which will be created autonomous units for the first time. By a subtle realignment of powers, Britain, British India and Indian India will be associated in governing this vast sub continent of more than 353 million people, of varied races, culture and creeds, in an area larger than several European countries taken together.

Establishment of Federation.

Federation of India will be established by a proclamation of His Majesty on (1) presentation of an address to the King by each House of Parliament and (2) Rulers of the

States representing not less than half the aggregate population of the States and entitled to not less than half the seats to be allotted to the States in the Federal Upper Chamber having signified their desire to accede to the Federation by the execution of Instruments of Accession.

Thus the Federation of India shall consist of :—

(*i*) 11 Governors' Provinces including—Bengal, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-Western Frontier Province, Orissa, Sind.

Burma shall cease to be a part of India.

(*ii*) Indian States which have acceded or may thereafter accede to the Federation.

(*iii*) Provinces under Chief Commissioners including —British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, area known as Panth Piploda.

Aden shall cease to be a part of India

2. POWERS OF FEDERATION.

The Division of Powers will be as under :—

(*a*) Powers exclusive to the Centre to include matters of national nature, which interest the component parts and the Federation alike.

(*b*) Concurrent powers regarding matters that have a local in addition to a federal importance.

(*c*) Powers exclusive to the Provinces and the States include matters of purely local importance.

3. FEDERAL EXECUTIVE.

(*a*) **Executive authority** of the Federation shall be exercised on behalt of His Majesty by the Governor-General, either directly or through officers subordinate to him.

The executive authority shall extend to :—

(*i*) matters in respect of which the Federal Legislature has powers to make laws;

(*ii*) the raising in British India on behalf of His Majesty of Forces and their governance;

(*iii*) the exercise of such rights, authority, jurisdiction as are exercisable by His Majesty in relation to tribal areas.

(*b*) **Governor-General's Reserved Subjects.**

The functions of Governor-General with respect to *defence* and *ecclesiastical affairs* and with respect to *external affairs*, except the relations between the Federation and any part of His Majesty's dominions, shall be exercised by him in his discretion, and his functions in or in relation to the tribal areas shall be similarly exercised.

To assist him in the exercise of these functions, the Governor-General may appoint *counsellors*, not exceeding three in number.

(*c*) **Governor-General's Special Responsibility.**

The Governor-General will have special responsibilities for the following :—

(*i*) Prevention of any grave menace to the peace and tranquility of India or any part thereof;

(*ii*) Safeguarding the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government;

(*iii*) Safeguarding the interests of the minorities;

(*iv*) Protecting the rights and privileges of Government servants, as provided for by the Act;

(*v*) Prevention of discriminatory laws against British and Burmese imports;

(*vi*) Protection of the interests of Indian States.

(*d*) **Council of Ministers.**

There shall be Council of Ministers, not exceeding *ten* in number, to aid and advise the Governor-General in

the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Act required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion.

The validity of any thing done by the Governor-General shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion, or ought or ought not to have exercised his individual judgment.

The Governor-General's ministers shall be chosen and summoned by him, shall be sworn as members of the Council and shall hold office during his pleasure.

A minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either chamber of the Federal Legislature snall at the expiration of that period cease to be a minister.

(*e*) Financial Adviser to Governor-General.

The Governor-General may appoint a person to be his financial adviser to assist the Governor-General in the discharge of his special responsibility for safeguarding the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government, and also to give advice to the Federal Gevernment upon any matter relating to finance with respect to which he may be consulted.

(*f*) Advocate-General for Federation.

Governor-General shall appoint a person to be Advocate-General for Federation, to give advice to the Federal Government on legal matters.

(*g*) Governor-General's Discretionary Powers.

The Governor-General will be empowered to act in his discretion regarding a number or matters connected with :—

(*i*) His Council of Ministers.

(*ii*) Appointment of Counsellors, Financial Adviser and Advocate-General.

(*iii*) Promulgation of Ordinances.

(*iv*) Assumption of powers for himself by Proclamation, in the case of a breakdown of the Constitution Act.

4. FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

(*a*) The Federal Legislature shall consist of :—

(*i*) His Majesty represented by the Governor-General.

(*ii*) Two Chambers to be known respectively as the Council of State and the House of Assembly (or Federal Assembly). The difference between the two Houses being that money Bills will be introduced only in the Lower House. The Governor-General will have powers regarding summoning, proroguing, and dissolving the two Houses.

(*b*) The following table gives full particulars regarding the two Chambers :—

Item.	Council of State.	House of Assembly.
Membership.	Total 260. British India 156. Indian States 104.	Total 375. British India 250. Indian States 125.
Duration.	A permanent body not subject to dissolution, but one-third members shall retire every third year.	Ordinarily 5 years.
Qualifications for membership.	Age not less than 30 years. Property qualifications or such other qualification as laid down for the respective constituency.	Age not less than 25 years. Property qualifications or such other qualification as laid down for the respective constituency.
Mode of Election	(*i*) **Direct Election** for Sikh, Mohammedan and General seats which will be voted for in territorial constitution.	**Indirect Election.** (*i*) Persons to fill the seats in the Federal Assembly allotted to a Governor's Province as General seats, Sikh seats or Mohammedan seats shall be chosen by electorates

Item.	Council of State.	House of Assembly.
		consisting of such of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province as hold therein General seats, Sikh seats or Mohammedan seats respectively, voting in the case of a general election in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. So under the Act, Federal Assembly is to be principally elected by Provincial Assemblies.
	(*ii*) **Indirect Election** for Anglo-Indian, European and Indian Christians. Seats which shall be filled up by the members of Electoral Colleges consisting of such persons as are members of the Provincial Councils.	(*ii*) Seats reserved for Europeans, Anglo Indians, Indian Christians and Women are to be filled by representatives of those groups in the Provincial Assemblies voting in *ad hoc* electoral colleges.

Item.	Council of State.	House of Assembly.
	(*iii*) Representatives of States will be appointed by the Rulers, as desired.	(*iii*) Seats allotted to the representatives of Commerce and Industry, Landholders, Representatives of Labour, non-provincial seats of commerce and industry, non-provincial seats of labour, are to be filled respectively by Chamber of Commerce and similar Associations, by landholders voting in territorial constituencies, by labour organisations, by Associated Chamber of Commerce and Federated Chambers of Commerce and Commercial bodies of Northern India, labour organisations. (*iv*) Election in the Federal Assembly among the *Indian States* would be on the principle that the number of seats alloted to each State or group of States should be proportionate to their population.

(c) TABLE OF SEATS.

The Federal Assembly *Representatives of British India.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Province.	Total Seats.	Total of General Seats.	General seats reserved for Scheduled castes.	Sikh Seats.	Mohammedan Seats.	Anglo-Indian Seats.	European Seats.	Indian Christian Seats.	Seats for representatives of commerce & industry.	Landholders' Seats	Seats for representatives of Labour.	Women's seats.
Madras ...	37	19	4	...	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay ...	30	13	2	...	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal ...	37	10	3	...	17	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
United Provinces ...	37	19	3	...	12	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
Punjab ...	30	6	1	6	14	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
Bihar ...	30	16	2	..	9	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Central Provinces & Berar ..	15	9	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Assam ...	10	4	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
North-West Frontier Province	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa ...	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sind ...	5	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
British Baluchistan ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Non-Provincial Seats ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Totals ...	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	11	7	10	9

(*d*) TABLE OF SEATS

Council of State

Province or community.	Total.	General.	Scheduled castes.	Sikhs.	Mohd.	Women
Madras ...	20	14	1	...	4	1
Bombay ...	16	10	1	...	4	1
Bengal ...	20	8	1	...	10	1
U. P. ...	20	11	1	...	7	1
Punjab ...	16	3	...	4	8	1
Behar ...	16	10	1	...	4	1
C. P. and Berar	8	6	1	...	1	...
Assam ...	5	3	...	...	2	...
N. W. F. P. ...	5	1	...	...	4	...
Orissa ...	5	4	...	...	1	...
Sind ...	5	2	...	...	3	...
Baluchistan ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Delhi ...	1	1	...	...	.	...
Ajmer Marwara	1	1	...	...	...	...
Coorg ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indians	1	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans ...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Christian	2	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	150	75	6	4	49	6

5. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(*a*) Provincial Executive.

The executive authority of a Province shall be exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor either directly or through officers subordinate to him.

Administration of Provincial affairs.

There shall be *Council of Ministers* to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions. But Gover-

nor has full power to use his individual judgment. The decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion or ought not to have exercised his individual judgment.

The Governor's Ministers shall be chosen and summoned by him and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Special Responsibilities and Powers of the Governor will be similar to those of the Governor-General with the difference that they will be restricted to the Province.

(*b*) **Provincial Legislatures.**

There shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature which shall consist of His Majesty represented by the Governor and :—

(*a*) in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam—Two Chambers.

(*b*) in other Provinces—One Chamber.

Where there are two Chambers of a Provincial Legislature, they shall be known respectively as the *Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.*

Legislative Assembly of every Province shall continue for five years.

Legislative Council shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution, but one-third of the members thereof shall retire every third year.

The representation in the Legislative Assemblies and Councils is based mainly on the allocation of seats to communities and to specified interests. The separate electorate is based upon the Communal Award issued by British Government on August 4th, 1932 with modification under Poona Pact.

The reserved seats for the Depressed classes are to be filled by a form of double election. All members of the

Depressed classes who are registered on the general electorate roll of certain constituencies will elect a panel of four candidates belonging to their own body, and the four persons who receive the highest votes to the primary election will be the only candidates for election to the reserved seat, but the candidate finally elected to the reserved seat will be elected by the general electorate.

(c) **Chief Commissioner's Provinces.**

A Chief Commissioner's Province shall be administered by Governor-General acting to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner.

The executive authority of the Federation extends to British-Baluchistan as it extends to other Chief Commissioner's Provinces, but notwithstanding anything in this Act, no Act of the Federal Legislature shall apply to British-Baluchistan unless the Governor-General in his discretion by public notification so directs. The Governor-General may make any regulation or amend any Act of the Federal Legislature or Indian law for application in British-Baluchistan.

(*d*) THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Members elected by constituencies to represent.	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar	Central Provinces	Assam	North-Western Frontier Province	Orissa	Sind
General Population (1) ...	146	114*	78	140	42	86	84	47	9	44	18
Muhammedans ...	28	29	117	64	84	39	14	34	36	4	33
Women : General ...	6	5	2	4	1	3	3	1‡	...	2‡	1
Sikh ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhammedan ...	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	...	...	...	1
Anglo Indian ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Christian ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indians ...	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Europeans ..	3	3	11	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	2
Indian-Christians ...	8	3	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...
Backward Areas and Tribes	1	1	...	...	...	7	1	9	...	5	...
Commerce, Industry Mining Planting ...	6	17	19	3	1	4	2	11	...	1	2
Landholders ..	6	2	5	6	5†	4	3	...	2	2	2
Labour ..	6	7	8	3	3	3	2	4	...	1	1
Universities ...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	...
Sikhs ...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	3	...	...
Totals ..	215	175	250	228	175	152	112	108	50	60	60
(1) Reserved for Scheduled Castes ..	30	15	30	20	8	15	20	7	...	6	...

*Seven seats reserved for Marathas. †One seat to be filled by a Zamindar.
‡The seats reserved for women are to be non-communal seats.

(*e*) PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Members elected by constituencies to represent.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal	United Province.	Bihar.	Assam.
General Population ...	35	20	10	34	9	10
Muhammedans ...	7	5	17	17	4	6
Europeans ...	1	1	3	1	1	2
Indian Christians ...	3	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ...	46	26	30		4	18
Seats to be filled by the Legislative Assembly.	..	..	27	..	12	..
Seats to be filled by the Governor: ..						
Not less than ...	8	3	6	6	3	3
Not more than ...	10	4	8	8	4	4
Total of Seats: ...						
Not less than ...	54	29	63	5	29	21
Not more than ...	56	30	65	6	30	22

6. FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

The executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation and the construction, maintenance and operation of railways shall be exercised by the Federal Railway Authority.

Not less than three-sevenths of the members of the Authority shall be persons appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion and the Governor-General shall in his discretion appoint a member of the Authority to be the President thereof.

The authority in discharging their functions shall act on business principles, due regard being had by them to the interests of agriculture, industry, commerce and the general public.

Railway Tribunal.

There shall be a Railway Tribunal consisting of a President and two other persons to be selected to act in each case by the Governor-General in his discretion from a panel of eight persons appointed by him in his discretion,

being persons with railway, administrative or business experience. Tribunal may make such orders including interim orders, varying or discharging a direction or order of the Authority, orders for the payment of compensation or damages and of costs and orders for the production of documents and the attendance of witnesses as the circumstances of the case may require.

An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from any decision of the Railway Tribunal on a question of law.

7. THE JUDICATURE

(*a*) Federal Court.

There shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India.

The Federal Court shall sit in Delhi and at such other place or places, if any, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the Governor-General, from time to time appoint.

Functions of the Federal Court :—

(1) It will have *original jurisdiction.*

(2) It shall have *appellate jurisdiction* from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in British India, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Act or any order in council made thereunder.

(3) It shall have appellate jurisdiction from a High Court in a Federal State.

(4) *Advisory jurisdiction.*—to report to the Governor-General on matters of public importance referred to the Court.

The law declared by the Federal Court and by any judgment of the Privy Council shall so far as applicable be recognised as binding and shall be followed by all courts in British India.

Appeal to the Privy Council.

(1) An appeal shall lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council *without leave* from any judgment of the Federal Court given in the exercise of its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of constitutional matters.

(2) In any other case *by leave* of the Federation or of His Majesty in Council.

(*b*) **High Courts in India.**

There shall be High Courts in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore and Patna; Chief Courts of Oudh; Judicial Commissioner's Courts in the Central Provinces and Berar, in the North-Western Frontier Provinces and in Sind.

Every High Court shall be a court of record and shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as His Majesty may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint.

8. SERVICES.

(*a*) **Defence Services.**

The power of His Majesty and of any person authorised in that behalf by His Majesty to grant commission in any naval, military or air force raised in India, extends to the granting of a *commission* in any such force to any person who might be, or has been, lawfully enlisted or enrolled in that force.

(*b*) **Civil Services.**

The appointment to Civil Services known as Indian Civil Service, Indian Medical Service and the Indian Police Service shall, until Parliament otherwise determines, be made by the Secretary of State.

(*c*) **Public Service Commissions.**

There shall be a Public Service Commission for the Federation and a Public Service Commission for each Province.

Two or more Provinces may agree that there shall be one Public Service Commission for that group of Provinces or that the Public Service Commission for one of the provinces shall serve the needs of all the Provinces.

It shall be the duty of the Federal and Provincial Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Federation and the services of the Provinces respectively.

9. HOME GOVERNMENT.

(*a*) Secretary of State.

The Council of India as existing immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be dissolved. There shall be a body of 3 to 6 persons appointed by the Secretary of State whose duty it shall be to advise the Secretary of State on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their advice.

It shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of State whether or not he consults with his advisers on any matter either collectively or individually.

(*b*) High Commissioner for India.

There shall be a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom. The High Commissioner shall perform functions chiefly in connection with contracts as the Governor-General may from time to time direct.

IV. PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY, 1937.

The first step towards the fulfilment of the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935, was taken by the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937. British India came to be composed of 11 provinces under Governors as the direct representatives of the Crown of England and several Chief-Commissioners' provinces. The question of forming a federation as envisaged in the Act is engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India. In September 1936 the Vicerory issued an appeal to the Princes to join the federation and nominated experienced

Civilians to tour the States to talk on matters relating to Federation.

The main constitutional changes thus effected are :—

(*i*) The Council of India ends after being in existence for 80 years. Some of its functions pass over to a body of advisers with the same numerical limits, during the interim period between April 1, 1937 and the establishment of the Federation, when the number of advisers would become 3 to 6.

(*ii*) The system of dyarchy in the provinces which had been introduced by the Montford Reforms ends. All Provincial subjects will henceforth be under elected Ministers, subject to the Governors' action by virtue of their special responsibilities and discretionary powers. Each province is to have a Chief Minister, or Premier.

(*iii*) A Federal Court of India will begin working from October 1937, which will serve as the tribunal for settling constitutional disputes.

(*iv*) Burma becomes politically separate from India.

(*v*) Aden remains no longer under the Government of India.

V. THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEADLOCK.

At the elections consequent upon the inauguration of Provincial Autonony, the Indian National Congress organised an election campaign hitherto not known in the history of this country and swept the board in 6 Provinces: Madras, Bombay, C. P., Bihar, Orissa, and U. P., by gaining absolute majority. It was also largest single party in Assam, and Bengal. Thereupon the Congress decided to accept office provided the Governors of the Provinces concerned would give an unqualified assurance not to use their special responsibilities. This resulted in a deadlock for the Governors could not divest themselves of the responsibility imposed upon them by the Constitution Act. Since then interim minority ministries in these 6 Provinces have been working ; the Governors have not summoned the legislatures and the Congress has questioned the vali-

dity and legality of the Governors action, and has proposed that the matter he referred to arbitration. There have been statements from the Congress side by M. Gandhi and the Government side by the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary of State.

On June 23, 1937 His Excellency Lord Linlithgow issued a message to the country on the constitutional dead-lock, saying that 3 months' working of the new constitution had shown that from the practical point of view assurances were not essential to the smooth and harmonious working. He pointed out that the Ministers have the duty of advising the Governor over the whole range of the executive Government ; including the area of special responsibilities. As between resignation and dismissal, normal constitutional practice leans very heavily to the side of resignation. He opined that given goodwill on all sides, the constitution will work. The Congress Working Committee meets on July 5, 1937 and the repurcusions of this message will be known only then.

VI. COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES AND REPORTS.

Name.	Year.	President or Personnel.	Object.	Result.
Islington (Royal) Commission	1912	*Lord Islington*	To suggest means of satisfying rising aspirations of the Indians.	Belated report was published in 1917 when it was far behind the times. Certain steps for Indianisation of services were recommended although a preponderance of European civil servants was to be retained. The Report was not received well by the Indians.
Meston Committee.	1921	*Lord Meston*	To review the Financial relations of the Central Government with the provincial ones under the Montford Reforms; to	A standard scale of contributions to which the Provinces were to work by degrees, was fixed. Income-tax was to remain a central subject. Provincss were to be awarded receipts from stamps. Provinces were to contribute a sum of Rs. 983

Name	Year.	President or Personnel.	Object.	Result.
			arrange an ideal distribution of deficit in the Central revenues.	lakhs. Madras had to contribute the largest sum, Rs. 348 lakhs. The above recommendations were altered by the Joint Select Committee on Montford Reforms. Standard con tributions were done away with in 1928.
Indian Fiscal Commission.	1921	Officials and representatives of European and Indian Commercial Interests.	To decide whether any discriminate protection should be given to Industries.	The policy of discriminate protection of specified industries was adopted. The burden on the community was recommended to be kept as light as possible.
Lee Commission	1922	*Lord Lee*	To report on ways and means of Indianisation of	Report brought out in 1923 was rejected *in toto* by the then Assembly. It was, however,

Name.	Date.	President or Personnel.	Object.	Result.
			services. Commission was appointed by powers of certification of the Viceroy; Assembly opposed its appointment.	accepted and adopted by the Government. Civil services were to be subordinated to the Heads of Departments (whether ministers or otherwise); thenceforth 60 per cent. of new vacancies in civil services were to go to Indians.
Muddiman Committee.	1924	*Sir Alexander Muddiman.*	To report on the working of Montford Reforms of 1919 and examine reasons for failure of Dyarchy.	The Report was published in two parts: Majority Report (signed by President, Sapru, Shafi and others), and the Mincrity Report (sponsored by Jinnah and others), Majority Report attributed failure of Dyarchy to lack of co-operation between Ministers and Executive Councillors, Minority Report held the defect to be inherent in the constitution. Control by Secretary of State was

Name.	Date.	President or Personnel.	Object.	Result.
				recommended to be decreased and joint meetings and consultations between Ministers and Executive, appointment of Council Secretaries to assist Ministers, re-arrangement of transferred and reserved subjects, revision of Meston Award were among the recommendations.
Auxiliary & Territorial Force Committee.	1924	*Sir Jhon Shea.*	To suggest ways and means for expansion of the Territorial and Auxiliary forces to make them as efficient as the regular Army.	University Training Corps were to be regarded as educational and were not to have any liability for military service. Territorial Force was to be organised on lines similar to regular Indian Army, while Auxiliary Force was to be run on same lines as British units.

Name.	Date.	President or Personnel.	Object.	Result.
				The latter two were to be liable for military service. Development of ranks in the U. T. C. was also recommended. All these recommendations were accepted by the Government.
Acworth Committee.	1924	*Sir William Acworth.*	To investigate Indian Railway system.	Composition and functions of the Railway Board and the administrative organisation were overhauled. **Division** system replaced the old **departmental** system of administration. In the new system the responsibility of running a division rests on one man. *Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1924* and the annual contributions of Rail-

Name.	Year.	President or Personnel.	Object.	Result.
Royal Commission on Agriculture.	1926	*Lord Linlithgow.*	To report on the present conditions of and recommend improvements for agriculture and the lot of the villagers.	Establishment of *Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.* Recommendations included expansion of Pusa Research Institute and Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research and the formation of a Central Jute Committee.
Hilton Young Commission.	1927	*The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Edward Hilton Young.*	To investigate the position of Indians in Kenya and other African colonies; to review the situation created by White Paper of July 1927.	Appointment of High Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and delegation of the powers of supervision and control—hitherto exercised through the Secretary of State—to the Governor-General were recommended. Conclusions arrived at by the Government were announced in September 1929.

Name.	Year.	President or Personnel.	Object.	Result.
				ways to the Government were fixed. Any surplus in excess of Rs. 3 crores in one year after the contribution had been paid, was to go over to General finances.
Skeen Committee.	1925	*Lt.-Gen. Sir Andrew Skeen.*	To report in what manner could more Indian Commissioned Officers be appointed in the Indian Army and whether it was desirable to establish a Military College (similar to the Sandhurst one) in India; if so, when.	Report published in 1917 recommended abandonment of Eight Unit Scheme propounded by Lord Rawlinson, by which eight units in the Army were to be Indianised in 24 years. Skeen recommended doubling Indian cadets at Sandhurst and opening *by 1933 an Indian Sandhurst at Dehra Dun.* Report was thought in advance of times by Government, but insistent public opinion caused the *Military College to be opened in 1931.*

Name.	Year.	President or Personnel.	Object.	Result.
Butler Committee.	1927-28	*Sir Harcourt Butler.*	To report on relations of Indian States with Paramount Power and on rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements and Sanads etc., and suggest means for bettering relations with the British.	Viceroy as representative of the Crown was recommended to deal with the States. Matters of dispute between States *inter se* or a State and Paramount Power should be referred to an independent Committee Paramount Power should retain final voice in matters of defence etc.
Banking Enquiry Committee.	1929	*Sir B. N. Mitra.*	To study the existing system of Banking of India.	Ways for protection of public by due control on banks, developing of Joint Stock banks to supply agrarian requirements and giving necessary technical training to Indians were suggested.

Name.	Year.	President or Personnel.	Object.	Result.
Royal Commission on Labour	1929	*Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley*	To enquire into India's labour problems ; to investigate the conditions under which industrial labourers work.	Report of the Commission was brought out in 1931. Recommendations for the control of factories and their protection from creditors, removal of child labour and of indebtedness of labourers, prescribing hours for dock labourers etc., were made. Several All-India legislations have been enacted on the above lines.
Hammond Committee	1935	*Sir Laurie Hammond (chairman) Justice Din Mohd., Justice Subha Rao, Mr. Laithwate.*	To prepare a complete scheme of delimitation of territorial constituencies of the Federal and Provincial Legislative Councils.	Reported on March 3, 1936. Except in Bombay and Madras, single member constituencies were recommended, save where reserved seats for scheduled castes or backward tribes necessitate multi-member constituencies.

Name.	Year.	President or Personnel.	Object.	Result.
				Special constituencies for women in selected areas were recommended. Graduates of seven years' standing will be allowed to vote in the University Constituencies. Landholders' seats will be filled through territorial constituencies. Tribunals will be set up to review Labour Constituencies. The proposals of Local Governments for delimitation of constituencies are accepted. Voting in multi-member constituencies is to be cumulative. The establishment of an Election Department has beenurged.
Niemeyer Report	May 1936	*Sir Otto Niemeyer*	To report on the Financial implications of the new constitution.	Important recommendations are :— (*i*) Income-tax amounting to 6 crores of rupees assignable to the Provinces was to be retained by the Centre for 6 years : the Centre to relax this hold within the next five years.

Name.	Year.	President or Personnel.	Object.	Result.
				(*ii*) Financial aids to the Province from the commencement of the provincial autonomy partly in the form of annual cash subventions, partly in the form of cancellation of debts, incurred previous to April 1, 1937, and partly in the form of distribution of a further 12½ per cent. of the Jute tax. The annual cash subventions proposed were :—U. P. 26 lakhs for 5 years ; Assam Rs. 2 lakhs ; Orissa Rs. 40 lakhs ; N. W. F. P. Rs. 100 lakhs subject to reconsideration after 5 years ; and Sind Rs. 105 lakhs to be reduced by stages in 10 years. The Centre is to distribute Income Tax revenue on the following percentage ratio :— Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U. P. 15, Punjab 8, Bihar 10, C. P. 5, Assam 2, N.-W. F. P. 1, Orissa 2, and Sind 2.

VIII. ARMY IN INDIA.

1. Administration of Army.

(a) Control.

The Secretary of State for India has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the military administration in India. The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian Military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office.

Under the new Constitution, Defence will be a reserved department to be administered by the Governor-General of the Federation.

(b) Command.

The executive and administrative control of the Army in India is exercised by the *Commander in-Chief*, who is an extraordinary member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. He is also a member of the Council of State. In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India.

He is assisted in carrying out his responsibility by the Army Department on the one hand and the Army Headquarters on the other.

(c) The Army Department.

Deals with all army Services proper, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the R. A. F. in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Army Department has no relations with the commander of troops or the staffs of formation subordinate to the Army Headquarters.

The Department is administered by a Secretary, who is also the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, for the purpose of the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India. He is an official member of the Legislative Assembly and is assisted by a number of officials.

(*d*) The Army Headquarters.

Consists of the branches administered by four Principal Staff Officers—the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of the Ordnance—together with others like the Engineering branch (which deals with Engineering Services in war and peace) and the Military Secretary's branch (which deals with appointments and recruitments of officials).

The four principal branches function as under :—

(*i*) **The General Staff Branch** concerns itself with the military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organization and training of troops, and the collection and distribution of military intelligence.

(*ii*) **The Adjutant-General's Branch** is responsible for matters connected with the raising, organising and maintenance of military forces, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, pay, pensions, martial, military and international law, medical, personal and ceremonial questions, mobilisation and demobilisation. The Director of Medical Services in India is included in this branch.

(*iii*) **The Quarter-master General's Branch** is responsible for supplies (foodstuff, forage, fuel etc.,) transportation movements, military farms, remounts, veterinary, garrison and questions connected therewith.

(*iv*) **The Master-General of Ordnance Branch** is responsible for the manufacture, supply and inspection of ordnance stores, clothing, munitions, guns, chemicals. The branch also deals with patents, royalties and inventions.

(*e*) Territorial Divisions.

Indian territory and the Army in India are divided into four commands, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the independent district of Burma under a Commander.

Each General Officer Commanding-in-Chief is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed in his area, and also for the internal security arrangements. The commands are further divided into districts commanded by district commanders.

The 4 commands comprise 13 districts, 4 Independent Brigade Areas and 30 Brigades and Brigade Areas.

The distribution is as under :—

(*i*) **Northern Command.** (Headquarters at Murree) coincides roughly with the N. W. F. P. and the Punjab and comprises the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Waziristan.

(*ii*) **Western Command,** (Headquarters at Quetta) conicides with Sind and Baluchistan and comprises the Baluchistan District and Sind and Zhob Independent Brigade Areas.

(*iii*) **Southern Command,** (Headquarters at Poona) coincides roughly with Bombay and Madras Presidencies and parts of the C. P. and Rajputana, and comprises the Deccan, Bombay and Madras districts and Poona Independent Brigade Area.

(*iv*) **Eastern Command.** (Headquarters at Nainital) coincides roughly with the U. P. and Bengal Presidency and comprises Merrut, Lucknow, Presidency (and Assam) districts and Delhi Independent Brigade Area.

(*f*) **War Organization.**

For puposes of war the Army in India is distributed into three groups.

(*i*) **Internal Security Troops,** stationed all over India, ensure tranquillity within India during the absence of the Field Army.

(*ii*) **Covering Force,** stationed on the North-west frontier to ensure that the mobilization and concentration of the Field Army is carried out undisturbed.

(*iii*) **Field Army** which represents the major striking force at the disposal of the Government of India.

(*g*) The Royal Air Force in India.

Is controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as a part of the defence services of the Indian Empire. The Air Force Budget is included in the Military Estimates. The Commander of the Air Force, the Air Officer Commanding-in-India is an Air Marshal, whose rank corresponds to a Lieutenant-General in Army.

The Headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located at the capital of the Government of India. The Air Force Headquarters is divided into 6 branches, namely, air staff personnel, technical, stores, medical and engineering with business analogous to the branches of Army Headquarters.

The formations subordinate to the R. A. F. Headquarters are :—

(*i*) *Group Command* known as No. 1 (Indian) Group, Headquarters, at Peshawar under a Group Captain, with subordinate wing-stations at Kohat and Risalpur.

(*ii*) *One wing command* located at Quetta.

(*iii*) *The Aircraft Depot* at Drigh Road, Karachi which forms the wholesale store and provision department of the R. A. F. It also forms the main workshop and repairshop.

(*iv*) *The Aircraft Park* located in peace times at Lahore, constitutes a central retail establishment. In war time this unit is intended to be a mobile formation.

(*h*) The Royal Indian Navy.

(Or the sea-service under the control of the Government of India) was inaugurated on October 2, 1934 at Bombay and the former Royal Indian Marine then ceased to function.

The Central head of the Service is the Commander-in-Chief in India, but it is otherwise under the command of a Flag Officer of the Royal Navy. It consists of a Depot ship, 4 Sloops, 2 Patrol vessels and a Survey vessel.

Its function in addition to the training of its personnel for war, includes fishery protection in the Bay of Bengal and other Navy duties. The R. I. N. maintains a close association with the East Indies squadron and accordingly India pays £100,000 a year towards upkeep of certain ships of the squadron. In addition, India pays £3,000 a year on account of Indian Transport Service performed by the Admiralty. India's total naval expenditure is well under half a million pounds.

2. Composition of the Army.

(*a*) Classification of Forces.

The Army in India is composed of the following classes of Forces:

(*i*) **The regular British Forces** in India consist of 5 British Cavalry regiments and 45 British Infantry battalions. In addition, there are the Royal Artillery batteries, the R. A. F. squadrons and personnel in the Royal Indian Navy.

(*ii*) **The regular Indian Forces** consist of:

(*a*) 19 Infantry Regiments.

(*b*) 21 Indian Cavalry Regiments.

and other units like the Indian Signal Corps, Royal Tank Corps etc.

(*iii*) **The Auxiliary Force** was created in 1920 to include European British subjects in India with a view to train them for service in cases of emergencies. The military service is purely local. It comprises of all branches—Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Infantry.

(*iv*) **The Indian Territorial Force** aims at training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. Membership involves liability for military service, in certain cases. It consists of *provincial battalions*, *Urban units* and *the University Training Corps* units.

(*v*) **The Indian Army Reserve** consists of private soldiers or their equivalent, the training of which is carried out biennially.

(*vi*) **The Indian State Forces** consist of military forces raised and maintained by the native States at their own expense and for State service. In cases of emergency the State Forces render help to the Government of India.

(*b*) **Strength of the Army.** (Approximately)

British Army	60,000.
Indian Army	1,68,000.
Indian State Forces	44,000.
Reserves	39,000.
Auxiliary Force	30,000.
Indian Territorial Force	12,000.

(*c*) **Persons admitted for services**

Are restricted to the members of the martial classes, most of whom come from the Punjab and Nepal.

The classes at present enlisted are :—

Punjabi Muslims, Sikhs, Dogras or hill Rajputs ; Pathans (only Orakzais, Yusuf zais, Khattaks, Mahsuds, Adam Khel Afridis), Jats and Ahirs from the Punjab ; Garhwallis from British Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal ; Kumaonis from Almora district ; Gurkhas from Central and Eastern Nepal ; Rajputs from the U P., and Rajputana ; Maharattas ; Selected Madrasis ; Chins, Kachins and Karens from Burma.

3. Ranks in various Arms.

(*a*) **Comparison of Indian and British Ranks.**

Indian.	*British.*
Non-Commissioned Ranks.	
(*i*) Recruit	(*i*) Private (Recruit).
(*ii*) Trained Sepoy	(*ii*) Private (Trained).
(*iii*) Lance Naik	(*iii*) Lance Corporal.
(*iv*) Naik	(*iv*) Corporal.
(*v*) Havildar or Daffadar	(*v*) Company Quarter Master Sergeant (C. Q. M. S.)

(*vi*) Company Sergeant Major (C. S. M.)
(*vii*) Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant (R. Q. M. S.)
(*viii*) Regimental Sergeant Major (R. S. M.)

Commissioned Ranks.

(*i*) Jamadar	(*i*) 2nd. Lieutenant.
(*ii*) Subedar or Risaldar	(*ii*) Lieutenant.
(*iii*) Subedar Major or Risaldar Major	(*iii*) Captain.
	(*iv*) Major.
	(*v*) Lieut-Colonel.
	(*vi*) Colonel.
	(*vii*) Brigadier.
	(*viii*) Major-General.
	(*ix*) Lieut.-General.
	(*x*) General.
	(*xi*) Field Marshal.

(*b*) **Commissioned Ranks in R. A. F. and the Royal Navy.**

Royal Air Force	*Royal Navy*
(*a*) Pilot	(*a*) Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.
(*b*) Flying Officer	(*b*) Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.
(*c*) Flight Lieutenant	(*c*) Lieutenant.
(*d*) Squadron Leader	(*d*) Lieutenant Commander.
(*e*) Wing Commander	(*e*) Commander.
(*f*) Group Captain	(*f*) Captain.
(*g*) Air Commodore	(*g*) Commodore.
(*h*) Air Vice Marshal	(*h*) Rear-Admiral.
(*i*) Air Marshal	(*i*) Vice Admiral.
(*j*) Air Chief Marshal	(*j*) Admiral.
(*k*) Marshal of the Royal Air Force	(*k*) Admiral of the Fleet.

(c) Miscellaneous

(i) Various ranks are distinguished by the following badges :—

Second Lieutenant	...	One star
Lieutenant	...	Two stars
Captain	...	Three stars
Major	...	A crown
Lt.-Colonel	...	A crown and a star
Colonel	...	A crown and two stars.

(ii) *The King's Commissioned Officers* are those who command by virtue of the commission signed by His Majesty the King.

(iii) *Indian Commissioned Officers* are those officers who command by virtue of the commissions signed by His Excellency the Viceroy.

(iv) *Non-Commissioned Officers* are entitled to command their men by the power bestowed upon them by the Officer Commanding of their unit.

(v) *Warrant Officers* are those who Command by virtue of a document signed by the Secretary of State for War.

4. Indianisation.

(a) Policy.

The policy of Indianization, at present accepted, aims at the Indianization of all the units of one division of all arms (including ancillary services) and one cavalry brigade. This will entail the complete Indianization of certain existing units and the raising of new units of certain arms of which no Indian units previously existed. The following steps have been taken to realize the object aimed at :—

(a) An Indian Military Academy has been established at Dehra Dun. The Indian officers commissioned from this institution bear the title "Indian Commissioned Officers."

(b) The formation of a purely Indian Artillery Brigade has been sanctioned and begun.

(c) The Indianization of Divisional Signals has been commenced.

(b) **Progress.**

On March 31, 1935, there were 138 King's Commissioned Officers of Indian nationality with cavalry and infantry units under Indianization, three with the artillery and one each with the Signals and Sappers and Miners while seven aspirants for the engineer service were still doing their post-graduate training. These figures include all those who received their initial training at Sandhurst or Woolwich. In this year the first Indian officer passed from the Staff College, Quetta, to which he had been nominated by the Commander-in-Chief.

Three Indians were appointed to the Indian Veterinary Corps and a scheme for the further Indianization of the Corps is under consideration. An Indian regiment of artillery came into being at Bangalore on January 15, 1935, and recruits were enlisted to complete the brigade. Indianization of the 4th Indian Divisional Signals was continued by the Indianization of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, signal section.

In 1932, the first batch of 6 Indian Cadets passed out of Cranwell, obtaining Commissions as Pilot Officers. These Officers began the first units of the Indian Air Force.

5. **Training Institutions.**

The following institutions in India exist for the higher training of Military personnel and for the education of instructors for units :—

(i) Staff College, Quetta.

(ii) Senior Officer's School, Belgaum.

(iii) School of Artillery, Kakul.

(iv) Equitation School, Saugor.

(v) Small Arms Schools (India) at Panchmarhi and Ahmed Nagar.

(*vi*) Army School of Physical Training, Ambail.

(*vii*) Indian Army Ordnance Corps School of Instruction, Kirkee.

(*viii*) Army School of Cookery, Poona.

(*ix*) Army School of Education, Belgaum.

(*x*) Royal Tank Corps, Ahmed Nagar.

6. India's Defence Expenditure.

Years.		Crores.	Years.		Crores.
1910-11	...	28	1928-29	...	55
1911-12	...	28'5	1929-30	...	55'10
1912-13	...	28'5	1930-31	...	54'30
1913-14	...	29	1931-32	...	51'76
1921-22	...	68	1932-33	...	46'74
1922-23	...	63'5	1933-34	...	44'42
1923-24	...	55	1934-35	...	44'38
1924-25	...	55'5	1934-35	...	44'34
1925-26	...	56	1935-36	...	44'98
1926-27	...	56	1936-37	...	45'15
1927-28	...	54'5			

IX. RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Reserve Bank was established in India on the 1st of April 1935. It is charged with very important functions which were performed previously by the Government and the Imperial Bank of India. They are :—

1. Right of note issue and management of the currency.

2. To be the banker to the Government and to all the banks in the country.

3. To safeguard the financial credit of the country and to guide the banking and credit system and financial development of the country. To carry out the loan operations of the Government.

It brings India into line with other important countries where the currency and credit system is controlled and

regulated by Central Bank of issue. It is a Shareholders' Bank. It will eventually take over most of the functions of the currency department, including the management of the note issue and reserve.

It will be the bankers' bank of India and will be in a position to take an actual part in influencing and controlling general banking activities in India. It is provided in the Reserve Bank Act that Imperial Bank of India will continue to be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank in places where there is no branch of the latter Bank. The main and the most visible function of the Bank is the note issue. The bank took over the currency and gold standard reserve of the Government of India on the 1st April, 1935.

Constitution of the Bank.

The main items of the constitution of the Bank are :—

1. The share capital of Rs. 5 crores, divided into 500,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

2. The Bank will have *offices* in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a number of branches.

3. The **management** of the bank will be in the hands of a Central Board of Directors consisting of :—

(*a*) Governor and two Deputy-Governors to be appointed by the Governor General-in-Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf ;

(*b*) Four Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council ;

(*c*) Eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders ;

(*d*) One Government official to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Deputy Governors and the nominated Government officials will have no vote and thus 13 Directors will have a vote each, *i.e.*, 5 nominated and 8 elected Directors.

(4) There will be Local Boards in each of the above mentioned 5 cities. The members of a Local Board will

be :—

(*a*) Partly elected (five members) by the shareholders of the respective areas and

(*b*) Partly nominated (up to three members) by the Central Board.

A shareholder holding five shares will have one vote, subject to a maximum of ten votes. The elected Directors of the Central Board will be elected by the elected members of Local Boards from amongst themselves. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras will elect two and Delhi and Rangoon one Director respectively.

The first set of Directors according to the provisions of the Act, have been nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council and eight of them will be gradually replaced by elected Directors. The first Governor was Sir Osborne Smith, Kt. and the two Deputy Governors Mr. J. B. Taylor and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.

X. THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(*a*) *Early History.*

Founded in 1885 by A. O. Hume I.C.S., aiming at the fusion into one national whole of the various discordant elements, the gradual regeneration of the nation and the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of conditions injurious to India. Accordingly it pursued an uneventful career till 1907, providing only a training ground for Indian politicians.

(*b*) *Extremists versus Moderates.*

In 1907 occurred 'the Surat Split' when the younger element rebelled against the constitutionalism of the seniors. In 1916 a reunited Congress met at Lucknow, but the differences between the Extemists and Moderates being fundamental, the extreme wing captured the machinery. From 1920 onwards the Congress came under the oPmination of M. Gandhi.

(c) *Complete Independence and Dominion Status.*

In 1926 the Congress adopted the goal of Independence, but in 1928 the acceptance of Dominion Status provided it came by 1929 was declared agreeable. Failing to achieve this, in 1929 (December) the Congress declared "complete independence" as its goal and to this end it found itself in turmoil with the Government and the country was in a ferment owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(d) *The Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930—34.*

The Government set the machinery of repression to combat the movement, but an agreement was reached following interviews between Lord Irwin (the Viceroy) and M. Gandhi, in what is called the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March, 1931. By this M. Gandhi attended the Second Session of the Round Table Conference in London as the Congress pleni-potantiary. But during his absence Lord Willingdon had succeeded Lord Irwin and the Congress and Government had, once again, came to loggerheads This time the Government was determined to crush the movement. Legally the Congress ceased to exist. M. Gandhi was gaoled on his return from England. In 1934 the Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn. M. Gandhi retired from the political arena to concentrate on a programme of social, rural and educational reconstruction and uplift of the depressed classes by starting the Harijan Movement.

(e) *1934-35.*

Restlessness amidst Congress ranks. Waning of M. Gandhi's personal influence. The All-India Congress Committee decided to contest the 1934 elections and Congress Parliamentary Board was formed. The creation of a Village Industries Association under M. Gandhi's control was approved. Pandit Malviya formed a separate party called the Nationalist Party. Babu Rajendra Prasad was voted to the chair on the resignation of M. Gandhi.

(*f*) *1935-36.*

Inconsistent controversy on the question of office acceptance under the Constitution Act of 1935. The socialists were consolidating their position. In 1935, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the socialist leader, was elected President and thereby the Congress aim and policy came to have socialistic lead from the President. His presidential address was an appeal to adopt the methods of the Soviet and no wonder it could not find unanimous support even in the Congress ranks.

Congress Golden Jubilee was celebrated in December 1935 at Bombay.

Eventually, however, it was decided that the new constitution was unacceptable and that the Congress aim was to wreck the constitution and to set up a constituent assembly. The A. I. C. C. was empowered to issue an Election Manifesto explaining the political and economic policy. Two members who advocated "the Moscow Philosophy" at this session were also included in the Executive, indicating the trends of the movement.

(*g*) *1936-37.*

The Congress was busy putting its house to order and early entered the election lists with a constructive programme of work for the country and intensive propoganda for elections. Election campaign on a scale hitherto unknown in this country was set into operation. The Congress President himself toured the country in an æroplane. At the elections the Congress swept the board in 6 provinces, Madras, Bombay, U. P., Bihar, Orissa and C. P., by securing an absolute majority while in Assam and Bengal it was the largest single party.

Then occurred the constitutional deadlock on the question of office acceptance. (See: The CONSTITUTIONAL DEAD-LOCK, Section VI.)

A meeting of the Working Committee will be held on July 5, 1937 to consider the proposals (if any) arising out of Lord Linlithgow's Message to the country on June 22, 1937.

XI. INDIA'S BUDGET

	Accounts 1934-35.	Revised Estimate 1935-36.	Budget Estimate 1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal heads of Revenue—			
Customs	52,67,41,915	54,71,00,000	54 82,00,000
Taxes on Income ...	17,54,52,580	16.80,00,000	15,67,00,000
Salt ...	8,00,00,860	8,70,00,000	8,75,00,000
Opium ...	71,94,208	61,70,000	47,41,000
Other heads ...	1,91,58,751	1,89,69,000	1,87,67,000
Total principal heads...	80,85,48,314	82,72,39,000	81,59,08,000
Railways: Net Receipt (as per Railway Budget)	32,36,84,197	31,96,76,000	31,37,66,000
Irrigation: Net Receipt	74,570	24,000	19,000
Posts & Telegraphs: Net Receipt ...	1,21,99,599	85,77,000	81,55,000
Interest Receipt ...	2,01,01,836	70,19,000	62,33,000
Civil administration ...	85,12,271	96,76,000	98,08,000
Currency and Mint ...	1,48,09,980	1,22,04,000	1,26,13,000
Civil Works ..	27,05,419	25,72,000	26,80,000
Miscellaneous ...	73,77,488	58,94,000	55,40 000
Defence Services ...	5,30,01,980	5,08,34,000	4,93,19,000
Provincial contributions and miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments ...	—	—	—
Extraordinary Items ...	2,514	3,000	—
Total Revenue ...	1,25,10,18,168	1,24,37,18,000	1,22,76,41,000

INDIA'S BUDGET

	Accounts 1934-35.	Revised Estimate 1935-36	Budget Estimate 1936-37.
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demands on the Revenue ..	4,04,50,231	4,24,07,000	4,17.73,000
Forest & other capital Outlay charged to Revenue	1,60,907	84,000	37,000
Railway: Interest and miscellaneous charged (as per Railway budget)	32,36.84,197	31,96.76,000	31,73,66.000
Irrigation	5,99,155	5.56,000	5,60,000
Posts & Telegraphs ...	87.03,601	81.79,000	89,90,000
Debt Services	13,25,10,698	13,26,78,000	12,20,17,000
Civil administration ...	11,10,43,176	10,48,04,000	11,10,12,000
Currency and Mint ...	73,54,615	43,11,000	34,01,000
Civil Works	2,42,33,246	2,28,54,000	2,56,14.000
Miscellaneous ...	4,39,76.567	4 43,95,000	4,17,32,000
Defence Services ...	49,64,27,980	50,06.24,000	50,58,19,000
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ...	2,97.77,696	3,13.51,000	4,66,57,000
Extraordinary items ...	2,84,89,559	2,83,89,000	40,34,000
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	1,24,74,18,168	1,24,37,18,000	1,22,70,12,000
Surplus ...	36,00,000	—	6,29,000
Total ...	1,25,10,18,168	1,24,37.18,000	1,22,76,41,000

XII. INCOME-TAX RATES

(*i*) In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or company :—

		As.	P.
Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,999...	...	0	6
Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 9,999 ..	...	0	9
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 14,999...	...	1	0
Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 19,999...	...	1	4
Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 29,999...	...	1	7
Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 39,999...	...	1	11
Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 99,999...	...	2	1
Rs. 1,00,000 or upwards ...	...	2	2

(*ii*) In the case of every company and registered firm whatever its total income ... 2 2

The surcharge on these rates are one-twelth of the amount of rate.

XIII. STATISTICAL INFORMATION

A. Wealth of India.

Average income per annum in India according to :	Rs.
Mr. Narogi (1870)	20
Sir David Barbour (1882)	17
Lord Curzon (1901)	30
Hon. E. M. Cook (1911)	50
Profs. Wadia and Joshi (1913-14)... ...	45
Prof. Slater. (1925)	100
Indian Statutury (Simon) Commission (1929)	108

B. Central Government Revenue.

	Revenue Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1925-26 ...	1,33,17,30,492	1,29,86,12,305
1926-27 ...	1,31,65,46,903	1,31,65,46,903
1927-28 ...	1,27,22,77,920	1,27,22,77,920
1928-29 ...	1,28,97,02,416	1,29,28,56,418
1929-30 ...	1,32,68,55,102	1,32,41,71,504

	Rs.	Rs.
1930-31 ...	1,24,59,55,721	1,36,18,00,695
1931-32 ...	1,21,64,95,714	1,33,39,38,991
9932-33 ...	1,25,43,69 795	1,23,88,50,603
1934-35 ...	1,25,10,18,168	1,24,74,18,168
1935-36 ...	1,24,37,18,000	1,24,37,18,000
1936-37 (B. Estimate)	1,22,76,41,000	1,22,70,12,000

C. Trade Statistics (1934-35).

EXPORTS.	Percentage.	IMPORTS.	Percentage.
Cotton. raw and waste	23·15	Cotton and cotten goods	20·44
Jute manufactures	14·20	Machinery and Mill-work	9·55
Tea	13·32	Metals and Ores	8·60
Grain, Pulse and Flour	7·83	Oils	5·27
Seeds	6·97	Vehicles	4·99
Metal and Ores	3·91	Instruments, apparatus	3·57
Leather	3·63	Wool	2·92
Lac	2·18	Artificial silk	2·72
Hides and Skins	2·07	Silk	2·32
Wool	1·45	Dyes	2·31
Oil Cakes	1·30	Hardware	2·31
Paraffin Wax	1·27	Chemicals	2·21
		Provision and Oilmans Stores	2·18
		Paper and Paste Board	2·06
		Grain, Pulse and Flour	2·01
		Liquors	1·08
Value	£ 247½ millions.	Value	£ 189 millions.

XIV. INDIAN NEWSPAPERS

A. Indian Dailies.

Advance. Nationalist paper of Bengal, founded by J. M. Sen Gupta. Editor, Mr. Brejindra Nath Gupta.

Amrit Bazar Patrika. Calcutta, English Daily. Editor, Mr. T. K. Ghosh.

Bombay Chronicle. Bombay, English Daily and weekly. Editor, Sayyad Abdula Brelvi.

Civil and Military Gazette. Anglo-Indian daily of Lahore. Editor, Mr. E. H. Hardy.

Free Press Journal. English daily run by the Free Press of India, Bombay. Editor, Mr. S. Sadanand.

Hindu. Issued from Madras. Editor, Mr. Srinivasan.

Hindustan Times. Delhi. Editor, Mr. Pothan Joseph.

Leader. Allahabad.

Madras Mail. Madras. Editor, Mr. A. A. Hayles.

Pioneer. Lucknow, Anglo-Indian daily. Editor, Mr. Desmond Young.

Sind Observer. Nationalist Journal of Sind.

Statesman. Calcutta, Anglo-Indian Daily. Editor, Mr. Arthur Moore.

Times of India. Bombay, Proprietors, Messrs Bennet Coleman Ltd. Editor, Mr. Francis Low.

Tribune. Lahore, run by the Tribune Trust. Editor, Mr. Kalinath Ray.

B. Indian Periodicals.

Careers. Lahore, (monthly). Editor, Mr. M. C. Mohan.

Cinema. Lahore, (monthly). Editor, Mr. B. R. Oberoi.

Commerce. Calcutta, (weekly). Editor, Mr. A. Barrick Brown.

Industry. Calcutta. Editor, K. M. Bannerjee.

Indian Review. Madras, (monthly). Editor, the Hon'ble Mr. Natesan.

Modern Review. Calcutta, (monthly). Editor, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee.

People's Herald. Agra (weekly). Editor, Mr. Eredellis.

People. Lahore, (weekly). Editor, Mr. Feroze Chand.

Prince of India. Delhi, (weekly). Editor, Mr. P. Gopal Pillai.

Illustrated Weekly of India. Bombay. Editor, Mr. A. Bennet Coleman.

Contemporary India. (Quarterly), Lahore, Editor, Mr. B. P. L. Bedi.

XV. INDIA'S HILL-STATIONS

Nainital. (6,400 ft.) Hill sanitorium in Kumaun Hills, is the summer headquarters of U. P. Government. A favourite summer resort.

Mussoorie. (6,600 ft.) Hill sanitorium 14 miles from Dehra Dun. From Dehra Dun to Rajpur by road. From Rajpur to Mussoorie on horses, dandies or jhampans. Nearest railway station is Dehra Dun.

Mount Abu. (3,800 ft.) About 115 miles from Ahmedabad and 17 miles from Abu Road on the B. B. C. I. Ry. The climate is very healthy. There is motor service from Abu Road to Mount Abu.

Almora. (5,500 ft.) Mean annual rainfall 45·55 inches. Fine views of snow. Almora to Pindari glacier 6 marches. Nearest railway station is Kathgodam.

Bangalore. (4,000 ft.). The cantonment is the largest in South India.

Coonoor. (6,100 ft.) Nearest Railway Station is Coonoor.

Dalhousie. (6,740 ft.) Nearest Railway Station is Pathankot.

Darjeeling. (7,163 ft.) Summer headquarters of the Government of Bengal, magnificent snow views of Mount Everest (29,002 ft.) and Kanchanjunga (28,104 ft.).

Kodaikanal (7,209 ft.) Nearest Railway Station is Kodaikanal Road.

Mahabaleshwar. (4,500 ft.) Principal hill-station of the Bombay Presidency. Nearest Railway Station is Poona, 75 miles.

Murree. (7,700 ft.) Situated 39 miles along the motor-road from Rawalpindi to Srinagar. Nearest Railway Station is Rawalpindi.

Ootacamund. (7,270 ft.) Summer headquarters of the Government of Madras. Mean annual day temperature is 57·50°F.

Quetta. (5,500 ft.) Headquarters of Baluchistan. Very severe winter and hot summer. Nearest Railway Station is Quetta.

Ranchi. (2,100 ft.) Mean annual day temperature is 74·9°F. Nearest Railway Station is Ranchi.

Shillong. (4,987 ft.) Summer head quarters of the Assam Government. Average temperature in mid-summer rarely reaches 80°F. Cherrapunji, 30 miles south of Shillong holds the world's record for rainfall, average 500 inches per annum. Nearest Railway Station is Pandu (68 miles).

Simla. (7,116 ft.) Summer head-quarters of the Government of India, Mean annual day temperature is 55·2°F.

Srinagar (Kashmere). (5,500 ft.) Capital of Kashmere State. Annual day temperature is 55·1°F. Nearest Railway Station is Rawalpindi, 196 miles.

XVI. FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

(*a*) **Portuguese** possessions comprise Goa (Capital), Daman, Diu.

(*b*) **French** possessions are Pondicherry, Chander Nagore, Mahe, Karikal and Yanaon.

XVII. NOTABLE ENGINEERING WORKS.

(a) The Sukkur Barrage.

(Opened 1932) is the greatest work of its kind in the world. The work is designed to irrigate about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of Sind land.

(b) The Sutlej Valley Project.

Was completed in 1932-33 to irrigate parts of the Punjab, Bahawalpur and Bikaner States by constructing 4 weirs on the Sutlej and the Beas. The total cost was 21·12 crores.

(c) The Cauvery Mettur Project.

(Opened 1934) is designed to irrigate 1,300,000 acres of rice fields. It also provides hydro-electric power, and the Mettur dam is one of the largest in the world.

(d) The Pykara Hydro-electric Scheme.

In Madras aims at developing 90,000 H. P. The first stage completed in 1932.

(e) Mandi Hydro-electric Scheme.

(Inaugurated 1933.) Of the Punjab utilizes the waters of the Uhl river and aims at electrification of the Punjab by three stages.

(f) Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar.

It is the largest dam in volume hitherto constructed.

XVIII. TOWNS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

Roorkee	...	Thomason Civil Engineering College.
Bangalore	...	Indian Institute of Science.
Muktesar	...	Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital.
Dhanbad	...	Indian School of Mines.

Dehra Dun	...	Indian Military Academy ; Public School of India ; Geodetic Survey of India.
Kirkee	...	The Meteorological Institute.
Kasauli	...	Pasteur Institute.
Adyar	...	The Theosophical Society.
Kakul	...	The School of Artillery (India).
Shantinekatan (Bolpur)		Viswa Bharti (Tagore's University.)
Arvankadu	...	The Cordite Factory.
Ghazipur	...	Government Opium Factory.
Jubbulpore	...	Signal Training Centre.

XIX. INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT INDIA.

1. Hinduism is the predominant religion in India—6,824 persons per 10,000 population follow this religion.

2. Christians have the biggest families in India, the number of persons per family being 5.

3. Bengal has the largest number of widows—226 per 1,000 of women.

4. Burma has the largest number of insane—88 per 1,00,000 population.

5. Ajmere-Merwara has the largest number of blind persons—383 per 1,00,000 population.

6. Burma has the largest number of literates—368 per million.

7. Jammu and Kashmere is in area the largest of the Indian States whereas Hyderabad constitutes by far the largest of Indian States in population.

8. The population of India now even exceeds the latest estimate of the population of China, so that India now heads the list of all countries in the world in the number of her inhabitants.

9. Some of the peculiar occupations as revealed in Indian census of 1931 are :—Professional identifying witnesses, charity receivers on burial ground, Pourers of

water on gods, Drivers of epidemics by charms. Horoscope-casters, Wizards, Witches, Mediums, Earwax removers, Settlers of gold nails in teeth, Breakers of horns of dead bullocks, Suckers of bad blood, Searchers of conch shells, Cradle Swingers, Sellers of grasshoppers etc.

10. Baluchistan is the most sparsely populated of all provinces in India.

11. Ahmedabad is the oldest municipality in India, established in 1834.

12. The population of India has increased to 35 crores in 1931 as against 31½ crores in 1921.

13. The density of population per sq. mile is 196 in Br. India and 133 in the Indian States.

14. About 90 per cent. of the Indian people live in the villages.

15. The average birth rate in India is 38 per 1000 of the population, while death rate is 33'3.

16. Nearly 90 per cent. of the rural population in India lives directly or indirectly upon agriculture.

17. Agricultural Indebtedness of India is assessed at Rs. 900 crores by Central Banking Enquiry Committee which is fifteen times the total land assessment.

18. Nine out of every ten people in India get their living from agriculture.

19. There is roughly an acre of cultivated land for every person in India.

20. One-third of World's illiterates are in India.

21. Of India's 350 millions only 25 millions can read and write.

22. India has gained only 1 per cent. of literate in 10 years, from 1921 to 1931.

23. Burma is the biggest province as regards area—233,429 square miles.

24. Bengal is the biggest province as regards population—50,114,002.

25. Central Provinces has the highest death rate —33·5.

26. Assam has the lowest death rate in India—23·8.

27. Madras has the largest number of females per 1,000 males—1,025.

28. The Punjab has the smallest number of females per 1,000 males—831.

29. Burma leads as regards the number of old men. The percentage of population aged 50 years and over is 11·3—the highest in India.

30. The infant mortality rate is the lowest in Burma —23 per cent.

31. The Jews have the largest number of children. The average number of children per family is 5·9.

XX. RANDOM NOTES

1. *The South African Goodwill Delegation* under the leadership of Mr. Hofmeyer toured India in September 1936 with a view to studying Indian social and economic conditions in order to judge their usefulness to the aspirations of Indian settlers.

2. *An Indian Civil Liberties Union* was founded by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru with the following aims :—

(*i*) The promotion of liberty of choice in marriage.
(*ii*) The abolition of oppressive dowry system.
(*iii*) The encouragement of Hindu widow remarriage.
(*iv*) The abolition of Purdah System.
(*v*) The relaxation of caste restrictions.
(*vi*) The promotion of intercommunal mingling.

2. *An Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement* was reached on March 27, 1937.

3. Two agricultural experts, Sir John Russel and Dr. Wright, were invited by the Government of India to study the agricultural conditions in India in order to advise on the work of the Imperial Council of Agriculture. Their report will be ready in July or August 1937.

4. On his 25th birthday in 1936 H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore declared open all the temples in the State to all Hindus, including Harijans, thereby given a lead to all India.

5. The first privately-owned canal in India was opened at Dyal Bagh on January 13, by Pt. Hirday Nath Kunzru—President, Servants of India Society.

6. H. H. the Agha Khan celebrated his Golden Jubilee in January 1936, at Hasanabad, Mazgaon.

7. *The Aeronautical Training Centre* of India was formally opened by Lord Ronaldshay, Chairman of the Board of Governors, on February 14, 1936. The Governor and Principal of the institution is Capt. A. T. Eadon.

8. The opening of *Willingdon Air Station* at New Delhi on February 15, 1936, by H. E. Lord Willingdon ushered in a new era in aviation in India.

9. The Indian Institute of International Affairs was inaugurated on March 3, 1936 by Lord Willingdon at New Delhi. It aims at collecting, examining and distributing information and opinion on international, political, economic and social questions.

10. Passport fee is Rs. 6 (which is to be submitted in postage stamps) to the District Magistrate concerned with 3 unmounted copies of photograph.

11. Two very important irrigation schemes namely the *Haveli Project* (construction of weir across the Chenab below Trimu, to cost 536 lakhs) and the *Bakhra Dam* (to irrigate South-east Punjab, estimated to cost 25 crores) are under active consideration of the Punjab Government.

12. The *Central Exchange Bank of India*, was the first Indian Exchange Bank to be opened in the city of London in September 1936.

13. The Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology was opened in March 1937.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

I. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A The League of Nations.

International organization which came into existence on Jan. 10, 1920 as a part of the Versailles Treaty. Its obj·ct is to promote international co-operation and achieve world peace. Its aims are embodied in the **Covenant**, which also contains fundamental clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes. The member nations bind themselves not to resort to force until they have first submitted the particulars of dispute to the League and waited at least six months for its award or decision. The organization of the League is in five sections.

The Assembly meets annually in September and consists of three representatives from each member state (who have, however, only one vote.)

The Council, which meets at least 4 times a year, consists of representatives from 5 permanent members (including Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia and Japan —the last named being no longer a member) and 9 temporary members to be elected each year.

The Secretariat, under the Secretary-General is the permanent Civil Service of the League. Its headquarters are at Geneva.

The League. It has over 50 members, including all the leading States of the world except the U. S. A., Germany, Mexico, Brazil and Japan. Each of the Dominions of the British Empire is a separate member. English and French are the official languages of the League. The expenditure is one million pounds per annum which is contributed by the members.

Besides dealing with matters concerning boundaries, health, finance, transit etc., it has controlled the mandated territories, governed the Saar (till January 1935) and Danzig. It has also tried to mediate in following disputes, with varying degree of success owing to the defects inherent in its constitution :—

(*a*) The Sino-Japanese dispute 1932-33, which led to the withdrawal of Japan.

(*b*) Gran Chaco War, which was settled in 1935 after the withdrawal of Paraguay from the League.

(*c*) Mediated between Yugoslavia and Hungary in 1935 after the ill-will of Marseilles assasination.

(*d*) In the Italo-Abyssinian War it decided to enforce sanctions against Italy as the aggressor. Notwithstanding these sanctions, Italy occupied Addis Ababa on May 7, 1936.

The future of the League is in melting pot, owing to the ineffectiveness with which it has handled the Italo-Abyssinian problem and its inability to provide protection to a member-state against an aggressor.

Secretary-General of the League—M. Joseph Avenol (France)

Nations outside the League are—United States of America, Japan, Germany, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ireland, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Hedjaz and Tibet.

B. International Labour Organization.

International organization, associated with the League of Nations and established at Geneva, aims at improving the condition of labour all over the world.

Its centre is the *International Labour Office*. Representatives of the principal industrial nations are included in the Governing Body. The I. L. O. is independent of the League Secretariat as respects policy and administration. U. S. A. and Japan, not members of the League, are members of the I. L. O.

The annual *Conferences* are composed of four representatives of each member-state—one representing

employers, one the workers, and two the government.

The International Labour Code consists of some 44 conventions, covering a very wide field of labour and social legislation.

The present Director is H. Butler (Britain).

C. Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Hague Court, as it is called for short, was founded in 1899 and a building, the Palace of Peace, was erected for its work at the Hague. The Court is competent to hear and determine any dispute or question referred to it by the League Council or Assembly.

There are at present 15 Judges, appointed by the League of Nations for 9 years. Their salary is 15,000 Dutch florins.

D. Mandated Territories.

These are the territories, which were entrusted to certain Powers and the League of Nations, after the Great War, for governance in accordance with instructions from the League.

These are :—

Great Britain : Palestine, Tanganyika, Togoland, Cameroons, Iraq (uptil 1931).

France : Syria, Togoland, Cameroons.

Union of South Africa : South-West Africa.

Australia : New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain, Solomon Islands.

New Zealand : Somoa.

Japan : Caroline Islands and Marshall Islands.

Belgium : Ruanda—Urundi and Togoland (part).

II. POST-WAR DIPLOMACY.

A—GENERAL.

1. Treaty of Versailles.

Signed June 28, 1919 had the following provisions :—

(*a*) *Covenant* of the League of Nations ;

(*b*) Germany to lose Alsace and Lorraine to France; several Frontier districts to Belgium; part of Schleswig to Denmark; lower Silesia to Poland; the Memel District to Lithuania; while the banks of the Rhine were demilitarised and the Saar basin was placed under an international commission till 1935 In Europe, Germany lost 27,250 sq. miles and about 6½ million in population, as well as most of iron and minerals.

(*c*) Germany ceded all her colonial possessions to the Allied Powers. Germany's loss abroad was 1,128,000 sq. miles, with a population of 13 millions.

(*d*) Germany's armaments were drastically reduced and it was agreed to demand reparations from Germany for the losses caused in the War.

(*e*) Setting up of the International Labour Office.

The following changes were effected in the map of Europe :—

(*i*) Austro-Hungarian Empire split up into two, with some of the parts lost.

(*ii*) Czecho-slovakia—a new creation—from old Austrian provinces of Moravia and Bohemia.

(*iii*) Danzig—a free city—to provide outlet to sea for Poland.

(*iv*) Yugoslavia—a new combination—of Serbia, Montenegro, portions of Bulgaria and Austria Hungary.

(*v*) Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania—new states—created out of the old German territory beyond Danzig.

(*vi*) Poland restored as an independent country.

(*vii*) Rumania enlarged by taking Hungary's Transylvania.

(*viii*) France got back Alsace and Lorraine.

2. Locarno Pact (1925).

It is really a number of treaties, agreed to at Locarno (Switzerland) and later signed at London.

One guaranteed the existing frontiers of France. It was agreed to submit all boundary disputes for arbitration.

Germany was to become a full member of the League of Nations. The signatories were Britain, Belgium, France, Italy and Germany.

3. Kellog Pact (1928).

It was signed at Paris. It is a multi-lateral treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

4. World Economic Depression.

After the Wall Street collapse of 1929, the world plunged into an unprecedented economic depression causing acute distress in all countries. Several countries, including England, went off the Gold Standard. Reparations and War debts had to be suspended by Hoover's Moratorium.

(*b*) The New Deal in America.

The attempt of Roosevelt Administration in U. S. A., to restore American prosperity which had been shattered by 3½ years following the Wall Street collapse in 1929. Its policies are Relief, Recovery and Reform.

5. Discontent in Germany.

Of all the nations, Germany was hit the hardest by the depression. With the rise of Nazis to power, under Hitler, discontent in Germany became more pronounced and the Nazis claimed equality for Germany, which was recognised in 1932 by the Great Powers—Britain, France, Italy and U. S. A.

But no practical proof forthcoming, in 1934 the Nazis claimed freedom of action, left Geneva (the League and the Disarmament Conference), allied with Poland, threatened Austria, thereby impelling Italy and France to join hands.

6. 1935.

(*a*) The Saar Plebiscite held on January 13, 1935 resulted in an overwhelming majority for return to the Fatherland, thereby straining, further, relations between France and Germany.

(*b*) Italy and France signed the *Rome Pact* with Britain in verbal support, for mutual aid.

(*c*) In March, 1935, Germany introduced conscription for the creation of 'a peace time army of 36 divisions.'

(*d*) **The Stressa Conference** (April 1935) between Italy, France and Britain resulted in an agreement on the collective maintenance of peace within the League and a desire to protest against German violation of the Treaty.

(*e*) **Anglo-German Naval Agreement.** June, 1935. Germany will have 35 per cent. of British tonnage in all categories and will not resort to ruthless submarine warfare.

(*f*) **The Italo-Abyssinian Tangle** begun in December, 1934, continued to give anxiety to League circles throughout the year and culminated in the Italo-Abyssinian War in October, 1935. The League Council imposed sanctions against Italy, as the aggressor. But the Italian aggression continued.

7. 1936.

(*a*) Germany caused a stir in diplomatic circles by sending troops to the demilitarized zone of Rhineland on March 7, 1936. Germany denounced the Locarno Treaty of 1925.

(*b*) **Three Power Naval Treaty.** March, 25, 1936. Signed between Great Britain, including other members of the British Commonwealth (with the exception of Irish Free State and the Union of South Africa), the United States and France for a period of 6 years uptil December 31, 1942. It defines certain categories of ships, limits the tonnage of ships and size of guns in each category, stipulates 'a zone of no-construction' and provides for advance notification of building programmes. Japanese delegation withdrew from the deliberations on 15th January, 1936.

(*c*) **Conquest of Abyssinia.** Italy succeeded in subduing Abyssinia in May 1936. The Emperor fled and Italy announced annexation of Abyssinia to the Italian Empire.

(*d*) **Franco-Soviet Pact.** 17 May, 1936. Whereby France and Russia undertook immediately to help the

other in the event of attack by a third European Power. Germany resented it on the ground of violating the Locarno Treaty.

(*e*) **Montreux Conference** June, July. The Straits Convention of 1923 was revised allowing Turkey to re-militarize the Dardanelles. The Straits will be closed to all belligerent warship except those carrying out obligations under the League Covenant, and in certain cases involving pacts to which Turkey is a party.

(*f*) **The Danzig Tangle.** Since the War Danzig was being administered by a League High Commissioner. Fifty-eight per cent. of the population being German, they naturally desire to be united to Germany—for which, however, a 66 per cent. voting is required.

Trouble rose on July 4, 1936 when a German Captain refused to pay the courtesy call to Mr. Sean Lester, the High Commissioner. Fears of a Nazi Coup were heightened when Herr Greiser (the President of Danzig Senate) and Herr Forester flew to Weimer to discuss with Hilter the affairs.

The League withdrew the High Commissioner but decided to appoint a committee of British, French and Portuguese representatives to watch the situations.

(*g*) **Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.** August 26, 1936. An Anglo-Egyptian Treaty which ended the British occupation of Egypt and ushered in the British alliance with Egypt, was signed in London.

Egyptian Government will have British support in protesting against the existence of capitulations, *i. e.*, the accord of privileged legal status to foreigners in Egypt agreed to by the Ottoman Empire,

(*h*) **Non-Intervention in the Spanish Civil War.** A non-intervention move was initiated by France and the first meeting of the Conference was held on September 13, 1936, in London. But Portugal kept out. Later Russia charged Italy and Germany with having violated the agreement, which met with a denial. The most urgent problem confronting the powers is the interference with

foreign shipping entering Bilbao, and Spanish North-East and South-West ports by the Insurgent Navy.

B. REPARATIONS.

The Treaty of Varsailles laid down the principle of reparations or compensation for the damage done in the Great War.

(*i*) Various sums were suggested and a conference in 1921 held in London fixed the sum at £6,600,000,000. But Germany's finances were crippled and a moratorium was granted.

(*ii*) In 1923, the **Dawes Plan** provided for the payment by Germany of certain sums to France, Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium, but the total was not fixed. Payments under this plan were made till 1928, when the arrangement broke down.

(*iii*) The **Young Plan** of 1928 envisaged the paying up of reparations by Germany till 1988. But the economic depression of 1930-32 rendered this plan unworkable and a moratorium for one year had to be granted in 1931. But before the end of that time Germany expressed its inability to pay up the reparations.

(*iv*) **Lausanne Reparations Conference** (1932). Accordingly a European Conference met at Lausanne, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to effect a permanent settlement.

It was decided to abolish reparations, provided a settlement regarding war debts could be reached. Germany promised to contribute £150,000,000 for European reconstruction. Germany had already paid about 650 million pounds as reparations.

C. DISARMAMENT

Several attempts have been made, since the Great War, to limit, by mutual agreement, the armed forces of the various nations with the object of preventing further devastating wars. There are :—

(*i*) **Washington Conference** (1921-22). Arrived at

an international agreement for the limitation of naval armaments. The signatories were Great Britain, U. S. A., Japan and France—Italy coming in later. They bound themselves to respect one another's insular interests in the Pacific by limiting their navies to a specified ratio.

(*ii*) In 1930, U. S. A., Great Britain and Japan agreed upon a further limitation of their navies. (**Naval Treaty of London**).

(*iii*) **The Disarmament Conference** met at Geneva in Feb., 1932, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson. For some months the Conference discussed, without any success, the possibilities of disarmament. The task of the Conference was difficult. Germany and Japan gave notice of leaving the Conference in 1933. Throughout 1935 the Conference was held in abeyance. The Italian aggression was proving another menace to its working.

(*iv*) In 1935 commissions were appointed in Britain and U. S. A., to enquire into the manufacture of arms by private manufacturers

D. CONFLAGRATIONS.

1. Sino-Japanese War. (1932-34).

In 1931-32, the Japanese sphere of influence in Manchuria led to straining of relations between Japan and China. In Feb. 1932, an independent state of Manchukuo (Manchuria) was formed under Japanese protection. In 1933 war broke out afresh. China appealed to the League of Nations, but Japan declined to accept the League award (following Lytton Report) and notified withdrawal from that body.

During 1935, Japan strengthened her position in N. China and in November her troops entered Pekin and Tientsin. In 1936, there appears a prospect of improved relations between the two countries for concerted action.

2. Gran-Chaco War (1932-35).

Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay over boundary question led to hostilities in 1932, and war was declar-

ed in 1933. This continued, with a brief armistice in 1933, till agreement was reached in June, 1935.

3. Italo-Abyssinian War (1935-36).

In Dec. 1934 occurred the "Wal-wal Incident"—a clash between Italian and Abyssinian troops in the undemarcated frontiers at Wal-wal in Italian Somaliland. Italy refused arbitration by the League and ordered mobilisation. On Oct. 3, 1935 the War was started by Italian forces bombing Adowa and capturing Adigrat. In the end of October began the arduous advance on Makale. A three-day battle was fought in the Tembian Heights in Jan. 1936—Italy claiming victories.

Meanwhile sanctions relating to oil, coal, iron and other key products were imposed against Italy by the League and an embargo placed on arms and ammunitions and on financial dealings with Italy. But Mussolini was playing at high stakes and decided to win the victory by hook or crook. Italian forces used Poison Gas, with the result that Negus' forces were routed. Early in May, there were signs of Abyssinians' last unavailing efforts. The Emperor, Haile Selaisie, fled from the Capital on May 4 and the Italian troops under General Badoglio entered Addis Ababa on May, 6. Italy announced the annexation of Abyssinia and King Victor was proclaimed the Emperor of Abyssinia, with Badoglio as his first Viceory.

4. Civil War in Spain.

Spain's Civil War is a struggle of the Army leaders and the Monarchists against the Government of the Popular Front—an alliance of the Left wing parties; Communists, Socialists and Liberals. The Popular Front won a victory at the elections in February 1936 and was slowly undermining the strength of the Juntas. The rebels or insurgents have Fascist inclinations and are headed by General Franco.

The Civil War has unavoidably affected the international situation on the problems of supply of war material, of food-stuffs and of political doctrines of neighbouring countries whose 'volunteers' have been participating with-

out hinderance and of the religious affinities. The work of the Non-Intervention Conference under Lord Plymouth has, indeed, been very difficult.

III. EMPIRES AND COLONIAL POWERS

(a) **The British Empire** comprises the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, the Empire of India and the British Dominions beyond the seas. It has a total area of over 13,355,000 square miles and a population of about 475 millions or over one-fifth of the world. The possessions are distributed as under :—

(*i*) **Europe.** Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.

(*ii*) **Asia.** India, Burma, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the north-western portion of Borneo, Labuan, Hong Kong, Aden, Perim, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

(*iii*) **Africa.** Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Bechuanaland and Rhodesia, Kenya Colony, Uganda, British Somaliland, Nyasaland, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Egypt and Tanganyika.

(*iv*) **Australasia.** Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, New Guinea and Fiji.

(*v*) **North America.** Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica and the West Indies.

(*vi*) **South America.** British Guiana and Honduras.

(b) **The French Colonial Empire** extends over 5 million square miles with a population of 40 millions. It differs from the British Empire in that all component parts are represented in the French Chambers. It is distributed as under :—

(*i*) **Asia.** Syria (Mandate), French India, French Indo-China.

(*ii*) **Africa.** Morocco (Protectorate), Algeria, Tunisia, Sahara, French West Africa, Togoland,

Cameroons (mandate), French Equatorial Africa, Reunion, Madgascar, Somaliland.

(*iii*) **America.** Fr. Guiana, Martinique, Guadelupe, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

(*iv*) **Oceania.** New Caledonia, Tahiti, etc.

(c) **The Dutch Colonial Empire** embraces an area of 788,000 square miles, with a population of some 50 millions. These are distributed as under :

(*i*) **Dutch East Indies.** Include Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Moluccas, Celebes, etc.

(*ii*) **America.** Dutch Guiana and Curacas (Dutch West Indies).

(d) **The Japanese Empire** comprises a string of some 1,600 islands covering an area of 2,65,000 square miles with a population of about 90 millions.

The islands are the five main islands of Honshiu, Kinshiu, Shikoku, Hokkaido and Formosa, together with Kueriles, Sado, Oki, Awaj etc., the southern part of the island Sakhalin, the peninsulas of Korea and Kwantung on the mainland, the Ladrone, Caroline and Marshall Islands in the Pacific.

(e) **Italian Colonial Possessions** include

(*i*) **Africa.** Libya, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and the recently annexed kingdom of Abyssinia.

(*ii*) **Asia.** Tientisian (China).

(*iii*) Islands in Aegian Sea.

IV. BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1936-37.

1. King George V passes away.

After having ruled over the Empire as a solicitous monarch for over 25 years, King George V passed away after a short illness on January 20, 1936, plunging the whole Empire into profound grief and mourning. His eldest son succeeded as Edward VIII.

2. Abdication of Edward VIII.

Grave constitutional issues were raised by the question of the King's proposed marriage to Mrs. Wallis Simpson, which culminated in his abdication on December 10, 1936.

Morganatic marriages are unknown to the English law and the King's wife would have to be acknowledged as the Queen. The Cabinet refused to accept this position. Not wishing to divide the nation on such an issue, he announced his final and irrevocable decision to abdicate the British throne. H. R. H. the Duke of York was proclaimed King as George VI, and the latter was given the little of H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor.

3. King's Coronation—May 12, 1937.

On May 12, 1937, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were crowned in the Westminster Abbey amidst a magnificent spectacle. There was a congregation of almost 8,000 people, including Princes, Princesses, Potentates, Statesmen, Diplomates and leading members of the British nobility.

4. Imperial Conference—May, 1937.

This was the first Imperial Conference to see the Dominions on terms of legal equality with Great Britain by the Statute of Westminster. Three principles were emphasised, namely: the determination to preserve the ideas of liberty against attack, desirability of a united foreign policy and the willingness to make sacrifices for defence.

V. FLAGS OF NATIONS.

Abyssinia—Green, red, yellow.

Afghanistan—Three perpendicular stripes, black, red, white, the centre charged with a white Crescent.

Argentine—3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band.

Austria—Three horizontal stripes, red, white, red.

Belgium—Three vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

Brazil—Green, yellow. It is the only national flag which carries a motto.

Bulgaria—Horizontal bands, white, green, red.

Chile—Two horizontal bands, white, red; in white quarter a white star on blue square, next to staff.

China—White sun on blue ground, also red.

Czechoslovakia—White, blue, red.

Denmark—Red with white cross.

Egypt—Green, with one white crescent and three five-pointed white stars between the horns.

Finland—White with blue cross.

France—The "tri-colour", three vertical bands, blue, white, red, (blue next to flagstaff).

Germany—Three horizontal stripes, black, red and yellow.

Great Britain—Union Jack, combination of the banners of St. George for England, St. Andrew for Scotland, and St. Patrick for Ireland.

Greece—Nine horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

Hungary—Red, white, green, horizontally, arms in centre.

India (Congress Flag)—Orange, white and green with spinning wheel on the white ground. Official—Crown in Union Jack.

Italy—Three vertical bands, green, white, red, with arms on white band.

Japan—White, charged with rising sun.

Latvia—Red, white, red.

Lithuania—Yellow, red, green.

Mexico—Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

Norway—Red, with white bordered blue cross.

Paraguay—Red, white, blue.

Persia—Horizontal tri-colour of green, white, red, with lion and sun on white ground.

Peru—Three vertical bands, red, white, red.

Portugal—Green and red, with arms in centre.

Rumania—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

Soviet Union—Red, charged with a golden sickle, crowned saltirewise, with a golden hammer, and a star (molet) above.

Spain—Red, yellow, purple.

Sweden—Blue with yellow cross.

Switzerland—Red, with white cross.

Turkey—Red with white crescent and star.

U. S. A.—Thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red and white and 48 white stars in a blue field. The stars represent the exact number of the states in the Union, whilst the stripes, 13, denote the original number of the states that formed the Union.

Yugoslavia—Blue, white, red.

British Empire Countries—The Union Jack with symbols for each entity.

VI. WORLD'S PARLIAMENTS AND NATIONAL EMBLEMS

Country.	*Parliament.*	*Emblem.*
Spain	... Cortes	... The Pomegranate.
U.S.A.	... Congress	... The Golden Rod.
Italy	... Senate	... The White Lily.
Canada	... Parliament	... The Maple Leaf.
Scotland	... Parliament	... The Thistle.
Australia	... Parliament	... The Kangaroo.
Japan	... Diet	... The Chrysanthemum.
South Africa	... Parliament	... The Spring Bok.
Wales	... Parliament	... The Daffodil.
Germany	... Reichstag	... The Cornflower.
China	...	... Narcissus.
England	... Parliament	... The Rose.
India	... Federal Assembly	The Lotus.
France	... Chamber	... The Lily.
Ireland	... Dail Eireann	... The Shamrock.
Denmark	... Rigsdag	... The Beach.

Turkey	... Grand National Assembly ... ...
Poland	... Sejm ... ...
Persia	... Majilis ... ...
Iceland	... Althing ... ...
Netherland	... States General... ...
Yugoslavia	... Skuptchina ... ...
Norway	... Storting ... ...
Egypt	... Barlaman ... ...

VII. MONETARY UNITS OF COUNTRIES.

Country.	*Coin.*
Abyssinia	... Talari
Albania	... Franc
Argentina	... Peso (Paper)
Austria	... Schilling
Belgium	... Belgas
Bolivia	... Boliviano
Brazil	... Milreis
Bulgaria	... Lev
Canada	... Dollar
Chile	... Peso
China	... Tael
Colombia	... Peso
Costa Rica	... Colon
Cuba	... Peso
Czechoslavakia	... Krone
Denmark	... Krone
Ecuador	... Sucre
Egypt	... Piastres
Estonia	... Kroon
Finland	... Mark
France	... Franc
Indo-China	... Piastre
Germany	... Reichsmark

Greece	... Drachma
Guatemala	... Quetzal
Haiti	... Gourde (Paper)
Honduras	... Lempira
Hungary	... Pengo
India	... Rupee
Iraq	... Dinar
Italy	... Lira (Paper)
Japan	... Yen
Java	... Guilder
Latvia	.. Lat
Lithuania	... Litas
Mexico	... Peso
Netherlands	... Florin
Nicaragua	... Cordoba
Norway	... Kroner
Panama	... Balboa
Paraguay	... Peso
Persia	... Pahelvi
Peru	... Sol
Poland	... Zloty
Portugal	... Escudu (Paper)
Roumania	... Lei
Salvador	... Peso (Paper)
Siam	... Baht
Spain	... Peseta
Sweden	... Krona
Switzerland	... Franc
Turkey	... Lira
United States	... Dollar
Philippines	... Filipino
Uruguay	... Peso
U. S. S. R.	... Tehervonetz
Venezuela	... Bolivar
Yugoslavia	... Dinar

VIII. FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS

(*a*) **England.**

(*i*) *The Times* is the best established paper, which has maintained a stricly 'national' policy throughout.

(*ii*) *The Morning Post* is the organ of the Conservative Party.

(*iii*) *The Daily Mail* is another Conservative paper, which acts as a poineer of journalism.

(*iv*) *News Chronicle* is a Liberal paper, and a Lloyd George organ.

(*v*) *The Daily Herald* is a liberal daily.

(*vi*) *Manchester Guardian* is a well-known Liberal paper running the Manchester Guardian and Evening News, Ltd.

(*b*) **Australia.**

(*i*) *Morning Herald*—Oldest paper of the Commonwealth, published from Sydney.

(*ii*) *Daily Mail*—published from Brisbane.

(c) **New Zealand.**

(*i*) *Evening Post* the first daily from Wellington.

(*d*) **Africa.**

(*i*) *Tanganyika Times*—from Dar-es-Slam.

(*e*) **Canada.**

(*i*) *The Gazette*—published from Montreal with commercial and financial news.

(*f*) **United States of America.**

(*i*) *The World* from New York.
(*ii*) *The New York Times.*
(*iii*) *Globe* from Boston (Mass.)
(*iv*) *The Examiner* from Los Angeles.

(g) **Japan.**

(*i*) *The Osaka Mainichi*—Illustrated.

(*ii*) *Nichi Nichi*—Illustrated.

(*h*) **France.**

(*i*) *Le Temps.*

(*i*) **Italy.**

(*i*) *Gionrale d'Italia.*

IX. IDENTIFICATIONS

Anitree.	District outside Liverpool, where the Grand National Steeple chase is run.
Alexandra Palace.	From here television programmes are transmitted in England.
Balmoral.	Royal residence in Scotland.
Big Ben.	Bell of clock in Westminster.
Bond Street.	Famous London shopping centre.
Bourse, The Pairs.	Stock exchange of France.
Brown House.	Headquarter of Nazis.
Broadway.	Main thoroughfare in New York.
Buckingham Palace.	Royal residence in London.
The Cenotaph.	Memorial to the dead of the Great War in the Whitehall, London.
Champ-de-Mars.	Open square in Paris. Eiffel Tower is on one end.
Chatham House.	Headquarters of the London Institute of International Affairs.
Chequers.	Official residence of the Prime Minister of Great Britain.
Colosseum.	Amphitheatre at Rome.
Crystal Palace	Pleasure resort in London.
Daventary	Empire broadcasting station.
Daytona Beach	Motor-racing place in Florida.
Downing Street	Official residence of the Prime Minister (No. 10), the Chancellor of Exchequer (No. 11).
Eiffel Tower	Colossal iron structure in the Champ-de-Mars, Paris.

Elysees	Residence of French President.
Escurial	One of the largest palaces of the world in Spain.
Fleet Street	London centre of Newspaper life.
Holyrood	Royal palace in Scotland.
Hyde Park	London park includes Serpentine (an artificial lake) and Rotten Row (for riding) etc.
India Office	Whitehall, London. Department of British Government for the Government of India.
Kaaba	Sacred shrine in the Great Mosque at Mecca.
Kew Gardens	Chief botanical gardens in England.
Kremlin	Russian citadel at Moscow.
Lick	Observatory in California—one of the greatest in the world.
Lombard Street	Banking and financial centre in London.
Long Champs	Race-course of Paris, where Grand Prix is run.
Louvre, The	Art Gallery in Paris.
Misty Barrier	Foreign Office at Tokyo.
Monte Carlo	Pleasure resort of Monaco.
Quai D'Orsai	French Foreign Office.
Rotten Row	Thoroughfare in Hyde Park, London, reserved for horse riding.
St. James' Palace	Royal Palace in London.
Reuters'	News Agency with offices at Thames embankment.
Sandrigham	King's country house in Norfolk.
Scotland Yard	Headquarters of Metropolitan Police in London.
Taj Mahal	Mausoleum in India.
Tammany Hall	Political organisation of New York.
Trafalgar Square	London area built to celebrate the Victory of Trafalgar. Contains the Nelson Column.

Trinity House	Association of seamen responsible for all pilotage around British Coasts.
Vatican	Portificial Palace, Rome.
Vimy Ridge	Canadian War Memorial in France.
Wailing Wall	Part of the Western Wall of the temple court at Jerusalem. Regarded by Moslems and Jews as one of sanctity.
Wall Street	New York Stock Exchange.
Westminster Abbey	One of the finest Gothic architectures in the world, London.
White Hall	London Street. Contains the Cenotaph. Offices of the Secretary of State of India.
White House	Official residence of the President of U. S. A., at Washington.

X. COLOUR EPITHETS.

1. White

White bait—Small fish found in Thames estuary.

White City. The stadium erected in London for the Olympic Games. 1908.

White elephant. A thing which costs more than it is worth.

White flag. Sign of truce or surrender.

White Hall. London thoroughfare in which the Cenotaph is situated.

White horse. Figure of a horse cut in chalk on a hill side.

White House. Official residence of the President of United States.

White Sea. Branch of Arctic Ocean.

White-cat schemes. Bank ventures of an unsound character.

Whiteman's burden. Responsibility of the white races of the world for the care of the coloured people.

2. Black.

Black ape. Species of monkeys found in Celebes.

Black art. Magic.

Black and Tan. Force raised by the British Government in 1920 for service in Ireland, to suppress the rebellion there.

Black Death. Plague which caused many deaths in European countries in the 14th Century.

Black Forest. Mountainous district of Germany. A holiday resort.

Black Friday May 11, 1866 in England, when financial panic became acute.

Black Hole of Calcutta. Dungeon in which Saraj-ud-Daulah confined 146 English prisoners of whom 23 survived the next morning.

Black leg. A workman who works against the interests of his fellows.

Black-mail. Crime of attempting to obtain money by threats.

Black Maria. Police van in which prisoners are conveyed from the police courts to the prison.

Black Prince. Name given to Prince Edward, the eldest son of Edward III of England.

Black Rod. Officer of the royal household and the House of Lords, who summons members.

Black Sea. Inland sea between Europe and Asia.

Black Shirt. The Fascists.

Black watch. Popular name of the Royal Highlanders—British Regiment.

Black water fever. A disease of malarial countries.

3. Blue.

Bluebird. A song bird of N. America.

Blue Book. Documents printed by order of the British Parliament, so called because of their covers.

Blue Blood. The blood of aristocracy (England).

Blue bottle. Insect like the house fly.

Blue Cross. Organisation for the care of dogs and horses in warfare, irrespective of nationalities.

Blue Ensign. Flag of the Royal Navy Reserve.

Blue grass. Perennial grass.

Blue jay. A bright coloured bird of U. S. A.

Blue laws. Phrase used in U. S. A., for the laws that interfere with personal freedom.

Blue Peter. Flag flown by British seamen as a signal of the time to sail.

Blue Ribbon. A high distinction of any kind.

Blue Stocking. Humorous term for a woman of literary pretensions.

Blue stone. Building stone.

4. Red.

Red Admiral. A beautiful butterfly.

Red Book. A book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state in Great Britain.

Red Cross. International agency for the alleviation of human suffering, especially for giving relief to the sick and the wounded in time of war.

Red Flag. Symbol of international socialism.

Red Letter day. Any day of auspicious significance.

Red Sea. Arm of sea joining Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean.

XI. WELL-KNOWN ASSOCIATIONS

Alpha Sensolo	...	Rugs.
Allsoppa	...	Beer.
Aristotle	...	Philosophy.
Bata	...	Shoes.
Brook Bond	...	Tea
Beck	...	Beer.
B. S. A.	...	Bicycle, Gun.
Burma Corporation	...	Petroleum products.
Creusot Schneider	...	Motor Cars.
Criclieth	...	Lloyd George.

Ditmar	...	Lanterns.
Davy	...	Safety Lamp.
Dunlop	...	Tyres.
Dohety Brothers	...	Lawn Tennis.
Dhyan Chand	...	Hockey.
Euclid	...	Mathematics.
Faraday	...	Electricity.
Flex	...	Shoes.
Freud	...	Psycho-analyis.
Gillette	...	Safety Razor.
Good Year	...	Motor tyre.
Gaya	...	Lord Buddha.
Gilbert	...	Electricity.
Glaxo	...	Biscuits and Dairy products.
Homer	...	Poetry.
Hooker	...	Theology.
Huntley and Pälmers	...	Biscuits.
Horrockses	...	Cotton manufactures.
Justinian	...	Law.
Kodak	...	Photographic Goods.
Kelly	...	World Directory.
Lever Brothers	...	Soap makers.
Lipton	...	Tea.
Lord Melchett	...	Chemical industry.
Lord Klysant	...	Shipping.
Lossie mouth	...	Ramsay Macdonald.
Marshall	...	Physiology.
Newton	...	Mathematics.
Oakes	...	Cigar.
Polson's	...	Coffee.
Pear's	...	Soap, Cyclopaedia.
Pascal	...	Mathematics.
Poincare	...	Meterology.

Rally Brothers ...	Cotton and wheat merchants.
R. C. A. ...	Radio.
Rodgers ...	Knives, Forks.
Malthus ...	Population theory.
Scissors ...	Cigarettes.
Shalimar ...	Paints.
Deterding ...	Petrolium, Steel.
Yule ...	Engineering.
Socrates ...	Philosophy.
Titaghar ...	Paper.
Thacker ...	India-Directory.
Reginald Mckenna ...	Banking.
Shantinekatan ...	Rabindranath Tagore.
Tate and Lyle ...	Sugar trade.

XII. USEFUL DATA

A. English (or F. P. S.) System

1. Linear Measures (for Distances).

		1 inch	=	25·4 millimetres.
12 in.	=	1 Foot	=	30·48 centimetres.
3 ft.	=	1 Yard	=	91·44 ,,
$5\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	=	1 Rod or Pole	=	5·03 metres.
4 Rods	=	1 Chain	=	20·12 ,,
40 Poles or 220 yds.	=	1 Furlong	=	210·17 ,,
8 Furlongs	=	1 Mile	=	1·609 Kilometre.
1 Chain	=	100 Links	=	22 yds.

2. Square Measures (for Areas).

144 sq. in.	=	1 sq. foot	40 sq. poles	=	1 Rood.
9 sq. ft.	=	1 sq. yd.	4 Roods or 4840 sq. yds.	=	1 Acre.
$30\frac{1}{4}$ sq. yds.	=	1 sq. pole	640 Acre	=	1 sq. mile.

3. Avoirdupois Weights (for weighing articles other than precious metals and drugs).

		1 grain	=	0·0648 gms.
27·1132 gr.	=	1 Dram. (dr.)	=	1·772 ,,
16 dr.	=	1 Ounce (oz.)	=	28·350 ,,
16 oz.	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	453·592 ,,
14 lb.	=	1 Stone	=	6·350 Kilograms.
28 lb.	=	1 Quarter (qr.)	=	12·70 ,,
4 qrs.	=	1 Hundred weight (cwt.)	=	50·802 ,,
20 cwt. (2,240 lb.)	=	1 Ton	=	1016 ,,
		7,000 grains	=	1 lb.

4. Troy Weights (**for precious metals**).

4 grains = 1 carat
6 carats = penny weight (dwt.)
20 dwt. = 1 Ounce
12 Ounces = 1 Pound

25 pounds = 1 quarter.
100 pounds = 1 hundred-weight.
20 hundred-weights = 1 ton of precious metals.

5. Measures of Capacity.

(Dry)

4 gills = 1 Pint
2 pints = 1 quart
4 quarts = 1 gallon
8 gallons = 1 bushel
8 bushels = 1 quarter

(Liquid)

4 gills = 1 pint
2 pints = 1 quart
4 quarts = 1 gallon
31½ gallons = 1 barrel
2 barrels = 1 hogshead

6. Apothecaries Weights (**for medicines**).

(Dry medicines)

20 grains = 1 scruple
60 grains = 1 drachm
480 grains = 1 ounce
12 ounce = 1 pound

(Fluid)

60 minims = 1 drachm
8 drachms = 1 ounce
20 ounces = 1 pint
8 pints = 1 gallon
60 drops = 1 drachm

B. Metric or (C. G. S.) System.

1. Linear Measures.

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre

10 decimetres	=	1 metre
10 metres	=	1 dekametre
10 dekametres	=	1 hectometre
10 hectometres	=	1 kilometre
1 kilometre	=	$\frac{5}{8}$ mile
1 metre	=	39·7 inches

2. Weight Measures.

10 milligrams	=	1 centigram
10 centigrams	=	1 decigram
10 decigrams	=	1 gramme
10 gramme	=	1 dekagram
10 dekagrams	=	1 hectogram
10 hectograms	=	1 kilogram
10 kilograms	=	1 myrigram
10 myrigrams	=	1 quintal
10 quintals	=	1 tonne

3. Capacity Measures.

10 millilitres	=	1 centilitre
10 centilitres	=	1 decilitre
10 decilitres	=	1 litre
10 litres	=	1 dekalitre
10 dekalitres	=	1 hectolitre

C. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Number Measures.

12 units	=	1 dozen
12 dozens	=	1 gross
12 gross	=	1 great gross

20 units	=	1 score
24 sheets	=	1 quire
20 quires	=	1 ream
10 reams	=	1 bale

2. Nautical Measures.

6 feet	=	1 fathom
100 fathoms	=	1 cable length

10 cables	=	1 nautical mile
60 N. miles	=	1 degree

3. Circular Measures.

60 seconds	= 1 minute	30 degrees	= 1 sign
60 minutes	= 1 degree	12 signs	= 1 circle

4. English Money Table.

4 farthings (f. or *q*)	= 1 penny (*d*)
12 pence	= 1 shilling (*s*)
20 shillings	= 1 pound (£)
21 shillings	= 1 guinea
Half sovereign	= 10*s*.
Crown (silver)	= 5*s*.
Florin (silver)	= 2*s*.
Half-penny (bronze)	= ½*d*.

5. Indian Weights.

8 chawals	= 1 rati	16 chhataks	= 1 seer
8 ratis	= 1 masha	40 seers	= 1 maund
12 mashas	= 1 tola	4 chhataks	= 1 pao
5 tolas	= 1 chhatak	5 seers	= 1 panseri

6. Other Data.

1. A pint of water weighs a pound and a quarter.
2. A cubic inch of water weighs $252\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
3. A gallon of water weighs 10 lbs.
4. A cubic foot of water weighs 62·5 lbs.
5. In the Metric System, the various prefixes connote as under :—

Deka	= 10 times	Deci	$= \frac{1}{10}$
Hecto	= 100 times	Centi	$= \frac{1}{100}$
Kilo	= 1,000 times	Milli	$= \frac{1}{1000}$
Myria	= 10,000 times		

6. One Horse Power=746 watts.
7. Leap Years.

If the number of a given year is divisible by 4 it is a Leap Year and contains 366 days. But centuries not

divisible by 400 are not leap years. Thus 1896, 1904, 1600, 2000, are leap years.

8. There was no year as 0 A. D. The year before 1 A. D, was 1 B. C. Hence the number of years between a given date B C. and a given date A. D. is the sum of the dates minus 1.

XIII. MISCELLANY

1. Notables among the winners of **Nobel Peace Prize** are : Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. A. (1906) ; Woodrow Wilson, U. S. A. (1919), General Dawes, U. S. A., and Sir Austen Chamberlain, Britain, (1925) ; M. Briand, France and G. Streseman, Germany (1928) ; F. B. Kellog, U. S. A. (1929) ; Norman Angell, U. S. A., (1933) ; Arthur Henderson, Britain (1934); M. Ossietsky, Germany and M. Delmas, Argentine, (1936).

2. The following are believed to be amongst the world's richest men :—

Henry Ford (America)	Edsel Ford (America)
Duke of Westminster (Britain)	Ed. de Rothschild (France)
William of Hehenzollern (Germany)	John D. Rockfeller Jr. (America)
Simon Patino (Bolivia)	The Aga Khan (India)
The Nizam of Hyderabad (India)	Lord Iveagh (Britain)

3. The first man to swim the English Channel was *Capt. Webb* and the first woman *Miss Gertrude Ederle.*

4. *Allan Octavian Hume* founded the Indian National Congress in 1885.

5. *Viscountess Astor* was the first woman to be elected to the British Parliament.

6. *Nuremberg (Germany)* is the world's best toy manufacturing area.

7. *G. I. P. Railway* (opened 1853) is the oldest Railway in India.

8. *Drigh Road* is the air-port of India ; *Croydon* of London.

9. *England* was the first country to introduce Gold Standard, in the 19th century.

10. *The Punjab* is the best irrigated area in the world.

11. The first westerner to visit China was *Marco Polo* (Italian).

12. *General Peary* was the first man to reach the North Pole.

13. *Constantine the Great* was the first Christian Emperor.

14. *Raphael* is recognised as the greatest painter of the world.

15. *University of Pavia* (founded A. D. 835) is believed to be the oldest University in the world.

16. *W. C. Bennerji* was the first President of the Indian National Congress.

17. *V. J. Patel* was the first Indian President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

18. *The Bible* was originally written in Hebrew and translated into English in 1611.

19. *Bombay* has the finest *race-course* in the world.

20. *Jamshedpur Tata Steel* works are the biggest steel works in India.

21. The game of *Chess* originated in India.

22. The Magna Carta was sealed at *Runnymede* by King John, in 1215.

23. Lord Buddha was born at *Sarnath* near Benares.

24. *Kazar Kolkol* (Moscow) is the argest *bell* in the world.

25. *St. Peter's Church* (Rome) is the largest Church in the world.

26. *Abindranath Tagore* is the best painter of India.

27. Modern *policing* was originated in India in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis.

28. Scout salute is :

"Three fingers held up, palm front, the thumb resting on the nail of the little finger."

This serves to remind a scout of his oath.

29. London has a system of underground Railways, which is electrified and runs through tunnels. It is called *Tube Railway*.

30. *Calcutta* is the main *jute-port* of the world.

31. *Gold Coast* (*Africa*) produces half of the world's *Cocoa*.

32. *South Africa* is the biggest producer of *Diamonds* in the world.

33. *India* supplies halt of world's *Tea*.

34. *U. S. A.* produces half of world's *iron* ; one-third of world's *Coal* ; more than half of world's *Cotton*, one-third of world's *tobacco* ; and three quarters of world's *Petroleum*.

35. *Radium* is the rarest thing in the world—of which only 10 oz. is available.

36. *Ziln* (*Hungary*) is the biggest boot factory in the world.

37. *Philadelphia* (U. S. A.) is the biggest ship-building centre in the world.

38. Mankind is divided into following races :—

(*a*) *Caucasian* or Indo-European race (white) comprising Europeans, Persians, Jews, Arabians, Hindus, Afghans, N. Africans, and their descendents in other lands.

(*b*) *Mongolian* Race (yellow) embraces Chinese, Japanase, Siamese, Burmese, Tibetans, Koreans. Also Finns, Magyars (Hungary), Laplanders, Tartars, Turks.

(c) *Negro Race* (Black) is composed of Africans and some Malayas.

(d) *American* (*Red*) *Indians*—the original inhabitants of America.

39. The *Oldest Universities* in India are that of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,—established in 1857.

40. There are at persent *17 Universities* in India —Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (affiliating and teaching), 1857; Punjab (affiliating and teaching), 1882; Allahabad (Unitary), 1892; Benares Hindu and Mysore (Teaching), 1916; Patna (affiliating), 1917; Osmania (Teaching), 1918; Aligarh Muslim and Lucknow (Unitary), 1920; Dacca (Unitary), 1921; Delhi (teaching). 1922; Nagpur (affiliating and teaching), 1923; Andhra (affiliating and teaching), 1925; Agra (affiliating), 1927 and Annamalai (Unitary), 1929.

40. Man's average weight is 11 stones or 70 Kilograms.

41. The Sun is 92·9 million miles distant from the earth and has a diameter about 109 times that of the earth.

42. The earth travels round the Sun at the speed of 18½ miles per second.

43. Wonders of the Middle Ages were :—

(*i*) Great Wall of China.
(*ii*) Colosseum of Rome.
(*iii*) Catacombs of Alexandria.
(*iv*) Leaning Tower of Pisa.
(*v*) Stone-henge of England.
(*vi*) Porcelain Tower of Nanking.
(*vii*) Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

44. Wonders of the 20th century are :

(*i*) Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.
(*ii*) Aeroplanes.
(*iii*) Radium.

(*iv*) X-Rays and Ultra violet rays.
(*v*) Automobiles and Locomotives.
(*vi*) Anaesthetics and anti-toxins.

45. The number of respirations (exhaling and inhaling, counted as one) in an adult is 16 to 18 per minute.

46. *Miss Amelia Earhart* (English) was the first lady to cross the Atlantic in an aeroplane ; while *Lieut.-Com. A. C. Read* (U. S. A.) was the first flier.

47. The abolition of slavery in the British Empire in 1833 was the work of Thomas Clarkson, Granwille Sharp, William Wilberforce and Zachary Macaulay.

48. *Koh-i-Noor* is the famous Indian diamond, which is supposed to have come from the Golconda mines. It has been in the possession of various kings—Ala-ud-din Khilji, Humayun, Nadir Shah, Ranjit Singh, Queen Victoria and is now in the British Crown.

49. *Bibliotheque Nationale* at Paris is the largest library of books in the world.

50. Name of a well-known University in each of the following countries :—

England	...	Cambridge University.
India	...	Calcutta University.
Japan	...	Imperial University of Tokyo.
U. S. A.	...	New York University.
China	...	Hongkong University.
Germany	...	Berlin University.
France	...	Sorbonne University.
Africa	...	Cape Town University.
Canada	...	Toronto University.

51. World's big salaries are :—

President, U. S. A.	...	\$75,000 (£20,000) per annum.
Prime Minister Japan	...	8,000 yen, *i.e.*, Rs. 7,488 per annum.

Prime Minister, England	£5,000 per annum.
Lord Chancellor, ,, ...	£8,000 per annum.
Viceroy of India ...	Rs. 2,50,800 per annum.
Fuhrer & Chancellor Germany	37,800 R. M. per annum. Plus 1,20,000 R. M. as allowances annually.

52. *George Robey* is England's Prime Minister of Mirth.

53. Civil Aviation Ensign is—a pale blue flag bearing a dark blue Cross and a Union Jack in one quarter.

54. The Institute of Engineers (India) was granted Royal Charter in 1935.

55. Mr. Satyamurti created a record on April 18, 1936 by delivering a speech for 6¾ hours, on his bill to repeal repressive laws (in the Indian Legislative Assembly).

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

I. PERSONALITIES OF THE PAST

Abruzzi, Duke of. (1873-1933) Distinguished Italian explorer, who in 1899 advanced nearer to the North Pole than any previous explorer. C-in-C Italian Navy, 1915-17.

Abu-al-Fazal. Famous courtier of Akbar the Great. Wrote Ain-i-Akbari.

Acquinas, Thomas. Italian father of moral philosophy.

Aesop. (620 ? B. C.-544 B.C.). Celebrated fable-writer of 'Aesop's Fables'.

Akbar the Great. Moghul Emperor (1542-1605). An enlightened and powerful monarch.

Alberuni. An Historian who accompanied Mohd. Ghaznavi to India.

Alexander the Great. (356-323 B. C.) King of Mecedon. A great warrior. Conquered the Thebans, Syria, Phoenicia, Egypt and invaded India. Died at Babylon.

Albuquerque. (1453-1515) The Portuguese statesman who established the influence of Portugal in Cochin in 1503 A. D.

Allenby, Viscount, Field Marshal. (1861-1936). British general. Distinguished himself in the Great War on the Western Front and in the Palestine Campaign. High Commissioner for Egypt, 1919-25.

Andrea del Sarto. (1487-1531). Italian painter of international fame.

Andree, Salomon August. (1854-1897) Swedish explorer who attempted to reach the North Pole by balloon.

Ansari, Dr. M. A. (1880-1936). A great nationalist Muslim leader. First President of the Congress Parliamentary Board of Elections.

Antony, Mark. (Circa 83-30 B. C.) Celebrated Roman general. Adherent of Cæsar. Romance with the Egyptian Queen, Cleopatra.

Aristides. Philosopher who taught that sensual pleasure was the only happiness—Cyreniac School.

Aristotle. (384-322 B. C.). Of the most famous Greek Philosophers. Disciple of Plato.

Asoka. Great Buddhist emperor of India. Known for edicts.

Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulak. Founder of the Hyderabad State.

Asquith, H. H. Earl of Oxford and Asquith. (1852-1928). British Statesman. Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (1808-16). His Premiership was noted for the Home Rule Bill, the Welsh Church Bill and the Parliament Bill abolishing the veto of the Lords. Created Peer in 1925.

Augustine, St. Missionary monk who converted King Ethelbert of Britain and introduced Christianity in England. First Archbishop of Canterbury.

Babar. (1483-1530). The Founder of the Moghul Empire in India.

Bacha Saqqua. The water-carrier who in the days of revolution against King Amanullah in Afghanistan, rose to power, ruling for over a year. Finally killed by King Nadir Shah.

Bacon, Francis. (1561-1626). One of the greatest English philosophers and statesmen.

Balzac, Honore de. One of the greatest French Novelists and founder of the Realistic School of Fiction.

Barry, Sir Charles. The architect of the first Houses of Parliament.

Barthou, Jean L. (1862-1934). French Statesman. A prominent member of French ministeries. Prime Minister 1913. Chairman of the Reparations Commission. Assassinated 1934.

Beaconsfield, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of. (1804-1881). British statesman and novelist. He first became famous with the publication of *Vivan Grey.* Made Premier 1868 and again 1874-1880. His spirited foreign policy, on Eastern questions in particular, was aggressive. Created peer in 1876.

Beatty, Earl. (1871-1936) Admiral of the main British fleet from Nov. 1916-19. Won great victories against the Germans during the war for which he was granted £100,000 and an Earldom in 1919.

Bentham, Jeremy. (1748-1832) British philosopher and law-giver. Expounded the Utilitarian system of political philosophy.

Besant, Mrs. Annie. (1847-1933). Irish convert to Hinduism. Took prominent part in the Irish Home Rule Movement. Shifted to India during the later part of her life. Arrested in 1917 in connection with the Indian National movement. President of the Theosophical Society 1907-1933.

Bismarck, Prince. (1815-1898). Most prominent statesman of Germany in the 19th century. The founder of the German Empire. Known for his 'Blood and Iron policy.'

Bocaecio, lo. An Italian author, called the "Father of Novel writing."

Booth, "General" William. (1828-1912). Founded Salvation Army in 1878.

Botha, General, the Rt. Hon. Louis. (1862-1919). The Boer general who commanded the Boer War 1899-1902. First Prime Minister of the Transvaal in 1907 and the first Prime Minister of South African Union in 1910. Rendered useful help during the Great War by conquering

a large portion of German Africa. Took prominent part in the Peace Conference of 1919.

Briand, Aristide. (1862-1932). 11 times Premier of France, and 16 times Foreign Minister.

Buddha, Lord. Founder of Budhhism. Originally Prince of Kapil-i-Vastu.

Browning, Robert. (1812-1889). One of the two greatest poets of the later Victorian era. His "Men and Women," "Dramatic Personae," and "The Ring and the Book" are very famous.

Bunyan, John. (1628-88). Originally a tinker, fought with the Cromwellians. After the Restoration he was thrown into prison, and there wrote "*Pilgrim's Progress*" and "*The Holy War*," the world's best allegories.

Burke, Edmund. 18th Century Orator and Statesman of great force. Known for his impeachment of Warren Hastings and "*Reflections on French Revolution.*"

Caesar, Julius. (100-44 B. C.) Roman General. Invaded Gaul and Britain. In Alexandrine War met Cleopatra and was infatuated with her. Finally assassinated by Brutus.

Calvin, John. (1509-64). One of the leading Reformers of the 15th Century. Calvinism in distinguishable from Lutheranism by its great austerity.

Canute, the Great. (995-1035). Conquered England in 1013.

Cavour, Count di. An Italian Statesman who worked for the unification of Italy.

Chamberlain, Sir Austen. (d. 1937). Noted British Statesman. Author of Locarno Pact.

Chesterton, G. K. (1874-1936). The noted British author, poet and journalist.

Chisholm Hugh. Editor of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (d. 1924).

Churchill, John—Duke of Marlborough. (1650-1722). One of England's greatest Generals. Distinguished in the War of Spanish Succession. Entered Parliament.

Clemenceau, G. E. (1841-1929). A prominent French statesman. Minister of the Interior 1906-09, Prime Minister and Minister for War, 1917-20. Represented France at the Peace Conference.

Clive, Lord Robert. (1725-1774). Founder of the British Empire in India. Rose from a clerkship to be a virtual Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company. Raised to peerage in 1760. Committed suicide following financial difficulties.

Cobden, Richard. (1804-65). Rose to great prominence as an advocate of Free Trade during the Corn Law Agitation.

Coleridge, S. T. (1772-1834). One of the great poets of the early 19th century. Author of "*Ancient Mariner.*"

Columbus, Christopher. Famous navigator. Discovered American Islands in 1492.

Confucius. Chinese Saint, mystic and philosopher. Founded Confucianism or the Worship of Ancestors.

Constantine I. (1868-1923). King of Greece 1913-17 and 1920. Exiled in 1922.

Cook, Capt. James. (1728-79). An adventrous navigator. Discovered the Sandwich Islands. Was murdered at Hawaii by natives.

Curzon, of Kedleston Marquess. (1859-1925). Imperial Statesman, Governor-General of India 1899-1905 (reappointed 1904). Leader of the House of Lords (1916) Foreign Secretary 1919, and Lord President of Council. Nov. 1924—March 1925.

Dalhousie, Marquis of. (1812-60). One of the makers of British India. Governor-General of India (1848-56) during a period of great difficulty. Made many annexations.

Darwin, Charles Robert. (1809-82). Distinguished British evolutionist, known for his "*Origin of Species*" and "*Descent of Man.*"

Das, Chitranjan. A powerful speaker and a brilliant politician. Founded Sawarajist Party in the Assembly. Elected Mayor of Calcutta.

Dayanand, Swami. Founder of Arya Samaj and a great saviour of Hindus.

Devadhar, G. K. Founder of the Poona Sewa Sadan Society. President, Servants of India Society. Toured abroad as a member of Press Delegation.

Demosthenes. A great crator with 61 famous Orations to his credit.

Dickens, Charles. (1812-70). Most popular novelist of the 19th Century. "*Pickwick Papers*" is his best-known work.

Doumer, Paul. (1857-1932). President of French Republic (1931-32). Assassinated by a Russian fanatic, 1932.

Doyle, Sir A. Conan. (1859-1930). The famous writer of detective novels in which "Sherlock Holmes" is the central figure

Drake, Sir Francis. (1540-96). Elizabethan Admiral and adventurer who was the first to circum-navigate the globe. Figured conspicuously in the defeat of Spanish Armada.

Dupleix, J. F. (1697-1763). Governor of French East Indian possessions who struggled hard to establish a French Empire in India, without success.

Euripidies. (480-406 B. C.) Greece's greatest poet.

Fazal-i-Hussain, Sir. (1877-1936). Punjab's brilliant publicman. Twice Minister of Punjab Government. Member-in-Charge of Education Health and Lands of the Governor-General's Executive Council 1930-35. Delegate to the League of Nations, 1927 and also to the South African Conference, 1932.

Firdausi, Abul K. M. (941-1020). Greatest epic poet of Persia. Famous for his "*Book of Kings*" (Shahnama) containing 60,000 verses.

Foch, Field Marshall Ferdinand. (1851-1929). Chief of the Allied armies in France in 1918. Created Field Marshall 1919.

Fahien. Famous Chinese (Buddhist) traveller. Came to India on a pilgrimage and stayed for three years in the territories of Chandragupta II.

Franklin, Benjamin. (1706-90). Famous American philosopher and statesman. Invented Lightning Conductor.

Fox, Charles James. A distinguished British orator and statesman. Pitt's greatest opponent.

Frœbell, F. W. (1782-1852). Founder of the Kinder-gaten system of education.

Fuad I, King Ahmad. (1858-1936). Late King of Egypt. Was succeeded by his son King Farouque.

Galsworthy, John. (1867-1933). British dramatist and novelist. Awarded Nobel Prize for Literature in 1932.

Galton, Sir Francis. (1822-1911). Originator of the study of "Eugenics," and the finger-print identification.

Gama, Vasco da. (c. 1460-1524). Portuguese discoverer of the sea-route to India in 1498 by doubling the Cape of Good Hope.

Ganga Ram, Sir. A great engineer, agriculturist and the greatest philanthropist of his age in Northern India. He created a trust of over 5 million rupees to run the institutions he founded.

Garibaldi, G. (1870-1882). Famous Italian soldier and patriot of the middle 19th century.

George V, King Emperor. (1865-1936). One of the most enlightened Kings of Great Britain. Passed away at the age of 71 on January 20, 1936 having reigned for 26 years.

Gladstone, William. (1809-98). Distinguished Liberal statesman of the latter part of the 19th century. Became Premier four times. Famous for his Home Rule Bill.

Goethe, J. W. Von. (1749-1832). Greatest German poet.

Gokhale, G. K. Highly respected leader. Founded the Servants of India Society. Rendered sterling service in Councils. Member Public Service Commission.

Goodyear, Charles. (1800-60). American discoverer of the art of vulcanising rubber.

Gordon, Charles George. (1833-85). Distinguished British soldier and administrator. Saw service in Crimea, China and India. While holding Khartoum against the Mahdi Rebellion he was captured and killed.

Gorky, Maxim. (1868-1936). Bolshevist Russia's leading novelist.

Grattan Henry, (1746-1820). An Irish orator and statesman who did much memorable work for his country.

Hahnemann, S. C. (1775-1843). German Physician. Founder of the Homœopathic system.

Haig of Bemersyde, Field-Marshall, Earl. (1861-1928). Distinguished British soldier. Succeeded Viscount French in 1915 as commander of British Forces in France.

Hampden, John. (1594-1643). The English patriot who opposed the "Ship Money" Tax imposed by Charles I.

Hardinge, Warren G. (1865-1923). President of America 1921-23. Author of Washington Conference.

Henderson, Rt. Hon'ble Arthur. (1863-1935). British Labour statesman. President of World Disarmament Conference from 1932. Awarded Nobel Prize for Peace in 1934.

Hegel, G. W. F. A famous German philosopher and professor. Claimed "Whatever is rational is real and whatever is real is rational".

Herodotus, (c. 484-424 B.C.). The Greek historian called "Father of History."

Hill, Sir Rowland. (1795-1879). The originator of the penny postal system in England.

Hindenburg, President Marshal Paul Von. (1847-1933). Distinguished German soldier. Became President of the Reich in 1925 and continued the office uptil his death.

Homer. Greatest Epic poet. Author of "*Illiad*" and "*Odyssey.*"

Howard, John. Renowned for prison reforms.

Huen Tsang. A famous Chinese Buddhist pilgrim. Visited India in the reign of Harsha.

Ivan the Great (1440-1505). First Czar of Russia.

Jameson, Sir Leander Starr. (1853-1917) One of the notable South Africans and close friend of Cecil Rhodes. Led the Jameson raid for which he suffered imprisonment.

Jellicoe of Scapa, Adml. of the Fleet, Earl (1859-1935) Commander-in-Chief of British Fleet 1914-1916 and First Sea Lord 1916-17. Governor-General of New Zealand 1920-24.

Jenghiz Khan. (1162-1227). Famous Mongol Emperor. Conquered China twice.

Joan of Arc. (1412-1431). The French heroine. The girl who inspired the French to drive the English out of Orleans. Was burnt at Rouen. Canonised in 1920.

Kant, Emmanuel. German scientist and philosopher. A great rationalist thinker.

Kipling, Rudyard. (1866-1936). The famous British novelist and Poet who started his journalistic career as an Assistant Editor of the "Civil & Military Gazette", Lahore. Awarded Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907.

Kitchner of Khartum, Earl. (1850-1916). Distinguished British soldier. Commander-in-Chief in India 1902-1909. Secretary for War 1914. Drowned in 1916 while on his way to Russia.

Kropotkin, Prince Peter. Russian anarchist, geographer and explorer.

Krupp, Alfred. A famous German Engineer, the founder of Gun Factories at Essen which were the largest in the world.

Kruger, Paul. (1825-1904). S. African Statesman of fame. President of the Transvaal Republic 1881-1900.

Lajpat Rai. A brilliant writer and a powerful orator. National leader from the Punjab. One of the founders of Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore. Leader of the Nationalist Party in Assembly.

Laud, William. (1573-1645). Eminent British ecclesiastic, appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633. His religious policy fermented the Civil War against Charles I.

Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar. (1858-1923). Prime Minister of England 1922-23. Plenipotentiary for the Peace Conference.

Lawrence, T. E. (1888-1935). Changed name to Shaw in 1927. Stirred the Arab revolt against Turkey which led to their independence.

Lenin, Vladimir Ilyich Ul'yanov. (1870-1924). Leading spirit of the Bolshevik party ever since its inception. In 1917 overthrew the Czardom, and became the President of the New Government.

Leonardo da Vinci. (1452-1519). Eminent artist. Painter of "The Last Supper" and "The Head of Medusa."

Lincoln, Abraham. (1809-65). President of U.S.A. 1861-65. His anti-slavery pronouncement led to the Civil War of 1861-65. Was assassinated.

Lud, King. The traditional founder of London.

Luther, Martin. The great German Reformer, who caused disaffection against old dogmas. He lived to see the Reformation established.

Macaulay, Thomas B. Lord. Most brilliant historian of the Victorian era. Responsible for introducing the system of English Education in India. First Law Member of the Government of India.

Machiavelli, Nicolo. (1469-1527). Florentine diplomat and historian. Author of "*Il Principle*".

Magasthenese. Greek envoy at the Court of Chandra Gupta Maurya. His account forms a source of History.

Marx, Karl. (1818-83). An active socialist. He identified himself with the cause of the labouring classes.

Mazzini, Ginseppe, (1805-72). Italian patriot and author. He lived to see the unification of Italy.

Michael, Angelo B. (1474-1564). Renowned Italian painter, sculptor and architect.

Mill, John Stuart. (1806-73). Eminent British philosopher and law-giver, Supported women suffrage.

Millais, Sir John Everett. (1829-1896). Most prominent of English Pre-Rephaelites. Excellent artist.

Mohammad, Prophet. (570-632). Founder of Mohammedan religion.

Mohammad Ali, Maulana. A brilliant journalist and Muslim Khilafat leader. Attended the R.T.C. and died in England.

Montague, Rt. Hon. E. S. British statesman. Secretary for India (1917-22). Responsible for the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

Morley, Viscount. (1838-1923). Secretary of State for India. Known for the Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909.

Nansen, Fridtjof. Norwegian explorer. Attained highest latitude in N. Polar regions. Nobel Peace Prize, 1932.

Napolean I. (1769-1821). The famous French emperor and one of the world's greatest soldiers. Defeated by Nelson at Trafalgar. Subdued almost the whole of Europe, but was defeated at Waterloo and exiled to St. Helena.

Nanak Dev, Guru. Founder of Sikhism. A great saint and Punjabi poet whose sacred sayings are embodied in the Granth Sahib.

Nehru, Motilal. A great patriot, an eminent lawyer and a prominent leader, who sacrificed his all for his coun-

try. Leader of the Swarajist Party in Assembly. Known for the Nehru Report.

Nelson, Viscount. (1758-1805). Great English naval commander. The victor of the Battle of Trafalgar.

Nightingale, Florence. (1820-1910) "The Lady with the Lamp." Notable figure in the Crimean War where she organized a band of nurses.

Nietzche, F. W. An original German philosopher.

Nobel, Dr. Alfred B. (1833-96). Swedish inventor of Dynamite. Created a trust for the award of five annual prizes of about £ 8,000 each to such persons as during each year shall have contributed most materially to the benefit of mankind. The prizes are in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Literature and Peace promotion.

Omar Khayyam. Persian poet. Flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries. His "*Rubaiyat*" were translated into English by Edward Fitzgerald in 1859.

Palmerston, Viscount. (1784-1865). Distinguished British statesman. Prime Minister and Member of Parliament.

Panini. A great Sanskrit Grammarian and author of 'Sutras.'

Park, Mungo. A famous Br. traveller of Interior Africa.

Parr, Thomas. (1583-1635). The most famous English centenarians, known as "Old Parr."

Patel, Hon. V. J. First elected president of Indian Legislative Assembly 1923-1930. Later imprisoned for taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement. Left a Will and Trust giving over one lakh of rupees for foreign propaganda for Indian cause.

Peary, Rear-Admiral. An American Arctic explorer. He reached the N. Pole on April 6, 1909, (1854-1920).

Peel, Sir Robert. (1788-1850). Prominent British Statesman. Was Prime Minister twice. Inaugurated Free Trade Policy in England.

Pitt, William. (1759-1806). Britain's wonder Statesman. Became Chancellor of the Exchequer when 23 and Prime Minister at the age of 24, which office he held for 17 years during French Revolution.

Plato. The renowned Greek Philosopher. Disciple of Socrates and teacher of Aristotle. His "*Dialogue*" and "*Republic*" are the greatest works of ancients.

Plutarch. Famous Biographer. "*Lives of Great Men.*"

Poincare, Raymond. (1860-1934). French Statesman. President of the Republic 1913-20. Several times the Premier.

Pollock, Sir Frederick. (1845-1937). Eminent British jurist. With the late Sir Dinshaw Mulla, he annotated the Indian Contract Act. Was a Privy Councillor.

Pythagoras. (Circa 582 500 B. C.). Eminent Greek Philosopher and Mathematician who believed in the doctrine of transmigration of souls.

Ram Mohan Roy. Founder of Brahmo Samaj. A great Bengalee scholar and reformer.

Ranjit Singh. (1780-1839). Punjab Sikh Chief, Called "the Lion of the Punjab." On his death the administration suffered.

Raphael, Sanzio. (1483-1520). Distinguished Italian painter.

Reading, Rufus, Daniel Issacs, Marquess of. (1860-1935). British Imperial Statesman and Administrator. Chief Justice of England 1913-21. Viceroy of India 1921-26. Visited U. S. A. on Special Mission relating to the War in 1916 and 1917.

Reuter, Baron P. J. de. (1821-99). Pioneer of Telegraphic press services in the world.

Rhodes, Rt. Hon. Cecil, John. (1852-1902). British Statesman prominent in South African history. Premier Cape Town in 1890, and again in 1896.

Rockfeller, John D. (1839-1937). American oil magnate and philanthropist. Founder of the Rockfeller Foundation "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world" and the General Education Board.

Roosevelt, Theodore. (1858-1919). President of U. S. A. 1901-09. Awarded Nobel Prize for peace in 1906.

Ross, Col. Sir Ronald. (1857-1932). A leading authority on tropical diseases. Awarded Nobel Prize for medicine in 1902.

Rossetti, Dante G. (1828-82). One of the Pre-Rephaelites. Talented Italian painter.

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques. Original thinker and versatile writer of France.

Sappho. Famous lyric poetess of ancient Greece. "*Unrequitted Love*" story.

Saladin. Sultan of Egypt and deadly foe of Christianity. Captured Jerusalem.

Saadi. Eminent Persian Poet of the 13th Century.

Saklatwala, Shapurji. Member Parliament. Worked in Indian jungles for iron, coal, and limestone, which led to the foundation of Tata works. Founder, "Workers' Welfare League of India in London." Noted Indian Communist.

Sagrave, Major Sir Henry. Britain's racing motorist. Motor-speed record-holder at 231 m/h in 1929.

Schopenheur, Arthur. German Philosopher of a pessimistic cast of mind.

Seneca. Roman Philosopher. Tutor of Nero.

Sennacherib. King of Assyria (702-680 B. C.) According to Scriptures his great host of 165,000 men, while on the eve of attacking Palestine, was destroyed in a single night by direct Divine visitation.

Shakespeare, William. (1564-1616). England's greatest poet and dramatist. Born at Stratford-on-Avon. Connected with Globe Theatre. Wrote 35 plays and many poems.

Shivajee, Chhattarpatti. A great Maharatta warrior and administrator. Founded an empire and defeated Moghul army several times.

Sinha, Lord. A lawyer of distinction. First Indian to become Under-Secretary of State for India, to be created a British Peer and to be appointed a Governor. Also a Privy Councillor.

Smith, Adam. (1723-90). Father of the science of Political Economy. Famous for his "*Wealth of Nations.*"

Socrates. Distinguished Greek philosoper.

Spencer, Edmund. (1552 99). Elizabethan man of letters. Famous for his "*Shepherd's Calender*" and "*Faerie Queene*".

Sun Yat Sen. (1867-1925). Chinese statesman and philosopher. First Prèsident of the Chinese Republic.

Swedenborg, E. Swedish philosopher and mystic.

Tamerlane. (1335-1405). A famous warrior and terrible butcher. Conquered Turkestan, Persia and Syria. Founder of the Moghul Dynasty in India.

Tata, Jamshed Ji. A great Parsee industrialist who founded the famous Tata Iron Works. Created a Trust of 3 crores of rupees for Hospitals in India.

Titus. (40-81). Renowned Roman Emperor.

Tilak, Bal Gangadhar. 'Father of Indian unrest'—a great leader and a profound religious scholar.

Todar Mal. The versatile revenue and finance minister of Akbar, the Great.

Tolstoi, Count Leo. (1828-1910). Most distinguished personality in modren Russian literature.

Victoria. (1819-1901). Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Became Empress of India. Ruled for over 60 years.

Vivekanand, Swami. (*nee* Narendar Nath Dutt). Indian Saint, follower of Ram Krishan Parmhans. Lectured in England, America on Vedantism.

Voltaire, F. M. One of the greatest French Philosophers and writers.

Vimy, Baron Byng of, Field-Marshal, Viscount. (1862-1935) Distinguished British soldier. Successfully attacked the Hindenburg Line in Nov. 1917. Governor-General of Canada, 1921-26.

Wacha, Sir Dinshaw. (1844-1936). Prominent Bombay businessman. One of the founders of Indian National Congress. Was a Director of the Reserve Bank.

Walpole, Sir Robert. (1676-1745). A great Whig Statesman, Prime Minister 1720-42.

Wallace, Willam. A great Scottish patriot, who worked for Scottish independence. Beheaded in London.

Washington, George. (1732 99). First President of U. S. A., who helped the States to win the Independence (1789-97).

Wellington, Arthur Wellesely, Duke of. (1769-1852). Most famous British general of 19th century. Victor of Waterloo. Prime Minister 1828-30.

Wesley, John. The soul of Methodist movement in Britain.

Wilberforce, William. (1759-1833). Prominent in connection with anti-slavery agitation in Britain.

William, Sir George. (1821-1905). Founder of Y. M. C. A.

Wilson, Woodrow. (1856-1924). President of U. S. A. (1913-21). Was a deciding factor in the victory for the Allies in the Great War. Helped in the conference by laying down his 14 points.

Wycliffe, John. (1324-84). Translated the Bible into English.

Younghusband, Col. Headed the British Mission to Tibet 1903-04. President, Royal Geographical Society, 1919.

Yuan-shi-Kai. (1859-1916). President of Chinese Republic 1913-16. Proclaimed Emperor 1915.

Zaharoff, Sir Basil. (*d.* 1936). Mystery man of Europe. Supposed to be the richest man of the world and styled as the "Sixth Great European Power." Was the first man to sell submarines and Maxim guns.

Zeppelin, Count Ferdinand Von. (1838-1917) German Inventor of the huge airship bearing that name.

Zoroaster. Supposed to have lived in 5th century. Parsee religion bears his name.

II. LIVING PERSONALITIES

Agha Khan, Sultan Sir Mahammed Shah. (*b.* 1877). The spiritual head of the Khojas and head of the Ismailite Moslems. Has had striking successes on the English turf, winning the Derby in 1930 and 1935. Granted the rank and status of a first class chief in recognition of his war services. Created Privy Councillor in 1934. Head of the British Indian delegation to the Round Table Conference. Celebrated his golden jubilee in 1936.

Aiyer, C. P. Sir Swami Eminent Madras lawyer. Advocate General, Law Member, Madras. Acting Law Member and Commerce Member, Government of India. Delegate to the Round Table Conference. Represented India at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Alfonso XIII. (*b.* 1886). Ascended to the Spanish throne in May 1886 ; deposed April 14, 1931.

Amanullah. (*b.* 1892). Ex-King of Afghanistan 1919-29. Returning from a European tour in 1928, he attempted to introduce radical social reforms which led to a religious revolt against him. He had to abdicate. Settled in Italy in 1929.

Ambedkar, Dr. B. R. A leader of the Depressed classes. Delegate to the Round Table Conferences. Founder of the Depressed Classes Institute. Author of many books on finance and caste matters.

Andrews, Charles Freer. (*b.* 1871). An eminent author. Formerly Professor at Shantineketan. Rendered great service to the Indians in Br. Colonies and Africa and is a great champion of their cause. Follower of M. Gandhi.

Aney, M. S. (*b.* 1880) Pleader politician from Berar. Acting President, Indian National Congress, 1933. Leader of the Nationalist Party in Assembly since 1935. Pt. Malviya's right hand man in Anti-Award Campaign.

Arundale, George Sydney. (*b.* 1878). President of the Theosophical Society since June, 1934. Various activities for Australia's development (1926-29). Works for national regeneration and freedom of India within the Empire. For many years Organising Secretary of the Indian Home Rule League.

Astor, Viscountess. (*b.* 1879). First woman M. P. to take her seat in the House of Commons.

Azana, Senor. Elected President of Spain 1926.

Bhore, Sir Joseph. Commerce Member, Viceroy's Executive Council. High Commissioner for India in U. K. in 1922-23. Represented Government of India on the Silver Jubilee in London.

Birla, Ghanshyam Das. Indian philanthropist, industrial magnate and mill-owner. Responsible for founding a number of educational and public institutions. Member Royal Commission on Labour, Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927.

Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Lieut-General, Lord. (*b.* 1857). Became very popular during the Boer War, after which he organised the South African Constabulary. Founded the Boy Scouts Organisation in 1908. Chief Scout of the World since 1920. Visited India in 1937.

Baldwin, Rt. Hon. Stanley. (*b.* 1867). Eminent British Politician. Prime Minister, May 1923—January, 1924, November 1924-29, and again June 1935—May 1937. Created Earl 1937. Saved Empire from a constitutional crisis over King Edward VIII'S marriage question. Retired from public life May 1937.

Barton, Sir Sidney. British Minister at Addis Ababa during the Italo-Abyssinian War, 1935-36. He defended the British Legation against mob riot most heriocally following Negus' flight.

Birdwood, Field-Marshall Sir William R. (*b.* 1865) Field-Marshall of the British army. Commander-in-Chief in India, 1925-30, A. D. C. General to the King.

Bleirot, Louis. (*b.* 1872). French airman ; the first to fly the English Channel from Calais to Dover in 1909.

Bondfield, Rt. Hon. Margaret, (*b.* 1873). Minister of Labour, 1929-31. The first woman member of a British Ministry.

Booth, "General" Evangeline. Head of the Salvation Army since 1934.

Bose, Sir J. C. (*b.* 1858). Famous Indian Botanist. Founder-director of Bose Research Institute, Calcutta. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Cassels, General Sir Robert Archibald. (*b.* 1876). General of the British Army. Commander-in-Chief in India since November 1935.

Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. Neville. (*b.* 1869). British poiltician and statesman. Chancellor of Exchequer August 1923—January 1924, and 1931—1937. Succeeded Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister in May, 1937.

Chaman Lal, Diwan. (*b.* 1892). Punjab's Lawyer Politician. Member Royal Commission on Labour 1929-31.

Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chandra. (*b.* 1874). Stood first in list in I. C. S. open competition. Government of India delegate to International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924-33. (President International Labour Conference, 1927) and to League of Nations Assembly, 1925. Indian Government delegate to London Naval Conference 1930. High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Leader of Indian delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932. Member, India Council, 1931-36.

Chetty, Sir Shanmukham. Ex-president Legisla tive Assembly. Visited Australia as representative of Empire Parliamentary Association, 1926, Employer's representa-

tive to I. L. O. in 1928, 1929, 1932. Dewan of Travancore.

Chetwood, Field Marshal, Sir Philip W. (*b.* 1869). Field-Marshal of the Br. Army. C.-in-C. in India 1930-1935.

Chiang Kaishek, General. (*b.* 1888). China's soldier statesman. Is carrying on the work of suppressing Communism in China. A dictator behind the scenes.

Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston S. (*b.* 1874). British Conservative politician. Chancellor of Exchequer 1924-1929. Minister of War 1918-21; Minister of Air, 1919-21. Acquired a good deal of notoriety for his anti-Indian views.

Clarendon, Earl of. (*b.* 1877). British statesman. Chairman B. B. C. (1927-30). Became Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, 1931.

Chhatari, Capt. Nawab Sir Mohammad Ahmad Said Khan. (*b.* 1888). Prominent U. P. Official. Minister of Industries, 1923-25. Home Member, 1926-1933. Acting Governor June, 1928—August 1928, and again in 1933. Member of 1st and 2nd. R. T. C. Chief Minister, U. P. since 1937.

Chintamani, C. Y. (*b.* 1880). Eminent journalist. Editor of "The Leader," Allahabad. Member R. T. C. and Franchise Committee. Minister of Education U. P. 1921-23.

Connaught and Strathearn, H. R. H. the Duke of. (*b.* 1850). Third and the only surviving son of Queen Victoria. Governor-General of Canada 1911-1916 Inaugurated the Parliament of the South African Confederation (1910) and the Indian Legislative Assembly (1921).

Dadabhoy, Sir, Maneckji Byramjee. Member, Fiscal Commission, Sept. 1921. Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26. Member, R. T. C. President, Council of State.

Dame, Laura Knight. The first woman to be appointed in 1936 as Royal Academician since 1769.

Dawes, Brig-General Charles G. (*b.* 1865). Famous for his plan of Reparations, arranging for certain payments to be made annually by Germany to various claimant countries, but not fixing the total liability.

Desai, Bhulabhai J. (*b.* 1887). Brilliant Bombay Lawyer. Leader of Opposition in Indian Legislative Assembly since 1934.

De Valera, Eamon. (*b.* 1882). Eminent Irish statesman. President of Executive Council of Irish Free State since 1932. Has been responsible for abolishing oath of allegiance and land annuities to Britain, causing a good deal of friction between the two countries.

Doumergue, Gaston. (*b.* 1863). French statesman. President of French republic 1924-31, and again in 1934.

Drummond, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric. (*b.* 1876). British statesman. The first Secretary-General to the League of Nations, 1919-33. British Ambassador in Italy after 1933.

Dutt, G. S. Founder of the Bratachari movement. Member of the Indian Civil Service.

Eden, Anthony. (*b.* 1897). Noted British statesman, known for his peace efforts in the League in connection with Italo-Abyssinian hostilities. Foreign Secretary in new British Cabinet (1937).

Eddington, Sir Arthur S. (*b.* 1882). British Scientist. Director of Cambridge Observatory since 1914. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Einstein, Prof. Albert. (*b.* 1879). Jewish mathematician. Famous for his Theory of Relativity. Professor of Mathematical Physics at the College of France since 1933.

Ford, Henry. (*b.* 1863). President of Ford Motor Co., U. S. A. One of the world's richest men.

Franco, General. (*b.* 1894). The youngest general in the Spanish Army, is the leader of Spanish insurgents carrying on the Civil War in Spain.

Gandhi, M. K. (*b.* 1869). India's mystic Saint and politician of charming and irresistible personality. Led the Satyagraha movement (1918-19) and the Non-co-operation movement 1920. Abandoned politics 1935 to devote his time for the uplift of Harijans. Resides at Seogaon.

Gidney, Sir Henry. (*b* 1873). Accredited leader of the domiciled European community in India. I. M. S. (retired). Member Indian Sandhurst Committee, and Joint Parliamentary Committee. M. L. A.

Gour, Sir Hari Singh. (*b.* 1872). Eminent Indian politician. M. L. A. Delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee 1932.

Haile Sallasie I. (*b.* 1891). Enlightened Emperor of Abyssinia since 1930. Following reverses in the Italo-Abyssinian War, forced to flee to Haifa (Palestine) on 3rd May, 1936.

Halifax, Viscount. (*b.* 1881). British statesman, Viceroy of India as Lord Irwin (1926-31). Secretary for War 1935-1937. Lord President of Council since May 1937.

Hertzog, General, the Hon. J. B. M. (*b.* 1866). Eminent South African statesman. Prime Minister, 1924.

Hoare, Sir Samuel. British statesman. Secretary of State for India, Produced evidence before the Joint Select Committee on India Bill, 1935. Foreign Secretary, 1935-37. Home Secretary since 1937.

Hoover, H. C. (*b.* 1874). United States politician. President of the Republic 1929-33.

Hydari, Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar. (*b.* 1869). Eminent Indian politician. Member of the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Created Privy Councillor, 1935.

Jaykar, Sir M.R. An eminent Bombay lawyer, known as 'peace-maker.' A delegate to the Round Table Conference.

Jinnah, M. A. A great Muslim leader known for his 14 points. Leads the Independent Party in the Assembly. Member of various committees.

Joshi, N. M. A great Labour leader. Member Round Table Conference and the Joint Select Committee.

Jehangir, Sir Cowasji. (*b.* 1879). Eminent Bombay Knight. Executive Councillor, 1922-28. M. L. A. from the city of Bombay since 1930. Delegate to the R. T. C.

Kellogg, Hon. Frank B. (*b.* 1856). United States statesman. Famous as the originator of Kellogg Pact, 1928.

Kemal, Ataturk Mustafa. (*b.* 1881). Turkish nationalist leader. Abolished the office of Sultan in 1922; President since then. Under him Turkey has progressed wonderfully.

Khan, Haji Mirza Ali, Faqir of Ipi. (*b.* 1902), An influential faqir of the Tribal territory who receives little or no alms. Following the decision of an abduction case he created various disturbances on the North-West Frontier of India.

Lamas, Dr. Savedra. Elected President of the League of Nations Assembly, 1936.

Lang, Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon. (*b.* 1864). Archbishop of Canterbury since Nov. 1928.

Leacock, Stephen. (*b.* 1869). Well-known humorous writer. Head of the Department of Political Economy, McGill University.

Lindberg, Col. Celebrated U. S. aviator. Known also for his baby's kidnapping case.

Linlithgow, Marquess of. (*b.* 1887). Eminent British public man. President, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28. President, Joint Select Committee, 1933. Appointed Governor-General and Viceroy of India in 1936.

Llewellyn, Sir William. (*b.* 1863). President of the Royal Academy since 1928.

Lloyd George, Rt. Hon. D. (*b*. 1863). British Liberal statesman. Prime Minister 1916-22. Displayed great activity and resourcefulness during the War. At the Peace Conference, in conjunction with M. Clemenceau and President Wilson, he was a master spirit. "Father" of the House of Commons since 1929.

Lutyens, Sir Edwin. (*b*. 1869), A famous architect. Designer of the Cenotaph, the New Delhi etc.

MacDonald, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay. (*b*. 1866). British statesman of humble Scottish birth, who became the first Labour Prime Minister in 1924, and again from 1929 to 1935 when he resigned his office for reasons of health. Defeated in the general elections, 1935 ; but returned from Scottish Universities in Feb. 1936 retaining the Lord Presidency of Council. Fellow of the Royal Society. Retired from Cabinet in 1937.

Malviya, Pandit Madan Mohan. (*b*. 1861). Prominent Hindu Leader of India. President, Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918. Chief Scout Sewa Samti Scout's Association. Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University.

Malik, Sir Feroze Khan Noon. (*b*. 1893). Minister, Punjab Government since 1927. Appointed High Commissioner for India in London in 1936.

Marconi. (*b*. 1874). An ingenious Italian electrician. Invented Beam Wireless. Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics, 1909.

Masefield, John. (*b*. 1878). British poet. Poet Laureate since 1930.

Moonje, Dr. B. S. Leader of Hindu Sanghatan movement. Founder of the Military School, Poona.

Masood, Sir Sayed Ross Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur. Preminent educationist. Vice-Chancellor, Aligargh Muslim University from 1929 to 1935. President All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1933.

Mira Bai. (Miss Madeline Slade). Daughter of Br. Admiral, who renounced life of luxury to become Gandhi's disciple.

Mitra, Sir B. N. (*b.* 1875). Brilliant Government of India official. Has held many important posts, including Law Membership of Government of India. Also Controller of War accounts. High Commissioner for India in U. K. 1931-1936.

Mola, General. The initiator of the Spanish Civil War in the form of a military rising in Morocco.

Montessori, Maria. (*b.* 1869). A brilliant woman educationist and inventor of the "Montessori" method of infant education.

Mosley, Sir Oswald (*b.* 1896). Leader of Br. Fascists.

Mussolini, Signor Benito. (*b.* 1881). Italian Dictator. Chief of Fascist movement. Italian Premier since 1922. Has carried with high hand his policy of Italian aggression in Abyssinia which culminated in a victory and annexation as a part of Italian Empire in 1936.

Naidu, Mrs. Sarojini. A great English poetess of international fame and an orator of eloquence. Specially connected with women's movements in India and welfare of Indian students. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. Attended the R. T. C. with M. Gandhi. Toured Europe and America, lecturing on Indian affairs.

Nawaz, Begum Shah. (*b.* 1896). Daughter of late Sir Mohammed Shafi. Member of the Punjab Board of Film Censors since 1926. Woman delegate to the R. T. C. Member. Lahore Municipal Committee since 1932.

Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal. Young Indian nationalist leader. Scion of the great Nehru family. Brilliant author—Soviet Russia, Letters to My Daughter, History

of the World. President Indian National Congress 1929, 1936 and 1937.

Niemeyer, Sir Otto. British Finance Expert. Inquired into the Budgetary position of the Central and Provincial Govts. and certain other financial allocations between the Centre and Provinces under the Government of India Act, 1935.

Nihal Singh, St. A renowned Indian journalist. Known all over the world. Visited America, Europe and Japan and edited several papers.

Nuffield, Lord. Motor Magnate, known for his munificence.

Ottama, Bhikshu. Buddhist monk and Leader of Burmese Nationalists. Travelled extensively in Europe, America and Japan. A famous linguist. Knows Bengali, Hindi, Japanese, German. English, Chinese, Tibetan. President, Hindu Mahasabha (Indian).

Parmanand, Bhai. Leader of Hindu Sanghatan movement. President, Hindu Mahasabha. Sentenced to death in first Ghadar Conspiracy, later sent to Andamans and released. Also an M. L. A.

Parshottam Das Thakar Das, Sir. A prominent cotton merchant of Bombay. Governor, Imperial Bank of India. Member, Royal Commission of Indian Currency. Member, R. T. C. Director, Reserve Bank.

Paranjpye, R. P. (*b.* 1876). Eminent educationist. Bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge. Principal, Fergusson College, Poona 1902-24. Minister, Bombay Government 1921-23 and 1927. Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University since 1932.

Pirandello, Luigi. (*b.* 1867). Eminent Italian dramatist and novelist. Awarded Nobel Prize for Literature in 1934.

Prasad, Rajendra. (*b.* 1884). Indian Nationalist leader. President, Indian National Congress, 1935.

Rahimttoola, Sir Ibrahim. (*b.* 1862). Executive Councillor, Bombay 1918-23. President, Legislative Assembly 1931-33.

Radhakrishnan, Sir S. Indian Philosopher of distinction. Lectured several times in the West. Appointed Professor of Eastern Religion at Oxford, 1936 (the first Indian to gain this distinction).

Raman, Sir C. V. (*b.* 1880). Eminent Indian Physicist. Fellow of the Royal Society. Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics (1930). Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Ramaswami, Aiyer, Sir C. P. (*b.* 1879). Eminent educationist of Madras. Senior member and Vice-President Governor-General's Executive Council 1925. Indian delegate to League of Nations, 1926 and 1927. Law Member Government of India 1931. Member of the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934.

Ram Saran Das, Hon'ble Rai Bahadur. (*b.* 1876). Punjab's leading businessman and mill-owner. Leader of the Progressive Party in Council of State.

Rao, E. Raghavendra. Chief Minister of Central Provinces. Acted as Governor of C. P. for 4 months in 1936.

Ray, Sir P. C. (*b.* 1861). Founder-director of Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

Reddi, Sir K. V. Agent to the Government of India in South Africa, 1929-32. Member of Executive Council of the Governor of Madras since 1934. Appointed to officiate as Governor, Madras (1936) in place of Lord Erskine. Chief Minister Madras since 1937.

Roosevelt, F. D. President of U. S. A. since 1933. Sponsored the New Deal aiming at national economic recovery.

Rutherford of Nelson, Lord. (*b.* 1871). Eminent scientist. Nobel Prize for Chemistry, 1908. President of Royal Society, 1925-30.

Russell, Sir Guthrie. (*b.* 1887). Agent G. I. P. Railway 1926-28. Chief Commissioner of Railways since 1929. President, Institute of Engineers, India 1933-34.

Saha, Meghnad. (*b.* 1893). Brilliant Physicist. Head of Physics Department, Allahabad University. Eminent scientist. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Sankey, Viscount. (*b.* 1865). English lawyer and politician. Lord Chancellor 1929-35.

Sapru, Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur. (*b.* 1875). Eminent Indian Politician and lawyer. Law member of Governor-General's Executive Council upto 1922. Privy Councillor. Member R. T. C.

Sastri, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinavasa. (*b.* 1869). India's eminent public man. President, Servants of India Society, since 1915. Delegate to League of Nations and Washington Conference (1921). High Commissioner for India in South Africa (1927-29). Member Royal Commission on Labour 1929.

Shaw, George Bernard. (*b.* 1874). An Irish living genius poet and dramatist. Awarded Nobel Prize 1925. Has Socialistic views, pungent wit. He exposes national weakness.

Shadi Lal, Rt. Hon. Sir. (*b.* 1874). Chief Justice Lahore High Court (1920-34). Member, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council since 1934.

Sikandar Hayat Khan, Hon. Capt. Sardar Sir. (*b.* 1892). Popular Punjab non-official. Deputy Governor Reserve Bank of India 1935-36. Acted as Governor of the Punjab in 1932 and 1934. Chief Minister, Punjab since 1937.

Syed Raza Ali, Sir. (*b.* 1882). Agent to the Governor-General of India in South Africa.

Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J. British conservative politician. Chairman, Indian Statutory Commission, 1927-30. Foreign Secretary 1931-35. Home Secretary 1935-37. Chancellor of Exchequer since 1937.

Smuts, Rt. Hon. Sir Jan Christian. (*b.* 1870). S. African statesman of Empire fame Prime Minister of S. Africa since 1933. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Swynnerton, Mrs. Annie L. Eminent British painter. First woman to be elected Associate of the Royal Academy (1922).

Tagore, Dr. Rabindra Nath. (*b.* 1861). Eminent Indian poet. Won Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. Directs the International University Shantinekatan (Bolepur), Bengal.

Trotsky, Leon D. B. (*b.* 1879). One of the leaders the Bolshevist revolution and a strong supporter of Lenin. Dismissed from office 1925, now in exile.

Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Hon. Lt. General Nawab Rana Malik Sir. (*b.* 1874). Punjab Chief of considerable fame. Member India Council 1929-1934. A. D. C. (Hon. for life) to H. M. the King Emperor.

Uday Shankar. Famous Indian Dancer. In conjunction with Pavlova, the famous Russian dancer, has successfully danced at Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Budapest etc.

Wauchope, Arthur. High Commissioner and C-in-C., Palestine and Transjordan for 5 years since 1935.

Webster, Tom. Famous cartoonist.

Willingdon, Marquis of Freeman Freeman-Thomas. (*b.* 1866). Imperial statesman of high rank. Viceroy of India 1931-36, Governor-General of Canada 1926-31. Successfully suppressed the Civil Disobedience movement in India during his term. Admiral of the cinque ports since 1936.

Windsor, H. R. H. the Duke of. (*b.* 1894). Eldest son of Late King George V, whom he succeeded to the Br. throne as world's most accomplished and popular bachelor King in January 1936. Abdicated on December 11, 1936 following his marriage crisis.

Zaffarullah Khan, Chaudhri Sir Mohammad. (*b.* 1893). Punjab lawyer, Member, Round Table Conference. Member, for Commerce and Industries, Government of India.

Zetland, Marquess of. British administrator. Governor of Bengal 1917-22. Secretary of State for India since June 7, 1935. Author of 'Life of Curzon.' 'The Heart of Aryavarta'.

III. PERSONNEL OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

A.—Home Government.

Secretary of State for India.—Marquess of Zetland.

Parliamenary Under Secretary for State.—Lord Stanley.

Secretary of States' Advisors.—(Each £ 1,200 p.m.). Sir Henry Wheeler, Sir Charles Tegart, Sir Abdul Qadir, Sir R. Glancy, Sir Allan Parson, Sir Dens Bray, Sir Henry Strakorch, S. B. Mohan Singh,

B.—Government of India.

Viceroy and Governor General.—The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Linlithgow, April 1936. (Rs. 2,50,800 p.a.)

Commander-in-Chief.—General Sir Robert Archibald Cassels. (Rs. 8,333-5-4 p.m.).

Members of the Executive Council.—Rs 6,666-10-8 p.m.).

Home—Sir Henry Craik.

Finance—Sir James Grigg.

Law—Sir N. N. Sircar.

Education, Health and lands—Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad.

Commerce and Industries—Sir M. Zaffarullah Khan.

Communications—Sir T. A. Stewart.

Secretaries of Government of India.

Home—J. A. Thorne.

Foreign—Sir Aubery Metcalfe.

Political—Sir Bertrand Glancy.

Finance—J. C. Nixon.

Commerce and Industry—H. Dow.

Education—Sir G. S. Bajpai.

Communication—A. G. Clow.

Legislative—G. H. Spence.

Defence—C. R. F. Tottenham.

Others.

Auditor-General—Sir Earnest Burden.

Deputy Auditor-General—A. C. Badenoch.

Director of Public Information—I. M. Stephens.

Director Intelligence Bureau—Sir John Ewart.

Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics—D. B. Meek.

Director-General Posts and Telegraphs—G. V. Bewoor.

Chief Commissioner Railways—Sir Guthrie Russell.

Agricultural Marketing Officer—Major A. M. Livingstone.

Financial Commissioner Railways—B. M. Staig.

Surveyor General—Col. H. T. Couchman.

Solicitor to Government of India—A. Kirke Smith.

Director General of Archaeology—J. F. Blackiston.

Director General of Medical Service—Maj.-Gen G. A. Sprawson.

Public Health Commissioner with Government of India—Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Russell.

Education Commissioner with Government of India—J. E. Parkinson.

Controller of Patents and Designs—K. Rama Pai.

Central Board of Revenue—A. H. Lloyd, A. J. Raisman, W. W. Nind.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research—Chairman, the Hon'ble Kunwar Jagdish Prasad.

Controller of Broadcasting in India—Lionel Fieldon.

Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy—Mr. Laithwate.

Public Service Commission.

Chairman	...	Mr. E. Gordon,
Members	...	Mr. A. Rahman.
		R. B. P. L. Dhawan.
		Mr. Crothswaite.

Secretary ... H. Hamimel.
Governor of Reserve Bank—Sir James Taylor.

C.—Provincial Governors.

Assam—Sir Robert Reid (Rs. 5,500 p.m.).
Bengal—Sir John Anderson (Rs. 10,000 p.m.).
(Lord Brabourne from November 1937).
Bihar—Sir Maurice Hallett.
Bombay—Lord Brabourne (10,000 p. m.)
(Mr. L. R. Lumley from November 1937).
Central Provinces—Sir Hyde Govan (Rs. 6,000 p.m.).
Madras—Lord Erskine (Rs. 10,000 p.m.).
N. W. Frontier Province—Sir George Cunningham.
Orissa—Sir J. H. Hubback.
Punjab—Sir Herbert William Emerson (Rs. 8,333-5-4 p. m.).
Sind—Sir Lancelot Graham (Rs. 5,500 p.m.).
United Provinces—Sir Harry Haig (Rs. 10,000 p.m.).

D.—Chief Commissioners and Residents.

Delhi—E. M. Jenkin (Rs. 3,000 p.m.)
Andaman and Nicobars—W. A. Cosgrave (Rs. 3,000 p.m.).
Ajmer-Merwara—Lt. Col. Oglivie.
Mysore and Coorg. (Resident and Chief Commr.) Lt. Col. C. T. C. Plowden.
Baluchistan—Lt. Col. A. E. B. Parsons (Rs. 4,000).
Punjab States—Lt.-Col. H. Wilberforce Bell.
Central India Agency—K. S. Fitze.
Western Indian Agency—C. Latimer.

E.—Federal Court of India.

Chief Justice of India—Sir Maurice.
Gwyer (Rs. 7,000).
Judges—(Rs. 5,500 each)—Sir Shah Sulaiman.
Sir Allathi Krishnaswami Iyer.
Sir M. R. Jaykar.
Advocate-General of India—Sir Brijendra Lal Mitter.

F. Chief Justices.

Calcutta—Harold Derbyshire (Rs. 6,000 p.m.).
Bombay—J. W. F. Beaumount (Rs. 5,000 p.m.).
Lahore—Sir J. D. Young (Rs. 5,000).
Allahabad—Sir Shah M. Suleman.
Madras—Sir H. O. C. Beaslay.
Patna—Sir Courtney Tessel.
Nagpur—Sir G. Stone.
Oudh—(Chief Court). Sir Moss King.

H.—Presidents of Legislatures.

Council of State—Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy.
Legislative Assembly—Sir Abdur Rahim.
Assam—
Bengal—
Bihar—
Bombay—
Central Provinces—
Madras—
Orissa—
Punjab—Sir Shahab-ud-Din.
Sind—.
United Provinces—.
N. W. F. Province—.

I.—Provincial Ministries.

1. Bengal.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq—*Chief Minister and Education.*
Mr. Sarkar—*Finance.*
Nazim-ud-Din—*Home* (Law and Order).
B. P. Singh Roy—*Revenue.*
The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca—*Agriculture and Industries.*
Maharaja of Cossimbazar—*Communications and Works.*
Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy—*Commerce and Labour.*
Nawab Musharaf Hussein—*Judicial and Legislature.*

M. Nauser Ali—*Local Self-Government.*
P. D. Raikut—*Excise and Forest.*
M. B. Mulick—*Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness.*

2. **Punjab.**

Sir Sikander Hayat Khan—*Law and Order* and *Chief Minister.*
Mr. Manohar Lal—*Finance.*
Sir Sunder Singh, Majithia—*Revenue.*
Rao Bahadur Ch. Sir Chhotu Ram—*Development.*
Major Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana—*Public Works.*
Mr. Abdul Haye—*Education.*

3. **Bombay.**

Sir D. B. Cooper—*Chief Minister.*
Sir S. T. Kambli.
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.
Mr. Husseinally Rahimtoolah.

4. **Madras.**

Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Naidu—*Chief Minister.*
Rao Bahadur A. T. Panniselvan Kumararajah.
Mr. M. A. Muthia Chettier
Mr. R. M. Palat.
Mr. M. C. Rajah.
Mr. P. Khalifullah Sahib.

5. **Sind.**

Sir Ghulam Hussain—*Chief Minister, Home Affairs and Finance.*
Mr. Mukhi Gobind Ram—*Irrigation.*
Mr. Mirband Ali Khan—*Revenue.*

6. **Central Provinces.**

Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao—*Chief Minister.*
Mr. B. G. Khaparde.
Mr. Rizvi.
Mr. Dharamarao Bhujangrao.

7. N. W. F. P.

Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan—*Chief Minister, Home affairs.*
R. B. Mehar Chand Khanna—*Finance.*
K. B. Sadullah Khan—*Agriculture.*

8. Orissa.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi—*Chief Minister, Law and Commerce.*
Mr. G. Patnaik—*Revenue and Education.*
Maulvi Latif-ul-Rahman—*Health, Local Self Govt., and Public Works.*

9. Bihar.

Mr. Mohammad Yunus—*Chief Minister.*
Mr. Kumar Ajit Singh Deo.
Babu Garshay Lal.
K. B. Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan.

10. Assam.

Sir Syed Mohammed Saadullah—*Chief Minister.*
Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhary.
Rev. J. J. M. N. Roy.
Shamsul Ulema Maulana Abu Nasher Mohammed Waheed.

11. United Provinces

Nawab of Chhattari—*Chief Minister.*
Nawab Sir Mohd. Yusuf.
The Raja of Salempur.
Sir Jawalaprasad Srivastava.
Raja Durga Narain Tirwa.
Maharajkumar Mir Vijya of Vizianagram.
Raja Maheshwar Dyal Seth.

IV. NOTABLE INDIANS.

Fellows of the Royal Society.

S. Rammanujan.
Sir J. C. Bose.
Dr. Megnad Saha.
Sri. C. V. Raman.
Dr. Bribal Sahni.

Privy Councillors.

Lord Sinha.
B. C. Mitter.
1917 Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinawas Sastri.
1930 Rt. Hon. Sir D. F. Mulla Kt.
1933 Sir Shadi Lal, Kt.
1934 H. H. the Aga Khan.
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
1935 Sir Akbar Hydari.

Members of British Parliament.

Sir Muncherjee Bhowangree (Conservative).
Dadabhai Naroji (Liberal).
Sapurji Saklatwala (Communist).

Baronets of United Kingdom.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, 1908.
Sir Jamsetii Jejeebhoy, 1857.
Sir Chinubai Madhavlal, 1913.
Sir Hussein Ali Currimibhoy Ebrahim, 1910.

Peers of British Realm.

Sinha, Aroon Kumar (b, 1887).
Heir—Hon'ble Sudhindra Sinha (b, 1921

King's Council

Bhagwan Din Dube, 1931.

Nobel Prize Winners.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore (Literature).
Sir C. V. Raman (Physics).

Presidents of Legislative Assembly.

Sir Frederick Whyte.
V. J. Patel.
Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, 1930.
Sir Sanmukham Chetty, 1930-33.
Sir Abdur Rahim, 1933-

V. CONGRESS PRESIDENTS

First Session 1885.

	Place		*President.*
1.	Bombay (1885)	...	W. C. Bonnerji.
2.	Calcutta (1886)	...	Dadabhai Naoroji.
3.	Madras (1887)	...	Badruddin Tyabji.
4.	Allahabad (1888)	...	G. Yule.
5.	Bombay (1889)	...	Sir W. Wedderburn.
6.	Calcutta (1890)	...	Sir P. Mehta.
7.	Nagpur (1891)	...	P. Ananda Charlu.
8.	Allahabad (1892)	...	W. C. Bonnerji.
9.	Lahore (1893)	...	Dadabhai Naoroji.
10.	Madras (1894)	...	A. Webb.
11.	Poona (1895)	...	S. N. Banerji.
12.	Calcutta (1896)	...	R. M. Siyani.
13.	Amraoti (1897)	...	C. Sankaran Nair.
14.	Madras (1898)	...	A. M. Bose.
15.	Lucknow (1899)	...	R. C. Dutt.
16.	Lahore (1900)	...	N. G. Chandravarkar.
17.	Calcutta (1901)	...	D. Wacha.
18.	Ahmedabad (1902)	...	S. N. Banerji.
19.	Madras (1903)	...	Lal M. Ghose.
20.	Bombay (1904)	...	Sir Henry Cotton.
21.	Benares (1905)	...	G. K. Gokhale.
22.	Calcutta (1906)	...	D. Naoroji.
23.	Surat (1907) Madras (1908)	... ...	Rash B. Ghose.
24.	Lahore (1909)	...	M. M. Malaviya.
25.	Allahabad (1910)	...	Sir W. Wedderburn.
26.	Calcutta (1911)	...	Bishen N. Dar.
27.	Patna (1912)	...	R. N. Mudholkar.
28.	Karachi (1913)	...	Nawab Saiyed Mahammad.
29.	Madras (1914)	...	Bhupendra Nath Bose.
30.	Bombay (1915)	...	S. P. Sinha.
31.	Lucknow (1916)	...	A. C. Majumdar.

32.	Calcutta (1917)	...	Dr. Annie Beasant.
33.	Delhi (1918)	...	Hasan Imam.
	Bombay (Spl.) (1918)	...	M. M. Malaviya.
34.	Amritsar (1919)	...	Motilal Nehru.
35.	Nagpur (1920)	...	Lajpat Rai.
	Calcutta (Spl.) (1920)	...	C. Vijiaraghavachariar.
36.	Ahmedabad (1921)	...	Hakim Ajmal Khan.
37.	Gaya (1922)	...	C. R. Das.
38.	Cocanada (1923)	...	Abul Kalam Azad.
	Delhi (Spl.) (1923)	...	Mohamed Ali.
39.	Belgaum (1924)	...	M. K. Gandhi.
40.	Cawnpur (1925)	...	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
41.	Gauhati (1926)	...	Srinivasa Iyengar
42.	Madras (1927)	...	M. A. Ansari.
43.	Calcutta (1928)	...	Pandit Motilal Nehru.
44.	Lahore (1929)	...	Pandit Jawharlal Nehru.
45.	Karachi (1931)	...	Vallavbhai Patel.
46.	Delhi (1932)	...	Seth Ranchhodlal.
47.	Calcutta (1933)	...	Pt. M. M. Malaviya.
48.	Bombay (1934)	...	Rajendra Prasad.
49.	Lucknow (1935)	...	Pandit Jawharlal Nehru.
50.	Faizpur (1937)	...	"

Congress Working Committee, 1935-36.

President :—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

General Secretary :—Acharya Kirpalani.

Treasurer :—Jamnalal Bajaj.

Members :—Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sarat Ch. Bose, Narendra Dev, S. D. Deo, Pandit Govind Ballav Pant, Bhulabhai Desai, Achyut Patwardhan, Jairamdas Daulatram, Rajendra Prasad.

VI. UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLORS

Name.	*Vice-Chancellors.*
Calcutta (1857)	... S. P. Mukherjee.
Bombay (1857)	... V. N. Chandravarkar.
Madras (1857)	... R. Littlehailes.
Allahabad (1887)	... Iqbal Narain Gurtu.
Punjab (1882)	... M. L. Darling.
Lucknow (1920)	... Dr R. P. Paranjpe.
Nagpur (1923)	... Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.
Dacca (1920)	... K. Sahabuddin.
Patna (1927)	... S. Sinha.
Aligarh Muslim (1920)	... Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed.
Delhi (1922)	... R. B. Ramkishore.
Agra (1927)	... Dr. P. C. Basu.
Benares, Hindu (1915)	... M. M. Malaviya.
Andhra (1926)	... C. R. Reddy.
Annamalai (Chidambaram) (1929) ...	Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C.
Mysore (1916)	... Dr. E. P. Metcalfe.
Osmania (1918) (Hyderabad)	Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung.
Sm. Nathibai Damodar Thackersay Women's University	... Dr. D. K. Karve.
Viswabharati (Bolpur) 1921	R. N. Tagore, Founder-President.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

A.—British Ministry May (1937).

Prime Minister : Mr. N. Chamberlain.
Lord President of the Council : Lord Halifax.
Lord Privy Seal : Earl de la Warr.
Chancellor of the Exchequer : Sir John Simon.
Home Secretary : Sir Samuel Hoare.
Secretary for War : Mr. Hore-Belisha.
First Lord of the Admiralty : Mr. Duff-Cooper.

President of the Board of Trade : Mr. Oliver Stanley.
President of the Board of Education : Earl Stanhope.
Minister of Transport : Dr. E L. Burgin.
Lord High Chancellor : Lord Hailsham.
Foreign Secretary : Mr. Anthony Eden.
Secretary for India : Lord Zetland.
Secretary for Air : Lord Swinton.
Dominions Secretary : Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.
Secretary for Scotland : Mr. Walter Elliot.
Minister of Health : Sir Kingsley Wood.
Minister of Agriculture : Mr. W. S. Morrison.
Minister of Labour : Mr. Ernest Brown.
Minister of Defence : Sir Thomas Inskip.
Secretary for Colonies : Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

B.—Kings and Rulers

Afghanistan—King Zahir Shah.
Albania—King Zogu I.
Abyssinia—
Belgium—King Leopold III.
Bhutan—Maharaja J. Wangchuk.
Bulgaria—King Boris III.
Denmark—King Christian X.
Egypt—King Farouq (Regency).
Great Britain—King George VI.
Greece—King George II.
Hejaz—King Abdel Aziz-al-Saud.
Holland—Queen Wilhelmina.
Iraq—King Ghazi.
Italy—King Victor Emanuel III.
Japan—Mikado Hirihito.
Lichtenstein—Prince Francis.
Luxemburg—Grand Duchess Charlotte.
Monaco—Prince Louis II.

Morocco—Sultan Sidi Mohamed.
Manchukuo—King Kang Teh.
Nepal—Maharaja Bir Bikram.
Norway—King Haakon VII.
Persia—Shah Reza Khan Pahlevi.
Rumania—King Carol II.
Siam—King Ananda Mahidoh.
Sweden—King Gustavus V.
Yugoslavia—King Peter II.

C.—Presidents.

Argentine Republic—Genl. A. P. Justo.
Austria—Herr Miklas.
Brazil—Dr. G. Vargas.
China—Lin Sen.
Chile—Don A. Allessandri.
Czechoslovakia—Dr. Benes.
France—M. Albert Lebrun.
Germany—Herr Adolf Hitler.
Greece—Alexander Zaimis.
Liberia—Edwin Barday.
Mexico—A. Rodrigues.
Peru—Luis M. S. Cerro.
Poland—M. Moscicki.
Portugal—Antonio Carmona.
Russia—V. M. Molotov.
Switzerland—Rudolf Minger.
Spain—Senor Azana.
Turkey—Kamal Ataturk.
United States—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

D.—Prime Ministers

Albania—M. Kotta.
Australian Com.—Rt. Hon. J. Lyons.
Austria—Dr. Schuschnigg.

Belgium—M. Paul van Zeeland.
Canda—Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King.
Czechoslovakia—Frantisek Udrazal.
Denmark—M. Stauning.
Estonia—M. Pats.
France—M. Chautemps.
Germany—Herr Adolf Hitler.
Great Britain—Neville Chamberlain.
Greece—Tsaldaris.
Holland—Dr. Colijn.
Hungary—Dr. Daranyi.
Italy—Signor Mussolini.
Japan—Mr. Hirota.
Jugoslavia—Peter Zif Koritch.
Lithunia—M. Smeton.
New Zealand—Rt. Hon. George Forbes.
Norway—M. Mournicket.
Poland—Walery Slaiwik.
Portugal—Genl. Oliviera.
Roumania—Jorga.
South Africa—General Hertzog.
Spain—
Sweden—M. Hansson.
Turkey—Ismat Pasha.

APPENDIX

CONSTITUTIONAL DEADLOCK

On its introduction in April 1937, the new Constitution was opposed by the leading political organisation of the country, the Indian National Congress. The Congress had organised a wide election campaign and its candidates had achieved success far beyond expectations. Congressmen were returned in a large majority in six provinces, namely, in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Orissa and Bihar. As majority parties in these provinces, they were invited by the Governors to form the Cabinets, as according to the fundamental principles of democratic constitution and to the directions contained in the Government of India Act, the party commanding the greatest influence in the House should form the ministry. The Congress, before accepting office, wished to secure an assurance from the Governors that their *special powers* under the Act would not be exercised and that the ministry's recommendations would be accepted in all matters of internal administration. The Governors expressed their inability to give such an undertaking in face of the provisions as to special powers of the Governors and the safeguards contained in the Constitution itself. Lord Zetland, the Secretary of State, when speaking on this issue, endorsed this view of the Governors. This led to the **Constitutional Deadlock.** With the majority party in opposition, interim ministries were formed with the person commanding the next largest number of followers in the House. The legality of such ministries was questioned and there was a protracted controversy on this point in the British as well as Indian Press in which eminent constitutionalists took part. However, so long as the deadlock continued, these interim ministries did not call in a session of their Assemblies even though the opposition demanded that the House should meet.

(The personnel of the interim ministries is given on pp. 401—403)

Following the Viceroy's broadcast message of the

22nd June 1937, in which it was pointed out that for the smooth and efficient working of the Constitution, it was not necessary for the Governors to guarantee non-interference in the affairs of the Assembly or to undertake to keep their special powers in abeyance, and that under normal circumstances such powers need never be exercised, the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee held a special meeting at Wardha on July 5. The Committee continued its deliberations for full four days and after surveying the political situation and the developments therein since the 1st of April 1937, accepted the resolution framed by M. Gandhi and decided in favour of office acceptance, making it clear that office was to be accepted for working in accordance with the spirit of the Congress election manifesto. General relief was felt in the country at the **Wardha Decision.**

Following this decision of the Congress, the interim ministries resigned and the Congress parties in the six provinces formed the Cabinets. Later on, a Congress ministry was formed in the North-West Frontier Province also, when four Independents and two Hindu-Sikh Nationalists signed a declaration agreeing to give their full co-operation to the Congress Party in the Assembly in furtherance of the Congress programme and when a vote of no-confidence in the Qaiyum ministry was passed by the House.

Party Strengths

Below are given figures showing the relative strengths of the parties in the different provinces :—

1. Bengal : Congrese 54, Muslim League 40, Europeans 20, Proja Party 38, Independent 82, others 11 ; total 250. Proja Party is in power.
2. Bihar : Congress 95 ; Independents 15 ; No party men 24, others 18 ; total 152.
3. U. P. : Congress 133 ; Muslim League 27, Independents 38, Nationalist Agriculturists 18, others 12 ; total 228.
4. C. P. : Congress 71, Independents 14, Muslims 14, others 13 ; total 112.
5. Madras : Congress 159, Muslim League 10, Justice Party 16, Europeans 7, others 23; total 215.

6. Bombay : Congress 88, Muslim League 20, Independents 44, Europeans 8, others 15; total 175.

7. Orissa : Congress 36, Independents 11, others 13 ; total 60.

8. N.-W.F.P. Congress 25, Muslim Nationalists 20, Hindu-Sikh Nationalists 5 ; total 50.

9. Punjab : Unionists 89, Congress 29, Independents 23, Hindu Sabha 12, others 22 ; total 175.

10. Sind : United Party 23, Independents 17, Congress 7, others 13 ; total 60.

11. Assam : Congress 35, Independents 25, Europeans 9, Muslim League 9, Backward Areas 9, others 21 ; total 108.

Congress Cabinets

The following is the personnel of the reshuffled ministries.

This is to be taken as an addendum and corrigendum to pp. 400—403 of the book :—

Mukhi Gobind Ram resigned from the Sind ministry in November 1937 owing to losses sustained by him in cotton crisis.

1. Madras.

Mr. C. Rajgopalachari (Premier)—*Home and Finance.*
Mr. T. Prakasham—*Revenue.*
Dr. T. S. S. Rajan—*Public Health.*
Dr. P. Subbarayan—*Education and Law.*
Mr. Yakub Hassan—*Public Works.*
Mr. V. I. Munsiswami Pillai—*Agriculture and Rural Development.*
Mr. S. Ramanathan—*Public Information.*
Mr. V. V. Giri—*Industries and Labour.*
Mr. K. Raman Menon—*Courts and Prisons.*
Mr. B. Gopala Reddi—*Local Administration.*

2. Bombay.

Mr. B. G. Kher (Premier)—*General and Education.*
Mr. K. M. Munshi—*Law and Order.*
Mr. A. B. Lathe—*Finance.*

Mr. Morarji P. Desai—*Revenue.*
Mr. L. M. Patel—*Labour and Industries.*
Mr. M. D. Gilder—*Excise and Public Health.*
Mr. Nurie.

3. Central Provinces.

Mr. Khare (Premier)—*Home.*
Pt. R. S. Shukla—*Education.*
Mr. Durga Shanker Mehta—*Finance.*
Mr. D. P. Mishra—*Local Self-Government.*
Mr. O. B. Gole—*Revenue.*
Mr. R. M. Deshmukh—*Public Works.*
Mr. Yusaf Shariff—*Law and Order.*

4. Bihar.

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha—*Premier.*
Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha—*Finance.*
Mr. Jaglal Choudhary—*Excise and Public Health.*
Dr. Syed Mahmud—*Law and Order.*

5. United Provinces.

Pandit Gobind Vallabh Pant (Premier)—*General Administration, Finance, Forests and Police.*

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit—*Local Self-Government.*

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai—*Revenue, Agriculture, Publicity and Jails.*

Mr. Hafiz M. Ibrahim—*Communications.*

Mr. Kailash Nath Katju—*Justice, Industries and Co-operation.*

Pandit Peare Lal Sharma—*Education.*

6. N.-W. F. P.

Dr. Khan Sahib (Premier)—*Home.*
Lala Bhajnu Ram Gandhi—*Finance.*
Qazi Ata Ullah Khan—*Education.*
Khan Mohd. Abbas Khan—*Industries.*

7. Orissa.

Mr. Biswanath Das (Premier)—*Home, Finance and Education.*

Mr. Nitanand Kanugo—*Revenue, Local Self-Government, Public Works and Health.*

Mr. Bodhram Dubey—*Law and Commerce.*

Speakers of the Assemblies.

Madras—Mr. Buhsu Sambamurthi.
Bombay—Mr. Maulankar.
Bengal—K. B. Aziz-ul-Haq.
Central Provinces—Mr. G. S. Gupta.
United Provinces—Babu Parshotam Das Tandon.
Punjab—Sir Shahabud Din.
N.-W. F. P.—Malik Khuda Baksh.
Bihar—Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.
Orissa—Mr. Mukanda Prasad Das.
Assam—Mr. Basanta Kumar Das.
Sind—Mr. Bhoj Singh.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Imperial Conference.—Held in London in May-June. 1937, after the Coronation of His Majesty Edward VIII among the ministers of the different Units of the British Commonwealth of Nations, to deliberate on ways and means for enhancing the safety of the Empire and for greater commercial and political co-operation among its far-flung units. India was represented by M. Zaffarullah Khan, Railways and Commerce Member of the Government of India. Problems of defence, foreign policy and economic reciprocity were discussed.

Alexandretta Settlement.—A dispute pending between Turkey and Syria regarding the future of Antioch and Alexandretta, was settled by a compromise award of the League of Nations in January 1937 according to which a special regime at Sanjak of Alexandretta with full internal autonomy within the framework of Syrian Republic was set up. The decision was not well received as Alexandretta has nearly 80 per cent. Turkish population.

New Japanese Cabinet was framed with Prince Konoye as Premier on the coming into power in July 1937 of Minseito and Seijuki parties and the forced resignation of General Hayashi, militarist Premier under the last regime.

Frontier Troubles.—The North-West Frontier was a scene of disturbances for nearly six months. The tribes were incited by the Fakir of Ipi to commit depradations on the British territory and the Government had

to conduct operations in order to restore peace and to make the construction of the road from Razmak into Khysora Valley possible. Many lives were lost in the operations. This policy of the Government was condemned by some as a "forward policy" in the Frontier while it was defended by others as necessary in defence of the Frontier population, especially the Hindus. Razmak camp was the base of operations.

New French Cabinet was formed by M. Chautemps, a Radical Socialist, in July 1937 on the resignation of M. Blum following the refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to pass the bill aiming at granting plenary powers to the Government to deal with the financial crisis. This bill was eventually passed when the Chautemps Cabinet was in power and further devolution of the franc was brought about. The franc was brought to the level of 112 to the pound.

The Spanish Civil War.—The struggle between the Fascist rebels and the Socialist Government continues with once one party and then the other gaining ascendancy. Taken as a whole, the rebels seem to be victorious in many parts of Spain. They have over-run practically whole of the country beginning from the south coast then proceeding north westwards to the North and obtaining ascendency over Aragon, Andulasia, Tenuel, the Basque territory, and Malaga among others. They hold towns like Bilbao, San Sebastian, Saragossa, Burgos, Oviedo, Salamanca, Toledo, Malaga, and Cadiz. The most outstanding events in the war have been the brave defence put up by rebels in the towns of Alcazar against overwhelming odds and the defence by Government troops of Satandar. These sieges will go down to history. While the struggle was at its highest intensity, a new Cabinet was formed by Don Juan Negrin replacing Senor Caballero's Cabinet.

The Non-Intervention Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Plymouth proved ineffectual in confining the struggle to the warring factions as wholesale import of war materials and volunteers from Italy and Germany continued. A naval cordon was set up by France, Britain and Russia to prevent any foreign help reaching Spanish belligerents by sea, but the withdrawal of Germany and

Italy from the scheme complicated matters. Some mystery submarines bombarded ships of various nations including Spanish Government, French, Russian and British ships, and the blame was laid by Russia at the door of Italy, which was hotly denied. A conference of the Mediterranean Powers (France, Germany, Balkan Entente, Russia and Britain) was held at **Nyon** in October to think over ways and means to ensure the safety of merchant shipping in the Mediterranean. Italy sent no representative. It was decided that France and Britain should control Western Mediterranean, the Eastern portion being left to the respective country to exercise control in their own territorial waters, and that any ship attacking a merchant ship without disclosing her identity would be deemed as a pirate and would be liable to be sunk at sight or sound.

Sino-Japanese War.—Owing to Japan's forward policy in North China, the long-expected conflict between the two countries broke out on July 8 with a skirmish in which some officer of Japanese Army were killed. Japan served China with an ultimatum demanding the fusion of North and East Hopei and Chahar into a separate province with Tientsin as capital, the demilitarisation of Peiping area and the conversion of Tangkus into a Japanese naval base, which was rejected by China. The fight continues till the time of going to the press. China has appealed to the League of Nations against Japan's aggression.

Partition of Palestine.—Following the Jewish-Arab conflict in Palestine which extended over many months in 1936, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the root cause of the discontent and to recommend the adoption of way and means to end the strife permanently. The report of the Royal Commission which conducted investigations under the Chairmanship of Lord Peel, was published on July 1. It recommended the partition of Palestine into two States—one Arab consisting of Transjordinia united with a portion of Palestine and the other a Jewish state to lie mainly by the coastline. Jerusalem and Bethlehem were recommended to be kept as a separate portion to maintain their sanctity inviolate. The British Government accepted the report as the only, though not free from difficulties solution possible of the problem. Both the communities are dissatisfied with the report. As

Palestine is held under a Mandate, the Report has been forwarded to the League of Nations.

PERSONALIA

Abbas Khan, Khan.—Minister, N.-W. F. P. A moderate politician. Member of Democratic party before its coalition with Congress.

Abdul Ghaffar Khan.—Accredited leader of N.-W. F. P. Known as "Frontier Gandhi." More often in jail than out of it. Initiator of the Red Shirt Corps of Congress volunteers in N.-W. F. P.

Adler, Dr. Alfred (*d.* June 1937).—Famous Psychoanalyst. Coiner of the term "inferiority complex." Noted particularly for his researches in child psychology. Founded the first child guidance clinic of the world at Vienna. Once a follower of Freud, he latter broke away from his school of thought.

Aga Khan, The.—First Indian President of the Assembly of the League of Nations (September 1937). Head of the Ismaili Khojas. India's unofficial ambassador in the European countries. Chairman of the British Indian Delegation to the R. T. C.'s. Represented India at the World Disarmament Conference, 1932, and has since then led the Indian delegation to the League Assembly.

Atta Ullah Khan, Kazi.—Minister for Education, Revenue and Agriculture, N.-W. F. P. Was a prominent Khilafat worker. Was responsible for organising Red Shirts in 1929.

Chaudhary, Mr. Jaglal.—Excise and Public Health Minister in Bihar Cabinet. Well-known Congress worker. Member of depressed classes. Jailed thrice.

Diohara, Genl. Kenji.—Japan's intelligence service ace. It is said of him that war follows in his wake. Reputed most astute spy of the East.

Doumerge, M. (*d.* June 1937).—A popular president of France who rose from a poor farmer's son to the highest position in his country.

Earhart, Miss Amelia.—Reported lost near the Howland Islands in June 1937, when she was on her round-the-world flight. An airwoman who has won out-

standing distinctions. She was the first woman to fly the Atlantic solo, (1932).

Gandhi, Dewan Bhajnu Ram.—Finance Minister of N.-W. F. P. An old pleader and Congress worker.

Gidney, Sir Henry.—Representative of the Anglo-Indian community in the Central Assembly for over 16 years. Delegate to the three R. T. C.'s and member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms. Retired from public life, September 1937.

Giri, V. V.—Minister for Industries and Labour, Madras President, A. I. Railwaymen's Federation. Represented Indian labour at International Labour Conference, Geneva. M. L. A., 1934. An Advocate of Madras High Court and accredited Labour leader.

Horniman, Miss Elizabeth (*d.* August 1937).—Was a well-known figure in the Repertory movement in the British Drama. Hers was a pioneer's work in taking dramatic art towards simplicity and naturalness. Owned many theatres. Produced plays by writers like W. B. Yeats, Sean O'Casay and Lady Gregory.

Ibrahim, Hafiz M.—Minister for Communications, U. P. Was M. L. C. in U. P. for 12 years. Was elected on Muslim League ticket. Joined Congress and resigned from the League. Was re-elected by overwhelming majority in November 1937. A civil lawyer of repute.

Katju, Dr. Kailash Nath.—Minister for Justice, Industries and Co-operation, U. P. A well-known lawyer with extensive practice. Most astute legal brain among the Congressites.

Khan Sahib, Dr.—Premier of N.-W. F. P. whose Cabinet came into power on no-confidence vote being passed against Qaiyum ministry, in September 1937. Ex-member of I. M. S. Organised Congress election campaign in N.-W. F. P.

Kidwai, Rafi Ahmad.—Minister for Revenue, Agriculture, Publicity and Jails in U. P. One of the staunchest Muslim Congressits. Sometime president of the U. P., P. C. C.

Kriplani, Acharya.—Well-known Congress worker of Sind and General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee.

Latifi, A.—Distinguished civilian of the Punjab (Retd. August 1937). Rose to be Financial Commissioner. Delegate to the Hague Conference for codification of international law, 1929. Attended the International Labour Conference and the World Inter-parliamentary Conference in London, 1929. Secretary of the 1st Indian R. T. C. and member of the second.

Macdonald, Ramsay (*d.* November 1937).—Twice Premier of Britain and famous Labour leader who rose from poverty to power. Did considerable work in the framing and passage of Government of India Act, 1935.

Mahmud, Dr. Syed.—Law and Order Minister in Bihar Cabinet. Member of Patna Bar. Firm believer in the need of Hindu-Muslim unity, for which he worked while a student at Aligarh. General Secretary of Central Khilafat Committee, 1922; and the A. I. C. C., 1923, 1930—36. Jailed thrice.

Marconi, Guglielmo (*d.* July 1937).—Famous Italian inventor of Beam wireless system. He invented wireless system for transmission of messages in his early twenties.

Masaryk, Dr. Thomas (*d.* September 14, 1937).—Thrice specially elected President of Czechoslovakia. The virtual founder of modern Czechoslovakia and the great leader who in exile organised an extensive propaganda against the Habsburg monarchy and united Czech and Slovak revolutionary elements abroad. Though a Philosopher turned politician, his policy was characterized by strong sense of practicability. A staunch believer in democracy.

Mellon, Mr. Arthur (*d.* August 26, 1937).—Reputed Aluminium "King" of America and one of the richest men of the world. Secretary of the U. S. Treasury under three Presidents. U. S. Ambassador in London, 1932. Great patron of scientists and painters.

Menon, K. Raman.—Minister for Courts and Prisons, Madras. *b.* 1901. Youngest member of Congress

Cabinets. Jailed twice. A zealous worker.

Mola, General.—The initiator of the Spanish Civil War and the person responsible for the military rising in Morocco with which the trouble began, was killed in a plane crash while conducting reconnaisance. He was General Franco's right hand man.

Pandit, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi.—Minister for Local Self-Government in U. P. Assembly. First woman Minister in India. Well-known Congress worker. Jailed twice. Sister of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Pant, Pt. Gobind Vallabh.—Premier of U. P. Led Swaraj Party in U. P. Council for 6 years. Won distinction for his well-reasoned speeches in the Central Assembly in 1935-36. A clever lawyer and one of the most astute politicians in India.

Peel, Lord (*d.* October 1937).—Grandson of famous Lord (Corn Laws) Peel. was Chairman of Royal Palestine Commission. Twice Secretary of State for India.

Pillai, V. I. Munsi Swami.—Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, Madras. Nominated to old Madras Council. Lately member of Nilgiris D. B. and Madras D. B. and of Madras and Annamalai Universities. Belongs to the depressed classes.

Pochkhanawala, Sir Sorabji (*d.* July 4, 1937).—Late Chairman of the Central Bank of India. A banker and financier of recognised merit who started the first purely national bank owned and managed by Indians on European lines and fostered it for a lifetime, making it the premier banking institution of the country. Started life as an ordinary clerk with the Chartered Bank of India. Rescued the Union Bank of India and Tata Industrial Bank from ruin. Chairman of the Ceylon Banking Enquiry Committee (1934).

Prakasham, T.—Minister of Revenue, Madras and Managing Director of the "Swarajya." Was a lawyer of repute before he joined Congress in 1920. M. L. A. (Central) 1926—30.

Rajan, Dr. T. S. S.—Public Health Minister of Madras. A well-known Surgeon and Congressite of

South India. Secretary, Tamil Nad P. C. C. 1923—30, M. L. A. 1934—37.

Rajendra Prasad, Babu.—Well-known Congress leader of Bihar. President of Bombay Congress, 1934. Rendered great help to Bihar 'quake sufferers.

Rajgopalachari, C.—Premier of Madras. Gave up practice at the bar to join Congress in 1920. The most astute politician of the South India. A profound scholar.

Ramanathan, S.—Minister for Public Information, Madras. Quitted practice in 1920 to join C. D. movement. Secretary, Tamil Nad P. C. C. for some years.

Reddi, B. Gopala.—Minister for Local Administration, Madras. Educated at Shantiniketan University, Bolpur. Jailed thrice in C. D. movement.

Rothschild, Lord Lionel Walter (*d.* August 1937.)—Head of the English branch of a famous family of bankers with headquarters at London, Paris and Vienna. Represented Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire) for eleven years. A well-known writer on Zoology.

Runciman, Lord (*d.* August 13, 1937.)—Well-known shipping magnate of Britain who rose from a cabin boy to be the organiser and owner of the Moore sine of Cargo steamships. Created baronet. 1906. President of the British Chamber of Shipping, 1908—11.

Said, Yakub Hassan.—Minister for Public Works, Madras. Member, Madras Municipal Corporation, 1901. Spokesman of Khilafat Committee that visited England. Ex-member, Madras University Senate and Harbour Trust.

Sharma, Pt. Peare Lal.—Minister for Education, U. P. A shy worker who keeps in the background. Attached to the Congress since early youth. A well-known lawyer of Meerut.

Sinha, Anugraha Narayan.—Minister of Finance, L. S.-G. and Commerce in Bihar Cabinet. B. L., 1915. Prof. of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur. Practised as lawyer at Patna. Gave up practice in 1921 and joined

Satyagraha. Secretary, Bihar P. C. C. before joining Cabinet.

Sinha, Srikrishna.—Premier of Bihar. Started as lawyer in Monghyr in 1916. Non-co-operator in 1920. Jailed 1921. Led Swaraj Party in Bihar L. C., 1926. Resigned 1931. Jailed for breaking salt law, 1930. Jailed 4 times. Did great work for relief of Bihar 'quake sufferers.

Smith, Sir Osborn.—An expert banker and financier known for his distinguished services with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Was appointed the first Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, from which position he resigned owing to his differences with the financial policy of the Government.

Lord Snowden. (*d.* May 1937.)—Well-known British statesman and labour leader. Member of House of Commons for a number of years. Chancellor of Exchequer in the first Labour Cabinet (1924) and again in 1929. Served the cause of widows and old men by making provisions in Contingent Old Age Pensions Act. Was the mover of the Bill which put England off gold (1931). A financier of great acumen and a recognized writer on economics and socialism.

Subbarayan, Dr. P.—Minister for Education and Law, Madras. Was Chief Minister of Madras Council under the Montford Reforms. Member of Madras Legislature since 1920. Member of the Beaumont Committee which enquired into Amarnath incident.

Taylor, Sir James.—Appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in April 1937, *vice* Sir Osborn Smith, resigned.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Wedding of the Ex-king.—Edward, Duke of Windsor, and Ex-king of Britain, was married on June 3 to Mrs. Wallis Warfield (Mrs. Simpson) at Monts in France. The ceremony was characterised by extreme simplicity.

New King of Egypt.—Farouk, son of the late king Fuad, was invested King of Egypt on July 29. This was

the first investiture of an independent King of Egypt since the Pharaos.

King Farouk's Engagement.—King Farouk's engagement to Mlle. Safi Naz Zulfikar, a daughter of one of the Ladies-in-waiting of the queen mother.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Wedgewood Committee.—The report of the Railway Enquiry Committee under Sir Ralph Wedgewood published on June 27 expressed the opinion that there could not be co-ordination between rail and road transport in India until the chaotic conditions in road services are ended and both forms of transport are regulated as public services. They recommended all railways to consider possibilities of engaging in road passenger services. Wholesale reduction of fares in competition with the motor traffic was not countenanced. Voluntary co-ordination between railways and responsible elements of road transport was stressed and effect should be given to it by legislative enactment. Railways should no longer be expected to show surplus for appropriation to general finances. Special attention should be paid to the grievances of the public.

SPORTS & RECORDS

Atlantic Air Record.—The Imperial Airways flying boat "Caladonia" made a record flight across the Atlantic west to east in 11 hours 33 minutes.

King's Cup Race.—For the second year in succession, Charles Gardner won the King's cup, the most coveted prize in British civil aviation. He averaged 233 miles per hour.

Altitude Record.—Flight-Lieut. M. J. Adams established on June 30 a world altitude record of 53,937 feet, beating Flight-Lieut. Swain's record of 49,967 feet established in September 1936 and Mario Pezzi's record of 51,363 feet established in May 1937.

Record Crossing of the Atlantic.—Dick Merril and Jack Lambie, American airmen, made a record crossing of the Atlantic both ways, by doing New York to Croydon and back within 5 days—May 9 to 14.

Gliding Record.—Flt.-lieut. W. B. Murray and Mr. G. S. Fox set up a world gliding record by remaining in the air for 9 hours 49 minutes during the international gliding and soaring competition held in Germany in September 1937.

Blue Riband of the Seas was won back by the French Liner "Normandie" in September 1937 when she effected the Atlantic crossing from Ambrose Lightship to Bishop Rock in 94 hours. For the back journey the "Normandie's" time was even better—3 days 22 hours 7 minutes, as against "Queen Mary's" previous record of 4 days 27 minutes.

Speedboat Record.—Sir Malcolm Campbell established a new record of 129·5 miles per hour on Lake Maggoire (Italy) on September 2.

The previous record of 124·91 miles per hour was held by the American Gar Wood.

Campbell also holds the motor racing record of 301·1 miles per hour which he established in 1935 on the Bonnerville Flats in Utah.

The America Cup.—This international yachting trophy was again won by America when Mr. Vanderbilt's "Ranger" defeated Mr. Sopwith's "Endeavour II," at Newport on July 31 in the first four races. This cup has been retained by America ever since it was offered by Britain in 1884.

Wimbledon Tennis.—In Wimbledon Tennis Championships, Donald Budge came out as a splendid performer with the racquet. He won men's singles, men's doubles (with G. Mako) and mixed doubles (with Miss A. Marble).

Miss Dorothy Round won the women's singles title by beating Mlle. J. Jedrezjowska,

American Tennis Championships.—Donald Budge beat Baron von Gottfried Cramm in the singles final of American Open Tennis Championships. In the women's singles, Senorita Anita Ligane beat Mlle. J. Jedrezjowska.

Davis Cup.—After a period of 11 years, U. S. A. won the Davis Cup at Wimbledon on July 27, 1937, beat-

ing Great Britain, the holders by four matches to one. This was a great triumph for J. D. Budge, the Wimbledon Champion, whose brilliant play brought the cup back to the States.

The Wightman Cup.—America won the Wightman Cup at Forest Hills on August 20, 1937, thus scoring over Britain for the seventh time consecutively and becoming holder of both Davis and Wightman cups in the same years. Outstanding U. S. A. performers were Helen Jacobs, Alice Marbel and Miss Fabyn.

Ryder Cup.—In the Ryder Cup foursomes played at Southport on July 29, America won by 7 matches to 3, thus beating the British in their own country for the first time in history.

Golf Championship.—British open golf championship was won by Henry Cotton. American players also participated.

Boxing Championship.—The world heavy-weight title was retained by Joe Lewis, the negro holder, who beat at New York on August 31 the Welsh challenger, Tommy Farr. He thus became the first holder of the gold belt presented by the National Sporting Club of London for this event.

Endurance Swimming Record.—Moti Lal Das (48) remained in water with handcuffs and fetters on for 49 hours 3 minutes in the College Square tank in Calcutta.

Mile Race Record.—S. C. Wooderson ran a mile in record time of 4 minutes $6\frac{3}{5}$ seconds at the University of London athletic grounds, beating Glen. Cunningham's record by $\frac{1}{5}$ of second.

The Derby.—For the first time in the history of this great race, a woman owner—Mrs. G. B. Miller—won the event with her Midday Sun.

Corinthian Footballers.—The Islington Corinthians, with Mr. P. B. Clark as Captain, left London on the 5th of October to kick a football practically round the world. They landed at Bombay on November 10. Out of 24 matches played so far, they have lost only one. They leave for Rangoon on December 28 after playing four more matches.

Lord Tennyson's Team.—Lord Tennyson's XI, the sixth unofficial side to visit India have so far lost only two matches at Ajmer and Jamnagar respectively ; the rest were either won by them or drawn. The team includes fine batsmen like Hardstaff, Edrich, J. H. Parks, Worthington, etc., and it has an equally good bowling side, the most prominent bowler being Gover of Surrey. The team has won both the unofficial test matches against All-India played at Lahore and Bombay respectively by handsome margins.

Australia-England Solo Record.—A new record in Australia-England solo flight was achieved by Miss Jean Batten. She left Darwin at 6 A.M. on the 19th October 1937 and landed at Lympne at 3-46 P.M. on the 24th, beating the previous record of Broadbent's by 14 hours, 9 minutes, her total time being 5 days, 18 hours, 16 minutes.

England-Cape Record.—Flying Officer A. E. Clouston beat Mrs Mollison's record for England-Cape flight by 32 hours and 55 minutes, his time being 45 hours, 5 minutes. Mr. Clouston was flying in "Comet" in which Scott and Black set up the England-Australia record three years ago.

Indian Airman Crashed.—Crash and death of the Indian airman, G. P. Nair, who set out for Atlantic double crossing occurred near Dakar. He took off from Croydon at 11-35 A.M. on 29th October in "the Spirit of India" and intended to cross from Dakar to port Natal and from Newfoundland to Ireland.

The Durand Cup.—Second Battalion the Border Regiment stationed at Dagshai won the Durand Cup on

October 2, 1937, beating the Royal Scots by three goals to one after a keen tussle.

India's Polo Victory.—At Hurlingham, in the Indian Empire garden party polo-match for the Indian Princes' challenge shield on July 6, India beat the world by nine goals to seven.

Tennis Team Touring India.—A professional team consisting of W. T. Tilden, H. Cochet, Ramillon and Burke is at present touring India. They will play matches at almost all the important tennis-centres.

PERSONALIA.

Anand Swarup, Sahibji Sir, (*d.* June 1937).—Religious head of the Radhaswami Satsang Community whose followers number more than a lakh. Founder of the Dayalbagh Industrial Colony, which is unique in this country.

Barrice, Sir James (*d.* June 1937).—Famous Scottish novelist and playwright. Had a genius for stagecraft. His most famous work is 'Peter Pan' in which he has created an immortal character.

Bose, Sir Jagadish Chander (d. November 1937).—World-famous Scientist. Born November 30, 1858, he was educated at Calcutta and Cambridge, and in 1885 became Professor of Physics in Calcutta. In 1896 he devised a coherer of the type since developed in wireless communication, together with delicate instruments for generating and studying electrical waves. He demonstrated the essential identity of the vital mechanism of animals and plants. Founder of the Bose Research Institute at Calcutta.

Butler, Harold.—Director of the International Labour Office at Geneva, at present studying labour problems in India. The object of his visit is to establish better contact of the I. L. O. with the eastern labour.

Das, Biswanath.—Premier of Orissa. Under Montford Reforms he was returned to the Madras Council for three terms as Congress candidate. Courted

imprisonment during C. D. Movement. Keenly interested in financial problems.

Desai, M. R.—Revenue Minister of Bombay; has considerable administrative experience having been a member of the provincial service as Deputy Collector. Jailed in 1932 and 1933.

Deshmukh, R. M.—Minister for Public Works, C. P. President C. P. Legislative Council, 1920; elected M.L.A. 1926, Minister to C. P. Government 1926; witness before J. P. C. with Hindu Mahasabha Deputation. Chairman, Executive Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party 1933—35.

Dubey, Bhodram.—Minister of Orissa in charge of Local Self-Government, Health, Law and Commerce portfolio. Has had long experience in local self-government.

Gilder, Dr. M. D.—Holder of the Excise and Public Health portfolio in Bombay Cabinet. Well-known Bombay medical practitioner. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1926, he remained its member till its dissolution.

Gole, P. B.—Revenue Minister, C. P. Was a Swarajist member of the C. P. Council 1927—1930. Jailed twice during C. D. Movement

Gregory, T. E. G.—Economic Adviser to the Government of India who will take charge of office in January 1938. He was Professor of Social Economics at the Manchester University from 1930 to 193?. Author of various publications on Economics.

Jeans, Sir James.—Famous British scientist. President-elect of the Indian Science Congress to be held in January, 1938.

Kanungo, Nityanand.—Minister of Revenue and Public Works, Orissa. Actively connected with Congress Movement, he was Secretary of the Orissa Congress Parliamentary party.

Khare, Dr. N. B.—Premier and Home Minister, C.P. Entered politics in 1918; was member, C. P. Legislative Council 1924—30 and was elected to the Central Assembly in 1935. President C. P. Marathi Congress Committee.

Kher, B. J.—Bombay Premier; was Secretary of the Swaraj Party, Vice-President, Bombay P. C. C., and member of the A. I. C. C. He was associated with the Congress Anti-untouchability Committee. Co-editor of the Bombay Law Journal, he is also the foundation member of the National Council of Indian Civil Liberties Union.

Lathe, A B.—Finance Minister, Bombay. Is an experienced administrator having been Dewan of Kolhapur for four years. M. L. A. 1921—23. Attended R. T. C. as adviser to the States' delegation. He is a capable writer in English and Marathi.

Ludendorff, General.—(*d.* December, 1937)—Chief adviser to Hindenburg when he took command of all the German forces in 1916. Directed the German campaigns of 1917 and 1918. Along with Hitler was responsible for the abortive 'march to Berlin,' 1923. Author of 'My War Memories' and 'The General Staff and its Problems in Warfare and Politics.'

Mehta, D. K.—Finance Minister, C.P. Was Swarajist member of the C. P. Council 1927—30 and member A. I. C. C.

Misra, D. P.—Minister for Local Self-Government, C. P. Elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1926. Elected President, Jubbulpore Municipality, 1932.

Munshi, K. M.—Minister for Law and Order, Bombay. Joint-Editor "Young India," 1915. Fellow of the Bombay University since 1925; Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934. Well-known author of social plays.

Nurie, M. Y.—Minister, P. W. D. Bombay Government. President of the first All-India Muslim Youth Conference held in Bombay, 1930. Although he contested seat as an independent, yet he has joined Congress after signing the Congress pledge.

Patil, L. M.—Labour and Industries Minister, Bombay. Takes keen interest in agricultural schemes

Qaiyum, Sir Abdul.—(*d.* December, 1937)—Ex-Premier, N-W F. P. Was an M. L.A. from 1923 to 1932. Delegate to the Round Table Conferences. One of the founders and Life Honorary Secretary of the Islamia College, Peshawar.

Rutherford, Lord.—(*d.* October, 1937)—In 1898, he was appointed Professor of Physics at McGill University Montreal, where he carried out the researches which established the nature of radio-active transformation. Elected Fellow of the Royal Society, 1903. Demonstrated experimentally the nuclear nature of the atom and the electrical structure of matter. Awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, 1908.

Shareef, M. Y.—Minister for Law and Justice, C. P. Entered C. P. Council 1930 and was appointed Minister 1933.

Shukla, R. S.—Education Minister, C.P. Was Swarajist member C. P. Council 1923—26.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Inviolability of Belgium.—Germany has made a declaration that along with the French and British Governments, Germany is anxious to keep the inviolability of Belgium intact. The German Government declared its intention not to attack the inviolability and integrity of Belgium in any circumstances and to respect Belgian territory at all times except in a case in which Belgium might be collaborating in a military action against Germany.

Irish General Election.—In the Irish Free State Elections held early in July, 1937, De Valera's party secured 69 seats, while all other parties combined secured the same number of seats. But as the Speaker was elected from De Valera's party, he will be in a minority of one.

Two Dictators Meet.—Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, the dictators respectively of Germany and Italy, met at Munich on September 25th, 1937. The speeches made by the dictators on this occasion centred round the idea that peace was the watchword of Germany and Italy and that the friendship between the two countries need not alarm other nations.

Anti-Commitern Pact.—The Protocol was signed on November 6, 1937, whereby Italy joins the Japanese-German agreement against the Communist International concluded last November. Herr Von Ribentrop, Count Ciano and the Japanese ambassador, M. Hotta, signed the agreement.

Attempt to murder the Egyptian Premier.—An attempt was made, on the night of November 28, 1937 to assassinate Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Premier. Four shots were fired at his car, while he was driving from his home to attend a reception at Shubra. Fortunately the Premier escaped.

His assistant, Khader who was arrested, is the grandson of the late Arabi Pasha, leader of the 1882 revolution. He is a member of the "Green-Shirts," which is an organisation of young Egyptians hostile to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

M. Van Zeeland Resigns.—M. Van Zeeland, the Belgian Premier, resigned on October 25, 1937 following the popular outcry against the manner the affairs of the National Bank have been conducted. His Cabinet was formed in May, 1936 following a general election.

Attempt on Dr. Salazar's life.—An attempt was made on the life of Dr. Salazar, the Prime-Minister and virtual dictator of Portugal, when a bomb exploded when he was about to enter a chapel. Dr. Salazar escaped unhurt.

The Brussels Conference.—The Nine-Power Conference which met at Brussels has failed to achieve anything substantial so far. It adjourned on November 22, 1937, after adopting certain pious resolutions. It had

no difficulty in agreeing that Japan was the aggressor, that she had departed from her obligations, and had conducted the war not exactly in conformity with the canons of civilization and humanity. Italy alone dissented from this view.

Disturbances in Iraq.—Ever since Bekr Sidki Bey's *coup d'etat* last year establishing a military regime, the internal affairs of Iraq remained more or less in a muddle. In August, 1937, Sidki Bey was assassinated. A new Cabinet was formed with Gemi El Madful as Premier and Minister for Defence.

Italy withdraws from the League—Italy withdrew from the League in the second week of December, 1937. The decision has not caused any surprise in diplomatic circles, as it was Italy which gave the League a death-blow by her success in Abyssinia. But the withdrawal has, however, a significance. This will enable Italy to unite more closely with Japan and Germany, both of whom are out of the League.

Nobel Peace Prize.—The Chairman of the Nobel Committee handed over to the British Minister in Oslo on December 11, 1937, the Nobel Peace Prize recently conferred upon Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.

Nobel Prizes for Physics and Chemistry.—The Nobel Prize for Physics has been divided between Dr. Clinton Davison (New York) and Professor George Thomson for their experimental discovery of interference phenomena in irradiation of crystals by electrons. The prize for Chemistry is divided between Prof. Hamworth, Director of the Department of Chemistry in the University of Birmingham for his research on carbohydrate and Vitamin C, and Prof. Karrer of Zurich for his research on carotinodes and flavings and Vitamins A and B-2.

The Sino-Japanese War.—Trouble broke out in the north of China, on July 8, 1937, and since then the Japanese have pursued the war vigorously. Their efforts have met with amazing success, and the whole of North China has been conquered.

By the end of July, the Japanese occupied Tientsin-Peiping area, and on August 2, an autonomous Government in East Hopei was established under Japanese auspices with Peiping as capital. During the months of August and September, fighting continued in and about Shanghai and in the Woosung area with no decisive results.

Meanwhile, a Sino-Soviet pact of non-aggression was concluded on August 29 under which the contracting parties condemned any recourse to war and renounced war as a national policy, and in the event of any one of them being attacked by a third power the other undertook not to help the aggressor. On August 31, the Government of China ordered the general mobilisation of all men between 18 and 45 years of age. The day before China had sent a note to the Assembly of the League of Nations accusing Japan of violating the League Covenant, the Nine-Power Treaty and the Paris Peace Pact. On October 5, the League Committee on Sino-Japanese conflict adopted its sub-committee's report that Japan's invasion of China was indefensible.

On October 22, the Japanese captured the North China district of Chapei, which ended a siege lasting 71 days and in which thousands of lives were gallantly laid down. The Japanese had further success when they captured the capital of Shanshi.

In the month of November, the Japanese began their advance on Nanking, the capital of China. The fall of Soochow on November 20 endangered Nanking, and the Chinese government was forced to remove the seat of government to Chungking. On November 28, another autonomous government was established in Honan province.

Early in December, 1937, abortive peace efforts were made through the mediation of the German ambassador at Nanking. After a desperate fight in which 90,000 Chinese troops were reported to have been killed, Nanking was occupied by the Japanese on December, 13 After its capture, Japan repudiated Chiang-kai-Shek's administration and set up an autonomous government for the

whole of North China with Peiping, renamed Peking, as capital.

Opening of the Federal Court.—The Federal Court of India held its inaugural session on the morning of December 6, 1937, in the Princes' Chamber at Delhi. The Chief Justice of India, Sir Maurice Gwyer, opened the proceedings by reading messages of greeting and goodwill received from prominent men of the Empire, which all stressed the unifying influences of a central judicature.

The following have been appointed the Judges of the Federal Court :—

1. Sir Maurice Gwyer (Chief Justice)
2. Mr. M. R. Jayakar
3. Sir S. M. Sulaiman.

Indian Science Congress—Arrangements in connection with the ensuing Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress are completed. More than 100 delegates from Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire are expected to attend the session. The Congress will be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy at Calcutta on January 3, 1938. Sir James Jeans, the President-elect, has already arrived in India.

New Broadcasting Stations.—The first two broadcasting stations to be completed in the new scheme of development, a five kilowatt medium-wave station at Lahore and a ten kilowatt short wave station at Delhi started transmission of regular programmes on December 16, 1937.

Release of Bengal Detenus.—The decision of the Bengal Government to release 1,100 detenus should be welcomed. It would have been better if the remaining 450 detenus were also released. Let us hope that the released detenus would soon be able to take up peaceful occupations, and help to create a spirit of perfect non-violence in the country.

Drive against Tuberculosis.—A country-wide drive against tuberculosis, which kills 300,000 to 600,000 people in India every year, was inaugurated with an appeal issued on November 30, 1937, by the Marchioness of Linlithgow supported by the Viceroy. The appeal for funds has received a magnificent response.

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